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OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

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1877-'78.

IN 22 VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.—Report of the Secretary of War (No. 1, Pt. 2, Vol. 1).

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OF THE

SECRETARY OF WAR;

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

VOLUME I.

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REPORT

O F

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, November 19, 1877.

Mr. President: I have the honor to submit, as required by law, the annual report of operations of the War Department.

THE ARMY.

In accordance with the terms of the act of Congress of August 15, 1876, the Army was reduced to a maximum of 25,000 men. The same act requiring that no reduction be made in the cavalry, it was found necessary to reduce the other arms of the service to very scant dimensions. By General Orders No. 47, of date May 9, 1877, the maximum strength of all organizations, except cavalry, was fixed as follows:

Enlisted men of Engineers	200
Enlisted men of Ordnance	350
Ordnance-sergeants at posts	114
Commissary-sergeants at posts	148
Hospital-stewards	200
West Point detachment	200
Recruiting-parties	300
Indian scouts	600
Guard at military prison	74
Sixty-five enlisted men per battery for 5 light batteries of artillery	325
Forty-eight enlisted men per battery for 5 batteries at the artillery-school	240
Thirty-eight enlisted men per battery for 50 batteries of artillery, and 5 enlisted men for non-commissioned staff at each of 5 regimental headquarters of	
artillery	1, 925
Thirty-seven enlisted men per company for 250 companies of infantry and 5 for	
non-commissioned staff at each of 25 regimental headquarters of infantry	9, 375

These figures represent the maximum strength of the several arms of the service named, to which they were reduced by the order above named. In order to secure these reductions, a suspension of recruiting and the discharge of all soldiers whose terms of enlistment would expire prior to October 31, 1877, was ordered. Since July 1 recruiting has not been resumed, except to a very limited extent. Re-enlistments of non-commissioned officers and old soldiers of good character, whose terms had expired, has been permitted; the necessary mechanics and musicians have been enlisted, and a number of cavalry-recruits

and Indian scouts have been recruited to meet emergencies growing out of Indian hostilities. These enlistments have been made without charge upon any recruiting fund. Notwithstanding these accessions, amounting in all to about one thousand men, the actual number now in service is much below the figures above given. For an approximate statement of the present strength of the Army, as well as the stations of troops, I refer to the accompanying report of the General of the Army.

The report of that officer shows that our small force has been constantly employed in arduous and important service, and that both officers and men have acquitted themselves with great credit. The Indian hostilities, the unsettled state of affairs on the Mexican border, and the serious disturbances in some of the States of the interior, all coming together, and each demanding attention, and calling for the employment of military force, was a severe tax upon our small and scattered Army. Even in time of peace it is impossible, without a larger Army than we possess, to concentrate a strong force at any one place without leaving many of our forts, arsenals, and military depots without adequate protection.

In ordinary times our forces are necessarily scattered over a vast territory, engaged in guarding the frontiers or protecting and preserving our vast and valuable military stores and property. The necessary consequence is that when hostilities occur in any portion of the country, it becomes necessary to transport troops from distant places to meet them. For example, when the recent Indian hostilities broke out in Idaho, the available force under command of General McDowell was so inadequate that it was found necessary to transport the Second Infantry from Atlanta, Ga., to the scene of the disturbances. This involved a delay of many days in effective operations, and the expenditure of a large sum for transportation. It may also be mentioned that when the recent disturbances occurred in Pennsylvania, involving serious loss, both of life and property, there could not be found, within that great State, so many as fifty Federal soldiers; so that when the call for aid was made by the State upon the President, in order to answer it troops were necessarily transported at heavy expense from other parts of the Union. A similar state of affairs was found in all the great States of the interior where these disturbances occurred, and to meet dangers of this character, actual or apprehended, in the interior, it was found necessary to gather our scattered forces from various distant points.

These movements, of course, weakened the force employed for the protection of our frontiers, and on account of the continuance of Indian hostilities it has since been found necessary to transport a regiment of these troops (the Third Infantry) from Pennsylvania to Montana. These necessary movements of troops, over long distances, have not only been very expensive, but have retarded important military operations, and rendered their successful prosecution more difficult and tedious.

What is more to be deplored, much loss of life has resulted from the necessity of engaging strong forces of Indians with detachments of troops generally inferior in point of numbers. An army of respectable strength is of inestimable value as a means of preventing war. This is especially true of Indian war. The savages are well informed as to the strength of our frontier posts, and they are more influenced by an exhibition of force than by anything else. The re-enforcement of the military posts now on the frontier, and the establishment of a few additional strong posts at suitable points, so as to command the country occupied by the Indians, and give them the assurance of certain and overwhelming defeat in case they go to war with the whites, will, without doubt, insure permanent peace in that quarter.

Furthermore, it must now be accepted as a fact, which experience has demonstrated, that Federal troops may be required not only for the protection of our frontiers, but also to preserve peace and order in our more populous interior.

Had a full regiment of trained Federal soldiers been stationed in the vicinity of Pittsburgh the recent riot at that place would have been prevented or at least suppressed without the serious loss of life and property which attended it. It also seems highly probable that the timely arrival of a detachment of Federal troops at Baltimore on the night of the 21st of July last had the effect to prevent similar scenes of carnage and bloodshed in that city. One of the most important functions of the Federal Government is exercised when, in obedience to the Constitution, its military power is extended for the protection of the State. It being understood that in case of domestic violence the Federal forces may be employed to restore and preserve peace and order, the presence of a strong garrison in any part of the country will often prevent an uprising which, in its absence, might occur. The great value of a strong Federal force stationed in the vicinity of our great cities would be seen in the prevention of mobs and violence, probably far more than in their suppression.

The Army is to the United States what a well-disciplined and trained police force is to a city, and the one is quite as necessary as the other. Those who oppose any increase in the Army do so upon the theory that the local militia is sufficient for all the purposes of preserving the peace and suppressing local uprisings. It is assumed that our present force is sufficient for the protection of our borders and of our frontier settlements. Whether this assumption is correct or not must depend largely upon the disposition of the numerous bands of savages within our limits, and of the inhabitants of neighboring territory across our borders. But waiving a discussion here of that question, it may be well to inquire whether the local militia should be our only reliance for the suppression of domestic violence? Our fathers who framed the Constitution, and who were not without experience upon this point, doubted the wisdom of relying upon the militia, and so provided for the employment of the

Federal troops for this purpose. If this seemed necessary to them in the early period of our history, when our population was largely rural, and the spectacle seldom or never witnessed of large masses of men idle, suffering, and desperate, how much more necessary is the same thing now? As our country increases in population and wealth, and as great cities become numerous, it must be clearly seen that there may be great danger of uprisings of large masses of people for the redress of grievances, real or fancied; and it is a well-known fact that such uprisings enlist in a greater or less degree the sympathies of the communities in which they occur. This fact alone renders the local militia unreliable in such an emergency. Besides, it is known that few of the States have any permanent or well-drilled soldiery, and the recent troubles have strikingly illustrated the value, in such an emergency, of the discipline, steadiness, and coolness which raw levies never possess, and which characterize only the trained and experienced soldiery. Coolness, steadiness, and implicit obedience to orders are the qualifications most needed in soldiers who are to deal with an excited and exasperated mob; and they are qualities acquired only by training, and are seldom found in inexperienced militia.

In view of these considerations, it is respectfully recommended that carefully be given to the President to increase the strength of the depleted companies now embraced within the Army organization.

The Army now has a sufficient number of officers, regiments, and companies; but the companies are too small. I recommend that the President be authorized to recruit all companies of infantry to fifty men each, and all batteries of artillery to seventy five men each, with power, in his discretion, in case of emergency, to increase the former to one hundred and the latter to one hundred and twenty two men each. We may safely assume that such a discretion would be exercised with becoming moderation and prudence; and the result would be that the grand aggregate would never, in any probable emergency arising in the recess of Congress, exceed forty thousand men, while thirty thousand would suffice to meet any demands upon the Army that can at this time be certainly anticipated.

It must not be forgotten, in considering this question, that there must always be a large percentage of an army not available for duty in the field. Besides the number of soldiers on the sick-list, and those employed on detached duty of various kinds, a large number of men are always needed for guard and garrison duty. For example: we have now about two hundred and twenty-six military posts, at most of which men are necessarily employed continually in taking care of and guarding government property. We have some eighteen arsenals and armories, besides about forty store-houses or depots, at each of which is stored property of great value, belonging to the government. The vast interests involved in the protection of the property of the United States at these numerous and widely-scattered places renders it necessary to keep a considerable

force on duty for that purpose, and therefore withdrawn from other service.

I am glad to be able to state that the morale of the Army appears to be steadily improving. The number of trials by courts-martial, for desertion and other military offenses, has of late been greatly diminished. The number of desertions reported during each of the four fiscal years named was as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	7,271
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	4,606
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1875	2, 521
Fixel year ending June 30, 1876	1.844

This improvement is believed to be largely the result of a more careful system of enlistment instituted by the Adjutant-General of the Army, whereby greater care is exercised in the selection of men and greater effort made to exclude from the Army bad and unworthy characters. Notwithstanding the improvement here noted, the number of desertions is still alarmingly large; and the question how it may be still further reduced deserves serious consideration. Two things seem to be important in this connection. The first is the one already alluded to, viz, the careful selection of men for enlistment; and the second is the adoption of measures calculated to make the Army a place where a man of intelligence and character may be reasonably content to remain. In other words, what is needed is the selection of good men for the service, and the elevation of the service so as to make it a fit place for such men. The former seems to have received much attention, and with good results. The latter, I fear, has not received the attention it deserves.

The life of the private soldier, in time of peace, is a life of dull and monotonous routine, of which it is natural, if not inevitable, that men of spirit and ambition should weary. The attention of Congress may very properly be invited to the question, what can be done to render the daily life and duty of the common soldier more agreeable? I suggest, as a means of accomplishing this end, the importance of taking measures for the supply of more and better reading-matter for the Army. The principal supply at present is to be found, at the permanent garrisons, in what is termed the "post-library." The books for these libraries are purchased principally from what is known as the "post-fund," being the money saved by the soldiers, chiefly from their bread-rations. It is difficult, even at the permanent garrisons, to supply from this source the requisite and suitable books and papers; and in the more temporary posts and camping-places, little or no effort to establish a library or reading-room is made. The soldiers should be applied not only with books such as are found in the best "post-libraries," but with the best current literature, including newpapers and magazines; and these publications should be regularly sent to each company in the Army, whether at regular and permanent posts or not. Our troops are never for any great length of time beyond the reach of the mails.

This very desirable object can be accomplished at a very trifling cost. The sum of \$2,000 per annum to be appropriated for the supply of the Army with newspapers and magazines would be sufficient. The post or regimental fund could still be used in accumulating books for a more permanent library. This sum, judiciously expended, would keep every company of infantry and cavalry, as well as every battery of artillery, supplied with a good variety of the best of the current publications. This would add very much to the comfort and contentment of the soldier's otherwise dreary life, and while affording amusement, would also prove a source of profit and improvement. The sum needed for this purpose should be administered in accordance with regulations to be carefully prepared.

THE RETIRED LIST.

I recommend to Congress the enactment of a law removing the restrictions as to the number of officers allowed on the Army retired list. Section 1258, Revised Statutes, fixes the whole number at three hundred, at any one time. There are now, in addition to that number, which is full, fifty-seven awaiting retirement, as follows:

Officers who have been examined by a retiring-board and found unfit for active service, thirty-three, (33).

Officers who are eligible by reason of age or length of service, and who desire to be retired, seven, (7).

Officers who would probably be found fit subjects for retirement if examined by a board, but who have not yet been examined, seventeen, (17).

Total number who would be retired if the limit were removed, fifty-seven, (57). There may be others whose cases have not been definitely reported.

All these officers, though incapable of doing duty, are in receipt of full pay, when, if on the retired list, they would be entitled to seventy-five per centum of full pay.

The conditions of ret. ement now left to the President's discretion are ample to meet every 1. sed of the service. The President can retire any officer of sixty-two years of age, or forty-five years of service, if he deems him inefficient; but if not, the government can continue to make use of the experience and knowledge of such officer.

A retiring-board can determine the efficiency of any other officer the President may summon before it, and, upon the judgment of the board that such officer is unfit for service, the President can retire him.

The President can retire any officer, who makes application, after having served thirty years.

No other provision is necessary to secure a healthy condition of the active list of commissioned officers, and all that is needed is to leave the number that may be borne on the retired list, at any time, unlimited, or at the discretion of the President.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

By General Orders No. 15, of date March 2, 1877, regulations, approved by the Secretary of War, were duly promulgated, whereby the Military Academy and post of West Point were constituted a separate military department, and by the same order the President appointed Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield to the command.

Referring to this change, the board of visitors, in their annual report, "desire to record their sense of the great value to the academy of the presence of a major-general of the Army at its head." The special recommendations of the board of visitors are as follows:

- 1. That the commissary of subsistence be allowed a clerk.
- 2. That the barracks be enlarged and better lighted.
- 3. That the hospital be finished.
- 4. That the water-supply be enlarged.
- 5. That the sewerage of the post be completed.
- 6. That more ample gas-works be provided.
- 7. That the band be restored to 40 members.
- 8. That inquiry be made as to the possibility of abolishing military parades on the Lord's day.
 - 9. That a commission be constitued to revise the course of study.

In connection with these recommendations, estimates have been received and approved by me as follows:

2 The enlargement, &c., of the cadet-barracks, in accordance with plans		
now in the War Department	\$83,440	00
Completion of the cadets' hospital	46,748	76
4. Enlargement of the water-supply		
Completion of system of sewerage for the post	13, 250	00
Provision for ample gas-works, (reappropriation)		

These estimates are fully explained, and the importance of favorable action thereon by Congress strongly enforced, by the board of visitors, in their report.

The recommendations—1, relative to a clerk, for the commissary of absistence; 8, looking to the possibility of pa, ades being abolished on the Lord's day; and 9, as to a commission to revise the course of study—are all concurred in and submitted for the consideration of Congress.

The regularly submitted estimates for "current and ordinary exi+nses," "miscellaneous items," and "incidental expenses," and for
buildings and grounds," embrace other objects of expenditure. All
tem reasonable and necessary for the welfare of the academy, and are
ipproved by me.

English studies were restored to the course, by authority of the Sectory of War, June 30, 1877, and placed under the professor of geography, history, and ethics.

The academic board has decided that the Spanish language ought to emitted from the course of study; the change, however, not to be

made until the occurrence of a vacancy in the head of the Spanish department.

The commanding general of the department has pointed to certain defects in the Revised Statutes relating to the Academy. He has proposed a revision of the laws to cover them and certain reforms as well. His communications upon this subject, inclusive of what is embraced in his annual report submitted by the General of the Army, as well as the draught of a bill prepared by him for submission to Congress, are herewith transmitted, and the attention of that body is invited thereto.

The proposed revision contemplates, mainly-

- 1. That the Academy and post of West Point shall constitute a separate military department; the General of the Army, under the Secretary of War, to have immediate supervision and charge, subject to regulations of the President of the United States.
- 2. That the Superintendent of the Academy shall be the department commander; in his absence, the next in rank to have command, &c.
- 3. That the title of "senior instructor" be dropped, and, instead, "assistant instructor" be used for the three arms—artillery, cavalry, and infantry.
 - 4. That the professorship of Spanish be abolished.
- 5. That there shall be a professor and assistant professor of n:odern languages.
 - 6. That the chaplain shall be the professor of ethics.
- 7. That the disbursing officer shall be the treasurer of the Academy and give bonds.
- 8. That all the officers of the Academy shall be officers of the Army, assigned to duty at the pleasure of the President. The professors who have heretofore been officers of any corps or arm of service may be appointed by the President to the grade in such corps or arm as they would have reached by regular promotion had they continued to serve therein. The chaplain may be commissioned a chaplain in the Army. No new appointments to the grade of professor to be made. Certain of the professors may be retired.
- 9. That the Superintendent, when not a general officer, shall have the local rank of brigadier-general; the commandant of cadets the local rank of colonel; the professors, for first ten years, the local rank of lieutenant-colonel; thereafter the local rank of colonel, and the instructors the local rank of major.
 - 10. That the appointments annually at large be fixed at ten.
 - 11. That the term of the encampment be two months.
- 12. That the Board of Visitors be made permanent, and to consist of two Senators, three Representatives, the General of the Army, and one other general officer, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, two officers of the Navy, (rear-admirals,) and three other persons to be appointed by the President.
- 13. That the band shall consist of one teacher of music, as leader, and forty enlisted musicians.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

The latest revision of the Regulations for the government of the Army was made in 1861, to which some additions were made in 1863. The Regulations then adopted were published in 1863, but are now out of print, and besides have been supplemented by numerous general and special orders and modified by various legislative acts, so that it may be said that there is great need of a careful revision of the whole subject. The attempts heretofore made to supply the need which is generally felt in the Army of a new and complete code of Regulations have not resulted in success, although much work has been done which may be utilized hereafter.

By an act approved July 28, 1866, the Secretary of War was directed to have prepared and to report to Congress at the next session "a code of Regulations for the government of the Army and of the militia in actual service, which shall embrace all necessary orders and forms of a general character for the performance of all duties incumbent on officers and men in the military service, including rules for the government of courts-martial; the existing Regulations to remain in force until Congress shall have acted on said report." In compliance with the terms of this act, a revision of the Rules and Articles of War was made and submitted to Congress, but no action was taken thereon.

By an act approved July 15, 1870, it was again provided that a system of General Regulations for the Army therein authorized should be reported to Congress at the next session and approved by that body.

The act of March 1, 1875, vol. 18, Statutes at Large, page 337, repealed so much of said act of July 15, 1870, as required Regulations to be submitted to Congress, and authorized the President "to make and publish Regulations for the government of the Army in accordance with existing laws."

By an act approved July 24, 1876, (19 Stat., p. 101) the whole subject-matter of reform and reorganization of the Army of the United States was referred to a commission, to be composed of two members of the Senate, two members of the House of Representatives, two officers of the Army from the line, one officer of the Army from the staff, and the Secretary of War. This commission was to report to Congress at its next session. By a joint resolution approved August 15, 1876, (19 Stat., page 216,) the President was requested to postpone all action in connection with the publication of Regulations until after the report of the commission above mentioned should be received and acted on by Congress at its next session. The commission, however, adjourned, after collecting a great mass of material, without accomplishing its object, not being able to complete its work before the Congress to which it was required to report had expired.

Thus it will be seen that the powers of the commission have been exhausted, while at the same time the law is left in such a state as to render it extremely doubtful as to the power of the Executive to issue and

publish regulations. It will be for Congress to determine whether it is wise to require that a code of general regulations shall be subjected to the formal action of Congress, thus giving them a fixed character, unalterable except by the same formal action. In my judgment, this would not be wise. All matter in the regulations which should properly be bound by force of law is actually made in exact conformity with military acts of Congress, and is always in the precise language of the statutes; but there are very many matters of detail which depend upon the daily changing necessities of the service, and are regulated by the experience and intelligence of practical men in the Army, which should be left for modification, as often as circumstances demand, to the discretion of the Executive. It is a principle, well understood and invariably acted upon, that whenever a regulation comes in conflict with a law of Congress, it is null and void. The law is thus, as it were, a constitution, and regulations are simply the by-laws based thereon.

The authority to make alterations in the regulations was vested by act of April 24, 1816, in the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, and has been ever since so exercised, with this exception, that by an act of March 2, 1821, a system prepared by General Scott, under an act of March 3, 1813, was "approved and adopted." But this act of March 2, 1821, was repealed, in terms, by an act of May 7, 1822, leaving the act of April 24, 1816, still in operation. The Army regulations are always public and easy of reference, and Congress can readily, at any time, correct by legislation any objectionable feature which may appear in them.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

In July last a call was made by the governor of the State of West Virginia upon the President for military aid to suppress domestic violence in that State, resulting from an uprising among the employés of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. A few days later a similar outbreak occurred among the employés of the same company in the State of Maryland, which also assumed such proportions as to defy the authorities of the State, and render necessary a similar appeal for assistance by the governor of that State. The excitement and contagion extended rapidly from Baltimore to the westward, along the great lines of inter-State railroads. In the State of Pennsylvania the uprising reached the proportions of a very serious insurrection, and led to a riot in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 22d of July, resulting in serious loss of life and property. In that State, also, at a little later period, the infection spread among the operatives in the mining-regions, numbering many thousands of laborers. The governor of Pennsylvania also called upon the President for military aid, as did also, at a little later period, the governor of Illinois. From several other States, whose authorities made no formal call as required by the Constitution and laws for military aid, there came very earnest appeals for troops to be stationed near the scenes of anticipated danger, as a means of preserving the peace. It was rightly

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judged that the troops of the United States, by their very presence in any neighborhood, would be able to deter evil disposed persons from acts of violence.

In response to these appeals, all the troops within reach that could be spared from other duties were dispatched to the disturbed regions, and, under direction of the President, they were employed by this department in rendering all possible aid to the local authorities in securing and maintaining order. In order to respond to calls for aid where violence actually existed, and to guard against danger at threatened places, it became necessary to concentrate troops at points in the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, as well as in the District of Columbia. For a full and detailed statement of the operations of the troops employed in this important and delicate daty, I refer to the report of the General of the Army, and to those of the several officers under whose immediate direction they were conducted. For the promptness and zeal with which both officers and men responded to calls for aid in suppressing these disorders, and the celerity, courage, and moderation displayed by them in the execution of their difficult and important duties, they are entitled to high praise.

I am glad to be able to announce that the Army has again shown itself the staunch friend of law, the firm supporter of the lawful authorities, and in an eminent degree the conservator of peace and order.

It is also a source of great pleasure to me to be able to announce that the national forces sent to quell these disturbances met with little resistance, and were able to execute all their orders without firing a gun and without bloodshed. The single instance of serious resistance at Johnstown, Pa., it is believed may have been in ignorance of the fact that it was made against the national troops. Here the forbearance of the commanding officer (Major John Hamilton, First Artillery,) in not firing upon the rioters was the more conspicuous, since he himself sustained a painful injury.

I desire, in this connection, emphatically to express my obligations to Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, United States Army, commanding the Military Geographical Division of the Atlantic, for his untiring energy and great skill in directing the movements of troops.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

By a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on the 1st day of November instant, the President was requested to communicate all information in his possession relating to the condition of the Mexican border in Texas, and to any recent violation of the territory of the United States by incursions from Mexico. In response to this request all the information in the possession of this department upon the subject has been transmitted to that body. A statement in detail here is therefore rendered unnecessary. It is sufficient to say that the lawless incursions by armed bands from the territory of Mexico into the State

of Texas, for purposes of robbery and plunder, have continued to occur. These bandits have long been in the habit of crossing the border, committing depredations, and fleeing for safety back into Mexico. This state of things has continued for many years, and in consequence the people of that portion of Texas bordering on the Rio Grande have suffered greatly, and have, with great reason, complained and appealed to the United States for protection. It has long been evident that these incursions cannot be stopped so long as the Government of Mexico is either unable or unwilling to punish the marauders, and the United States is prevented from crossing the Rio Grande in their pursuit.

Mexico has not been able to keep upon her frontier a force able and disposed to either prevent these raids or punish the raiders upon their return with their booty. This state of things has rendered it necessary to consider under what circumstances the troops of the United States may be ordered to cross the line in pursuit of these marauders, and for the purpose of punishing them and recovering stolen property. Upon a careful consideration, it was deemed proper to direct General Ord, commanding in Texas, in the exercise of his own discretion, when in pursuit of a band of marauders, to follow them, either when the troops are in sight of them or upon a fresh trail, across the Rio Grande, and until they are overtaken and punished, and the stolen property recovered.

I am glad to be able to state, that although the border has several times been crossed in pursuance of the order above mentioned, the friendly relations between the two countries have not been disturbed. General Ord has been directed that whenever Mexican troops are present and prepared to intercept retreating raiders, he is to leave the performance of that duty, on the Mexican side of the line, to such force.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The report of the General of the Army presents a succinct and exceedingly clear and interesting account of the rise, progress, and successful termination of the war with the Nez Percés Iudians, under Chief Joseph. The majority of this tribe is living at peace upon their reservation at Lapwai, Idaho Territory; but a branch of the tribe, under Joseph, has always refused to go there, claiming the right to remain in the country west of Snake River, known as the Wallowa Valley-a country which lies within the State of Oregon, has been partially surveyed, and in which many sales of land have been made by the United States to actual settlers. The attempt to remove Joseph and his confederates to the reservation was resisted by force, and was the signal for the commencement of hostilities by the Indians. which followed, with its severe battles and memorable marches, resulting in the final surrender of Chief Joseph and his followers to the troops of the United States, under command of Colonel Miles, will be found described in General Sherman's report, and the reports referred to therein, with such accuracy and minuteness of detail as to leave nothing

for me to add. I join with General Sherman in giving grateful recognition of the zeal, energy, endurance, courage, and skill displayed by General Howard, Colonel Gibbon, and Colonel Miles, and the officers and men under their command, in the prosecution of this most remarkable campaign.

With the surrender of Joseph ended Indian hostilities for the present, and, let us hope, for the future as well. It is not, however, wise to assume that all danger is passed, and that the Indian tribes on our frontier will from this time forward remain at peace. While hoping for the best, and as a means of securing and preserving peace, we should take measures for enforcing obedience to the national authority, and promptly suppressing every appearance of hostility. With at least two handred and sixty thousand uncivilized Indians within our borders, there is occasion for the utmost vigilance, to the end that the lives and property of citizens on the frontier may be fully protected.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Paymaster-General renews the recommendations formerly made in regard to the establishment of an annuity scheme for the benefit of the heirs of deceased officers of the Army. This scheme has twice received the approval of the President and Secretary of War, and been recommended to Congress. The deaths of officers on the frontier in recent campaigns against the hostile Indians bring visibly before us the necessity of encouraging and enabling officers, by their own regular and roluntary assessment, to provide an annuity for those who are dependent upon them for support.

I also invite attention to the remarks of the Paymaster-General in his report upon the subject of mileage of officers of the Army traveling under orders.

Contracts.

I desire to call the attention of Congress to a serious defect in the law relating to the mode of awarding contracts required to be made by the department for supplies or services. Under the statutes requiring advertisement and the awarding of contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, it frequently happens that numerous bids are received from widely scattered localities. These bids are publicly opened at the office from which the proposals were issued, and thereafter forwarded to Washington, with the recommendation of the officer in charge. It often becomes necessary to investigate the character and standing of the several bidders and the responsibility of the sureties, as well as other questions that may arise in the consideration of the question of awarding the contracts, and these investigations necessarily consume more or less time. As the law now stands, according to the opinion of the Attorney-General, (9 Opinions, 174,) the head of a department has no power, without authority of law, to enforce a rule requiring that bids shall not be withdrawn until after a certain time, whether accepted or not. The re-

sult is, that, while it is of the utmost importance that the department should have the right to delay in determining the question of accepting a bid, all bidders are at liberty to withdraw their proposals at any time before final acceptance. This right to withdraw bids, after they are opened and made public, opens the way for combinations among bidders, with a view to forcing the government to contract with the highest bidder or incur the delay and expense of a new advertisement and a reletting. The Attorney-General has well said, speaking of a rule adopted by this department forbidding the withdrawal of bids, that "it is necessary that such a rule should exist, and Congress ought to enact it." I earnestly recommend the passage of an act so amending the existing law upon this subject as to make every bid presented, in pursuance of advertisement for proposals for supplies or services in any of the departments of the government, absolutely binding upon the bidder and upon his sureties for at least sixty days, unless sooner rejected. And the statute should also require that every bid should be accompanied by a bond, with security, pledging the bidder to keep good his bid for sixty days, and enter into the contract, if awarded to him, within that time.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

The Signal Service has continued its usefulness in the diffusion of scientific and practical information. The duties now devolved upon that service are, besides the instructions in military signaling and telegraphy, to conduct the observation and report of storms; to report upon the average depth of water in the great rivers of the interior and give notice of their dangerous rises; to give important assistance to the life-saving service on our coast; and to construct and repair military telegraph lines.

One hundred and fifty-nine stations of observation have been maintained during the year, and the deductions made from the information reported by them, now known as the "Synopsis and Indications," has been continued with gratifying results. A careful analysis of the indications thus published, and a comparison with the weather changes afterward occurring within the time and district to which each has had reference, has given an average percentage of eighty-six and sixteen hundreths as verified. An average of 90 per cent. is believed to be attainable. The wide diffusion of these reports may be judged by the fact that they appear regularly in almost all the daily newspapers of the country; and no great storm has swept over any considerable part of the United States without pre-announcement.

In pursuance of acts of Congress for the construction of telegraphic lines in the interior and upon the frontier, connecting military posts and stations, the officers and enlisted men of the Signal Service have nearly completed the lines in Arizona, New Mexico, and the Texan frontier. A total length of 3,200 miles of line is now operated, and is partially self-supporting.

The Chief Signal Officer recommends the complete and permanent organization of the Signal Service. The subject was last year favorably reported upon and recommended by the President to Congress. It is now, again, submitted in the hope that suitable legislation may be had in this regard.

PRESERVATION OF WAR RECORDS.

Since the report of my predecessor, made one year ago, the work of the publication of the official records of the War of the Rebellion, both Unionand Confederate, has been diligently and systematically pursued, though under a much diminished force of printers and copyists, during the present fiscal year, by reason of a largely-reduced appropriation. As ar as accomplished, this consists of a series of volumes in print, thus multiplying the widely-scattered documents on file, so that they can be readily examined in a condensed form. By this means, as well as by a judicious distribution of a few copies, records of inestimable value are secured from possible loss by fire, and from the obliterating influences of time. The arrangement of the matter is in chronological order, and great care is exercised in comparing what is put in print with the originals. The report above alluded to shows an aggregate of thirty volumes issued since the commencement of the work, several years ago, of which twenty-two volumes have reference to military operations on the part of the United States, and eight volumes pertain to operations on the part of the Confederate States. At present the volumes aggregate forty-seven, (embracing upward of 33,000 pages,) of which thirty-seven relate to the United States and ten to the Confederate States, as follows:

United States.—Reports of Operations, 12 volumes; Military Correspondence, 3 volumes; War Department, Letters Received, 1 volume; War Department, Letters Sent, 1 volume; War Department, Telegrams Received, 6 volumes; War Department, Telegrams Sent, 4 volumes; Halleck's Telegrams Received, 5 volumes; Halleck's Telegrams Sent, 4 volumes; Summary of Military Operations, 1 volume. Total 37 volumes.

Confederate States.—Reports of Operations, 2 volumes; War Department, Letters Beceived, 1 volume; War Department, Letters Sent, 1 volume; War Department, Telegrams Received, 1 volume; War Department, Telegrams Sent, 1 volume; Adjutant and Inspector General's Iriegrams Sent, 1 volume; Miscellaneous, General, and Special Orders, 1 volume; Military Correspondence and General and Special Orders, 1 volume; Troops Tendered Confederate War Department, 1 volume. Total, 10 volumes.

It will be seen that this effort to get valuable historical matter into proper form, and to redeem it from a chaotic condition, is now assuming a position of importance in which the whole country is deeply interfied. That its prosecution should be provided for by a permanently

organized working force, under intelligent and faithful supervision, and by liberal appropriations from year to year, until completed, seems to be manifest.

The war records of the Confederate States have been published up to the end of the year 1861. The mass of material yet on hand for publication is very large. It is known, however, that documents of an important character are in the hands of State and private societies and individuals. These obtained and arranged chronologically with the rest, a more satisfactory result will be arrived at, and supplementary editions avoided, as it is the intention to print fully and accurately all records pertaining to the War of the Rebellion, from whatever source procurable. Hence, the discrepancy, at present, between the number of volumes issued from the two great fountains of supply, as seen above. It is hoped that, in due time, with the aid of such legislation as may be necessary, the government will be able to obtain originals not now in possession, or, at least, of duly authenticated copies.

The Brady collection of war views, purchased by Congress for twenty-five thousand dollars, are gradually becoming defaced, through the de terioration and destruction of the sensitized surfaces of the negatives I recommend that Congress, through a special appropriation, authorize the Secretary of War to institute, measures for the preservation of these pictures of battle-fields and other military scenes, in view of the fact that to coming generations they will be invaluable as illustrations of the publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for the last fiscal year were \$1,500,000 less than in the previous year, notwithstanding the increase in the cavalry arm. Yet the expenditures and liabilities have been kept within the appropriations, except in the item of transportation, for which a deficiency estimate of \$1,200,000 has been submitted. Exigencies have caused the numerous movements of bodies of troops, and great expenditure has been incurred in their concentration at critical points.

The question of payment for transportation to certain land-grant rail-roads having been, in accordance with the acts of Congress, adjudicated by the courts, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court obtained in their favor, they are entitled to payment for the transportation of officers, soldiers, military supplies, and material. Their right to payment having been decided in the courts, it becomes the duty of this department to ask the repeal of the act of March 3, 1875, prohibiting such payment, and the grant of an appropriation for the payment of accounts found to be due, as well as provision for the payment of future indebtedness to the roads in question. In this connection reference is made to the letter of the Secretary of War of March 2, last, which has been printed in Senate Document No. 45, 44th Congress, 2d session.

I quite agree with the Quartermaster-General, that, in a military point of view, the interests of the government require the passage of a law under which all railroads shall be obliged to transport, at the earliest practicable time, the men and material of the United States, leaving the adjustment of the question of accounts to be determined in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

Indebted railroads.

The balance due the United States by the Southern railroads, to whom, at the close of the war, the United States rolling stock and railroad material collected at and near Nashville was, under executive orders of Angust and October, 1865, sold on credit, is \$1,865,793.22. Only \$345 was collected from these roads during the year.

Judgment was obtained in the United States court for the middle district of Tennessee, at the October term of 1876, against the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, for \$866,150, but no moneys have been realized as yet under the decision and judgment.

Congress has relieved some of the indebted roads; has directed compromises with others, but certain legislation necessary to settle some outstanding accounts asked by the Executive Departments has not been granted. For details on this subject, reference is made to the report of the Quartermaster-General.

Claims.

Under the act of 4th July, 1864, great numbers of claims for Quartermaster's stores furnished to the Army in States not in rebellion have been filed. One thousand one hundred and two such claims, amounting, as presented, to \$1,808,228.84, were acted on by the Quartermaster-General during the year. Of these, he reported favorably to the Third Anditor, under the law, 460; his recommendation for allowance amounting to \$155,272—about one-third the amount claimed; 642 were rejected, amounting to \$1,352,159.88. There remained on file for action, at the close of the year, 12,590 claims, aggregating \$7,391,755.50.

I concur with the Quartermaster-General in the opinion that some method of settling this great mass of claims should be provided. I recommend that these claims be transferred to the Commissioners of Southern Claims, or some other tribunal having more time and better facilities for their consideration and decision than are possessed by these officers.

New posts.

Two new posts have been located, one on Tongue River and one on the Little Big Horn. For these posts the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated, and good progress toward their erection has been made during the past year. The appropriation coming too late to be applied during the time of navigation last year, delay has been caused by the active employment of the troops (sent to establish the posts) against the Nez

Percés, who have been finally captured by the forces under the commander of the posts on Tongue River.

The establishment of a new post at Hell Gate Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, has been ordered, and work thereon is in progress. A military reservation in the pass has been declared.

Depot at San Antonio.

The appropriation of \$100,000 for a quartermaster's depot at San Antonio, Tex., has been used during the fiscal year in the erection of a building six hundred and twenty-four feet square, inclosing a court-yard of five hundred and fifty-eight feet square. Nearly nine acres are included in the area within the outer wall, and nearly two acres are under roof. The total reduction in rents resulting from the construction of this building will reach the sum of \$5,670.00 per annum, while the economy and convenience of the service and the safety of the storage of the large quantity of valuable supplies accumulated at this central post of military operations in the Southwest and on the Mexican border are greatly increased.

Purchase of sites in Texas.

The site of Fort Brown, for the purchase of which Congress, in 1875, granted an appropriation of \$25,000, is still in litigation, or, at least, litigation is still threatened. The heirs of the Señora Cavazos have notified the department that their title has been confirmed by the United States court, and that they are not content with the sum appropriated by Congress, and have requested that the Army evacuate Fort Brown, held as a military post since General Taylor first defeated the Mexican army on the Rio Grande. The city of Matamoras announces its intention to contest, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Cavazos title.

No title has yet been obtained to site of Ringgold barracks on the Rio Grande.

The owner of the site of Fort Duncan refused to accept the \$10,000 granted by Congress for the purchase. He demanded an additional sum of \$358, which the War Department, under the law, could not pay. In the mean time a twenty years' lease, under which the United States held possession, expired, and the owner of the soil thus acquired title to all the United States buildings thereon. He then fixed his price at \$20,000, and demanded and collects \$2,400 a year rent. The Secretary of War, in July, 1876, recommended an appropriation of \$20,000 to make the purchase, but no appropriation has yet been given.

National military cemeteries.

There are seventy-nine national military cemeteries, which are carefully maintained, which improve in beauty and condition with age. The head-stone contracts have finally been so far completed that all the head-

stones provided for in the contracts as originally made are in place; 258,566 graves have been permanently marked with marble or granite stones, suitably inscribed, at a cost of \$786,360.14, and the contracts are fulfilled.

Some cemeteries having been declared national military cemeteries since the contracts were made, the contractors have consented to supply them also with head-stones, the estimated cost of which will be about \$20,000, and a balance of \$192,000 of the original appropriation of \$1,000,000 will remain. It is suggested that authority be given by Congress to use a portion of this sum to mark the graves of soldiers buried in private and village cemeteries, to which the law did not extend. Sixty thousand dollars, it is believed, would suffice for this purpose.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

As no appropriation for subsistence of the Army has been made for the current fiscal year, supplies (with the exception of the limited amounts which could be purchased from proceeds of sales of subsistence supplies) have been procured on credit.

No difficulty has been experienced in purchasing the necessary supplies, and at most points the prices paid have not been more in excess of the cash prices than the usual rates of interest upon the cash value of the stores; but in some places, where there was but little competition, excessive prices appear to have been demanded, as in portions of Montana, where supplies were required for General Howard's command. These stores have not been paid for, but the bills therefor will be thoroughly scrutinized, and only such sums allowed as may appear just to the seller and to the government.

The Subsistence Department has been frequently called upon during the past to issue subsistence stores to Indians, even at the risk of exhausting the supplies of the Army on the frontier. The transportation to the distant posts is costly, difficult, and sometimes impracticable at certain seasons of the year, and a careful consideration of the subject has induced the belief that were all issues, both to the Army and to Indians, made by the Subsistence Department, a greater certainty of supply would be secured, with the advantage of the use of but one set of issuing officers and employés. Officers of the Army now inspect most of the supplies purchased for the Indians.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

The Judge-Advocate-General earnestly recommends additional legislation which shall fix beyond question a specific period of limitation to prosecution in cases of desertion.

The 103d Article of War, fixing the limit of time within which a person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court martial, is construed by the Attorney-General, as well as the Judge-Advocate-

General, to include the crime of desertion, while the contrary has been held by some military authorities. The article says that "No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial for any offence which appears to have been committed more than two year before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless, by reason of having absented himself, or some other manifest impediment, he shall no have been amenable to justice within that period." If the crime of desertion be included, the question is, when does the time of limitation commence? At the end of two years from the date of desertion, if no arrest has meanwhile been made, or does it commence two years after the expiration of the term for which the soldier enlisted? As there has been much controversy over this question, it is recommended that it be finally set at rest by precise legislation.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeon-General reports no material change in the health of the Army since the last annual report. He points once more to the insufficiency of the clerical force in the record and pension division of his office.

The records of the Surgeon-General's Office furnish the best possible evidence as to the cause of death in case of deceased soldiers and the hospital record of invalids. For the want of an adequate clerical force it has been impossible to answer one-half the calls made by the Pension Bureau and other departments for information to be derived from a search of these records, and on the 1st of July 18,697 of such calls remained unanswered. The delay thus caused in the settlement of pension and other war-claims is a source of well-grounded complaint, because it is an injustice toward a worthy and necessitous class of our citizens. I earnestly indorse the recommendation of the Surgeon-General that a sufficient increase of clerical force be authorized.

The Surgeon-General renews the recommendation made in a previous report that authority for printing the catalogue of the Army Medical Museum be granted, the work to be done by the Government Printer. Its preparation has required much labor, and there is no doubt as to its utility to the medical profession if made accessible to them.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

The report of the Chief of Engineers states that work upon our seacoast defenses has been practically limited to their care, preservation, and partial repair; but he again urges the adoption of some reasonable system of annual expenditure upon our harbor defenses.

Experiments and practice on the general system of torpedo defense have been continued at Willets Point. An appropriation of \$100,000 for the coming year is recommended for this purpose, and for the purchase and storage of such portions of the material as would be immediately required in case of sudden hostilities. Detailed information in

regard to each specific river and harbor improvement may be found in aid report.

The requirements of the 3d section of the river and harbor act of August 14, 1876, relating to the prevention of trespass or injury to public works, were complied with by my predecessor, and the form of an act intended to cover all cases likely to arise, was submitted to Congress at its last session, but as action thereon was not taken, I ask attention to the necessity of such legislation.

The appropriation made in the sundry civil act of the last session of Congress for the protection of the piers of the bridge across the Mississippi River at Rock Island, Ill., is being expended in accordance wit the provisions of the act.

To comply with the joint resolution of March 3, 1877, a commission was appointed to examine into the matter of contracts made between the United States and the Moline Water Company as to the water-power at Moline, Ill. The report of the commission will be duly transmitted.

In the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes under the Enneer Department, the triangulation has been carried from Westfield, N. Y., to Painesville, Ohio. The topography and hydrography have been carried from Ashtabula, Ohio, to Vermillion, Ohio. The latitudes and longitudes of Mount Forrest and Cairo, Ill., have been determined, and assistance has been rendered in the telegraphic determination of the longitudes of Fort Fetterman, in Wyoming Territory, and Forts Stockton, Concho, and McKavett, in Texas. The difference of level between Lakes Michigan and Superior has been determined. A list of the new charts of the lakes, printed and published during the year, will be found in said report. The survey of the Mississippi River, which has been carried on by the officer charged with the lake survey, has been extended from five miles above Cairo, Ill., to a point eight miles above Columbus, Ky. Volume II, Descriptive Geology; volume IV, Paleontology and Ornithology; and volume VI, Microscopical Petrography, and the Geological and Topographical Atlas of the Geological Exploration of the 40th parallel, have been completed during the year, and are tow in the hands of the Public Printer. Volume I, Systematic Geology, and volume VII, Vertebrate Paleontology, will soon be finished and ready for the printer. These reports will complete the work and publications belonging to this survey.

The systematic survey of the territory west of the 100th meridian, which for several years has been carried on by engineer and other officers of the Army, has been continued during the year in portions of California, Nevada, Colorado, and New Mexico. The continuation of this useful work, in its present satisfactory condition of organization, will, it is hoped, commend itself to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The engineer officers on the staffs of the generals commanding the vestern military divisions and departments have been engaged during the year, with their customary energy, in surveys in the field, and in the

collecting and mapping the geographical and topographical information obtained in scouts and campaigns against the hostile Indians. On account of the failure at the last session of Congress of the appropriation asked for, the amount of funds available was entirely inadequate to the work required of these officers, which is of importance to the different bureaus of the War Department and to the Army. To enable them to accomplish the greatest amount of work with the means at hand, the enlistment of topographical assistants has been authorized, and good results are expected from this economical mode of carrying on their surveys.

The Engineer Department maps used by the troops engaged in the recent campaigns against the Nez Percés and Sioux have proved of great utility, and it is desirable that the unexplored areas in the country traversed, or liable to be traversed, by the troops and hostile Indians be mapped as rapidly as possible.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the failure of the appropriations for the Army, the manufacture of arms at the National Armory at Springfield was stopped on the 1st of July last, and there is now only on hand a reserve supply of eight thousand five hundred and fifty-two rifles and five thousand nine hundred and eighty-three carbines, of the latest model. It is the opinion of the department, as a measure of precaution and military foresight, that a much larger number of arms of the latest and most approved patterns should be on hand in our arsenals in case of emergency. The present Springfield breech-loading rifle compares favorably with the best arms here or abroad. It is an arm that may not be superseded for some years, and if obliged to yield to one of superior merit, the effect will not be to render it obsolete, but to make it secondary only to one having greater rapidity of fire. In this view it is believed to be wise to lay up a reasonable supply.

In the supply of metallic ammunition, it is reported that we are lamentably deficient. Ten rounds per month per man for target practice had been allowed, but this was inadequate for training the soldier in the use of the rifle, and in the perfection of his marksmanship. Many complaints from those in active service have resulted in an order doubling the allowance, making an annual expenditure of six millions of cartridges. The appropriations for the past have, however, been too small to render this expenditure a judicious one, and it is recommended that an increased appropriation be made for metallic ammunition.

The subject of the organization, arming, and disciplining the militia has received the attentive consideration of the Chief of Orduance, whose department is required, under the act of 1808, to provide arms and equipments for the whole body of militia. Under that act, an appropriation of \$200,000 is annually made, which is not sufficient to arm and equip more than 8,000 infantry. The organized militia of the States is ow reported at over 90,000 men, and if it be the purpose of Congress

to encourage the increase and efficiency of this force, a much larger sum than is now provided will be necessary. This matter is fully discussed in the report, to which I invite your earnest attention.

The armament of our sea-coast fortifications is progressing very slowly. A consideration of their urgent wants, the length of time required to supply them, the unprotected condition of our harbors, and the absolute impossibility of providing for their defense in time of sudden danger, leads to the conclusion that it would be for the best interest of the country to provide a permanent annual appropriation for their armament.

The sale of arsenals no longer needed, and the concentration of the ordnance-manufacturing establishments and depots of supplies, is again arged; the simplest and most economical method suggested being the sale of the former and the application of the proceeds to the construction of the latter, and this plan seems to be in accord with the wishes of Congress. Within the past few years eleven small arsenals have been disposed of by sale, under the sanction of Congress, or by transfer to the line of the Army for its uses; but it would appear to be judicious that when a sale of such property is made, the proceeds should be devoted to the erection and repair of the larger arsenals that are retained.

Previous reports have given grave consideration to the subject of claims against the Ordnance Department, growing out of the alleged infringement of the rights of individuals in the matter of patents adopted and used in the manufacture of national arms. The Supreme Court has held, in the case of the United States vs. Burns, (2 Wall., 252,) "that the government cannot, after the patent is issued, make use of the improvement any more than a private individual, without license of the inventor or making him compensation." But the department tas made use of inventions in the past, and claimants appear before the Ordnance Bureau for compensation for such use, or bring personal actions against officers of the department. Several such suits are now sending, and, if successful, render the officers personally liable, although acting in the line of their duty and under orders—the department having no authority to pay compensation for the use, or to indemnify the officer against whom judgment may be rendered. Some measure giving a remedy to the claimant, without subjecting the officer to the anxieties and embarrassments of a suit, should be afforded by adequate legislaion.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, ESTIMATES, ETC.

The estimates for this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, as revised, amount in the aggregate to the sum of \$43,115,443.24, as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage	\$1, 193, 884 00
Military establishment	31, 597, 270 68
Pablic works	7, 953, 077 76
Macellaneous	2, 371, 210 80
Total	49 115 449 04

These estimates are fully explained in the reports of the heads of bureaus, which are submitted herewith.

The estimates for the support of the military establishment are for a Army of 25,000 enlisted men, and the aggregate thereof may be increased or diminished in proportion as the strength of the Army i finally fixed at a larger or smaller number.

The estimates submitted by the chiefs of bureaus have, in some in stances, been considerably reduced, and it is believed that the seven sums now asked are the lowest that can be appropriated consistent with a just regard for the public interests. In the aggregate of thes estimates is included several items which are not submitted in pur suance of statutes requiring the annual expenditure of definite sums of money, but relate to matters resting entirely in the discretion of Con gress. Of this class are appropriations for fortifications and other work of defense; river and harbor improvements; buildings and grounds it and around Washington; Washington Aqueduct, and surveys. Fo these purposes, estimates, aggregating \$16,495,800, were submitted by the Chief of Engineers. I have thought proper to reduce the estimate for rivers and harbors to the aggregate of \$5,015,000, and for fortifi cations to the aggregate of \$620,000. It is proper, however, to observ that the estimates for rivers and harbors, as presented by the Chief of Engineers, were prepared and submitted by him in compliance with numerous acts of Congress. These acts require that, as to a very large class of works where surveys have been ordered by Congress, or when work has been commenced, there shall be an annual estimate of the amount that can be profitably expended during the ensuing fiscal year As instructed by these acts of Congress, and following a long-estab lished custom, the Chief of Engineers has submitted his estimates. He has very properly, in view of the law, given his opinion, as an expert of the "amount which can be profitably expended in the next fisca year," but he has expressed no opinion as to the proper sum to be appro priated by Congress in view of the condition of the Treasury, the proba ble receipts of revenue, and the demands of the public service in othe departments. Upon this point he is not called upon for an opinion.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

In order to enable this department to carry into effect, on behalf of the United States, the provisions of the act of Congress authorizing James B. Eads to construct such jetties and other auxiliary works a are necessary to permanently maintain a wide and deep channel from the Mississippi River through the South Pass to the Gulf of Mexico an officer of the Corps of Engineers is stationed at the South Pass with instructions to report from time to time the nature and condition of the work in progress, the depth of water and width of channe cured and maintained.

The reports of March 16, 1877, and July 24, 1877, showing the condi

tion of the work at those dates, and not heretofore communicated to Congress, are herewith transmitted. On the 31st of October a subsequent report, also transmitted herewith, showed a 20-foot channel at average flood-tide through the bar, and throughout the pass and between the jetties, with a least width of 210 feet. The interruption to average flood-tide through the bar, and throughout the pass and between the jetties, with a least width of 210 feet. The interruption to average flood-tide through the bar at 430 feet in length, and the channel was, with this exception, at least 160 feet wide. When a channel 22 feet in depth and 200 feet in width shall have been attained, a further sum of \$500,000 will become due; and in respect to the time of the probable attainment of this depth, the engineer inspecting-officer reports:

It is probable that the aid of the new dredge-boat, if it is moderately successful, may soon enable Mr. Eads to gain a channel 22 feet deep for a width of 200 feet throughat the jetties, and the chances are quite favorable for the attainment of such a chansel in the early stages of low river by the help, possibly, of only an ordinary dredgingmachine, and later, perhaps, even without such aid. These statements are made besum the law (act approved March 3, 1875) requires that the honorable Secretary of
War shall "embody in his annual reports the probable time when other payments will
scome due."

Provision for this payment is made in the sundry civil act of March 3,1877, vol. 19, p. 358, provided it becomes due prior to 1st of February, 1878. Should the contingency arise subsequent to that date, it would appear that further provision must be made by Congress for the payment.

It having been officially reported to me that there was an open channel of greater depth than 18 feet at mean tide to and from the seathrough the South Pass to the port of New Orleans, I directed, August 18, 1877, the suspension of the operations for the deepening of the Southwest Pass under the appropriation of August 14, 1876, in compliance with the provisions of that act.

GEO. W. McCRARY, Secretary of War. REPORT OF THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

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THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C., November 7, 1877.

Siz: My last annual report was dated November 10, 1876, and was addressed to your predecessor, the Hon. J. D. Cameron. Since that date, up to the present month, the Army has been so actively employed, and divided into so many detachments, each engaged in some work of importance, that I find it difficult to give a concise and, at the same time, a just account of their operations throughout the past twelve months. To this end I must repeat some facts stated in former reports.

The Army of the United States is an organization minutely regulated by law, adapted to peace and war, whose parts are best explained by the

following tabular statements:

A.-Organization of the Regular Army, prepared by the Adjutant-

General, October 12, 1877.

B.—"Return of actual strength," according to returns received at the office of the Adjutant-General up to the same date, October 12, 1877; from which it will be seen that the Regular Army at that date was composed of—

General officers Geoeral staff-officers Hospital stewards Engineer Battalion 199 Ordnance enlisted men 346	11 566
Enlisted men of staff corps	731
Ten regiments of cavalry:	
Officers	•
·	
Cavalry	8, 350
Five regiments of artillery:	
Et listed men 2, 321	
1.00	0.005
Artillery	2,605
Iwenty-five regiments of infantry: Officers	
E.isted men	
Infantry	9, 655
incides which there are reported as non-commissioned staff, unattached to regimenta, Military Academy, recruits unassigned, Indian scouts, and prison-	•
guard, amounting to—men.	1,877 404
h-tired officers	301
And captain United States Army by act of Congress	1
Aggregating officers and men	24,501
of which the force available for wer is made up of the caveley are	illary

of which the force available for war is made up of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry regiments, amounting to 20,610 officers and men, to which

should be added the eleven general officers and the officers of the general staff serving with them, together with 570 Indian scouts.

To exhibit the stations and duties of these troops, I submit tabular

statements-

C—1, 2, and 3. Distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Missouri.

D-1 and 2. Distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Atlantic.

E.—Distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Pacific.

F.—Department of West Point.

G .- Statement showing the organization of the enlisted men of the Regular Army, compiled from returns received at the Adjutant-General's Office up to October 31, 1877.

H.—Report of Adjutant General, recruiting service.

I.—Report of Inspector General.

For convenience of administration and to fix responsibility, the country is divided into ten military departments, each of which is commanded by a brigadier-general, or by the senior colonel serving in the department, specially empowered by the President of the United States.

These departments are then grouped into three geographical divisions, commanded by the Lieutenant-General and by two of the major-generals.

There is also the Department of West Point, commanded by Major-General Schofield, which is somewhat exceptional in its nature, designed to give due importance to the Military Academy, and to vest the commanding general thereof with power to exercise all the functions necessary to insure perfect discipline and thorough administration.

Each division and department commander has made an annual report. accompanied by similar reports from his several staff officers; but as these latter are very voluminous. I have taken the liberty to segregate for printing such only as are necessary to illustrate the principal points, leaving the original manuscripts on file with the Adjutant-General for reference when needed.

The Military Division of the Missouri, Lieutenant-General Sheridan commanding, embraces the Departments of Dakota, Platte, Missouri, and Texas, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Terry, Crook,

Pope, and Ord.

The Military Division of the Atlantic, Major-General Hancock commanding, embraces the Departments of the East, South, and Gulf, commanded by himself, by Col. T. H. Ruger, and Brigadier-General Augur,

respectively.

The Military Division of the Pacific, Major General McDowell commanding, embraces the Departments of the Columbia, California, and Arizona, commanded by Brigadier General Howard, by himself, and Col. A. V. Kautz.

I now invite your special attention to their annual reports, marked—
1. Report of Lieutenant General Sheridan, Division of the Missouri.

2. Report of Brigadier-General Pope, Department of the Missouri.

3. Report of Brigadier-General Terry, Department of Dakota.
3 A. Report of Colonel Gibbon, Seventh Infantry.

3 B. Report of Colonel Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry. 3 C. Report of Colonel Miles, Fifth Infantry.

3 D. Letter of General Howard to General Sheridan.

4. Report of General Ord, Department of Texas.

4 A. List of persons killed by Indians. 4 B. Letter of John H. Evans.

5. Report of Brigadier-General Crook, Department of the Platte.

6. Report of Major-General Hancock, Division of the Atlantic.

7. Report of Brigadier-General Augur, Department of the Gulf.

8. Report of Colonel Ruger, Department of the South.

- 9. Report of Major-General McDowell, Division of the Pacific.
- 10. Report of Brigadier General Howard, Department of the Columbia. 10 A. Report of General Howard: Operations against the Nez Percés.
 - 10 B. List of killed and wounded in Captain Perry's command.

11. Report of Colonel Kautz, Department of Arizona.

12. Report of Major-General Schofield, Department of West Point.

In reviewing these reports, I will not follow the order of rank, but of

geography.

General Hancock's command embraces substantially all the country east of the Mississippi, bordering the northern lakes, the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, including the many forts long since built in the interest of commerce. During the past summer he was compelled to abandon most of them to use the troops in protecting property against rioters, a full account of which is embraced in his report. Happily these disorders have ceased, and the troops have been returned to their proper posts, except the Second and Third Regiments of Infantry, which have been detached to the Indian frontier. I beg to invite your special attention to the following extract from General Hancock's report:

The same day (July 23) I received at Philadelphia a dispatch from the Adjutant-General, which I quote in full. It was of the utmost importance to me in the grave situation of affairs within the limits of my division. The dispatch was as follows:

"The Secretary of War directs me to say the President desires you to understand that you have full anthority to move any troops within your division as you may think necessary during these disturbances, only informing this office. All information which may aid you concerning any point within your division will be sent from here, and the President relies on your discretion to do all that is possible within the law to preserve

Proce."

This greatly amplified my authority, as under the system which has usually characterized our period of peace, but which has received extraordinary development during atterized our period of peace, but which has received extraordinary development during the past few years, there were many military stations and organizations in my command over which I had no control. For instance, the engineer post at Willets Point, with its garrison of about one hundred and fifty men; the recruiting depots at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio; the various arsenals, which I need not enumerate, with their material and garrisons, as well as the independent depots of the Quartermaster's and Medical Departments. The duties required of me could not have been properly performed without the anthority conferred, and in fact no inportant military operations could be conducted to a successful issue without that authority being invested in the commanding general.

I indorse unequivocally every word that General Hancock reports. In time of war the power described by General Hancock is never questioned, but in time of peace this power is exercised by the heads of bureaus in Washington, and taken from the division commander, thereby crippling him so that, in fact, he cannot act with any degree of confidence, or supply his troops on a sudden emergency. By extending General Hancock's command over the establishments he describes, the President would be certain that those establishments would be kept in perfect order at all times, and there is no more danger of General Hancock abusing such power than in intrusting him with the lives of his men and honor of his country, as is now the case.

I recommend that the dispatch of General Townsend to General Hancock, of July 23, 1877, be published in orders, and that the Secretary of War except from its terms such arsenals of construction and such general depots of supply as he may desire to retain subject to his own con-

General Sheridan's command embraces substantially the vast territory west of the Mississippi, to and including the Bocky Mountains from the Canadian line to the Mexican frontier, containing the great majority

of the nomadic and hostile Indians of the country, complicated also by troubles always incident to a foreign border north and south. territory, as before stated, is divided into four departments, commanded by Generals Terry, Crook, Pope, and Ord. The reports of all these officers are so full and complete that I can add nothing but compliments to them and their subordinates, for courage, skill, and cheerful performance of hard duty, which merit substantial recognition at the hands of the government. I quote from General Sheridan's report:

The troubles on the Mexican border, the Indian outbreak on the western frontier of New Mexico, and the Indian war in the Departments of the Platte and Dakota, have kept the small and inadequate force in this division in a constant state of activity, and almost without rest night and day. Some of the cavalry regiments have, during the spring and summer, traveled in pursuit of Iudians, and for the purpose of protecting exposed settlements, a distance of over four thousand miles, and the hard work and wear and tear upon both men and animals in those frontier campaigns can be fully appreciated only by those who are familiar with the country operated in, and who know its character, the long distances to be overcome, and the great difficulty of furnishing supplies. This condition of affairs is not only true for the past year, but it has been nearly the same thing for the past ten years, and I think I can safely say that for this length of time no men have ever worked harder or shown a higher sense of duty than the little army which has defended our rapidly-extending western settlements.

The expense and very great loss of life attending these operations have arisen principally from being obliged to use an inadequate force to perform services which, to accomplish quickly and properly, required at least double its numbers. If the companies had been filled to one hundred men each, the additional expense would not have been so great in the end as it has now proved to be with companies ranging from thirty to forty men. Then the Indian troubles might have been settled promptly, and there is a strong probability that they would not have occurred at all; and I therefore respectfully recommend an increase of all the companies in the service to one hundred men each. I believe it would be true economy, and at the same time it would enable

the Army to satisfactorily perform the work required of it.

During the last two years the ratio of loss of officers and men in proportion to the number engaged in this division in the Indian wars has been equal to or greater than the ratio of loss on either side in the present Russo-Turkish campaign or in the late civil war in this country.

While the Indian troubles in this division are over for the present, I cannot say that they are finally ended. Complications are still liable to arise, and our experience should

teach us to be better prepared than we have hitherto been.

I agree with General Sheridan perfectly in what he states, and, further; that our weakness is well known to the Indian—our inveterate enemy; the enemy to cultivation, to labor of any sort, and to all civilization; and that this very weakness entails on the General Government the great cost of Indian wars.

We now have an army organization—good enough, yet susceptible of improvement—consisting of ten cavalry regiments of twelve companies each, five artillery regiments of twelve companies each, and twenty-five regiments of infantry of ten companies each, making forty regiments of four hundred and thirty companies, which, if filled up to one hundred enlisted men each, would make forty-three thousand men, besides the numerous detachments which have always been maintained, and probably always will be, in spite of the necessity for keeping the regiments to their maximum strength, so that it would necessitate an army of nearly fifty thousand men to fulfill General Sheridan's recommendation. I despair of success in such an application to Congress, but earnestly recommend such legislation as will give us twentyfive thousand men for the regiments of the line. This would make, for the present, four hundred and thirty companies—an average of fiftyeight men to a company. I believe it to be wrong and damaging to increase the cavalry at the expense of the artillery and infantry. latter do as good service as the cavalry, are as necessary, and cost much less for maintenance. All are equally necessary, and should be on a par, but the President should have the right to increase companies stationed at exposed points at the loss of the others not similarly situated.

In referring to the Nez Percé war, I will again refer to the troops under General Sheridan's command, for although that war originated in the Department of Columbia, the retreat of the Nez Percés brought them into the theater of operations of General Sheridan's troops, who

in fact made the capture.

Uffice for 1876.)

General McDowell's division embraces the States and Territories bordering on the Pacific Ocean. His report, with those of the Departments of the Columbia and Arizona, contains all material facts. The Indians of that region have been gradually assembled by tribes and families on small reservations, wide apart, and by reason of the natural antagonism of the races, the troops have been subdivided into small detachments occupying points near or on those reservations. The settlement of the Pacific States and Territories has been very rapid, and in consequence conflicts of interest between the two races have been requent, as, for example, the Rogue River war in 1854–'55, Steptoe's war in 1857, Wright's in 1858, the Modoc war in 1871, and the Nez Percé in 1877, besides the interminable conflicts with the Apaches and other tribes of Arizona, which we inherited from Mexico, and which at this very moment still continue.

The recent war with the Nez Percés was so unexpected, and has been attended with such varied and interesting incidents, covering a vast surface of country utterly regardless of boundary-lines, that I find it necessary to embrace it more at length and in detail than is ordinarily. called for where an Indian war is usually confined to a smaller area, generally to a single department. The best connected account of the Nez Percé Indians which I have been able to find is in the report of Col. H. Clay Wood, assistant adjutant-general, dated Portland, Oreg., January 8, 1876, with a supplementary report of August 1, 1876, describing two interviews with Joseph and others of the tribes at the agency and at Fort Lapwai. "The census of the tribe in 1851 was officially reported as one thousand eight hundred and eighty." "In Norember, 1875, the population is stated in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at two thousand eight hundred, of whom one thousand three hundred and twenty are males." The reservation at Lapwai is seven hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and fiftyone acres, and on this are located the principal part of the Nez Percé Indians; but ever since the treaty of 1863, Joseph and his party have claimed the boundaries of the reservation as established by the Stevens treaty of 1855, more especially that part of it west of Snake River, known as the Wallowa Valley. Though this valley never was the home of Joseph and his confederates, who usually lived on Salmon and Snake Rivers, still for some reason they cling to this particular tract, "Wallows," and it was conceded to them by the President (Grant) in his executive order of June 16, 1873; but on the 10th of June, 1875, this order was revoked, and all that part of Oregon west of Snake River, embracing the Wallowa, was restored to the public domain, has been parially surveyed, forms a part of Union County, Oregon, and settlers have acquired legal titles under the laws of the United States. (See

On the 23d of June, 1876, one of Joseph's band was killed by two white men, (Finley and another,) which produced commotion, and was one of the reasons for Colonel Wood to seek an interview with Joseph, this of the non-treaty Nez Percés. At this interview Joseph stated his ewn case in these words:

map of Oregon accompanying the report of Commissioner General Land

That it was true one of his brothers had been killed by whites in Wallows Valley; that the Indian who was killed was much respected by the tribe, and was always con-

sidered a quiet, peaceable, well-disposed man; that the whites who killed him were bad, quarrelsome men, and the aggressive party; that the whites in the valley were instigated by those in authority, and others in Grand Ronde Valley, to assault and injure the Indians while fishing and hunting in that section of country; that he wished the white man who killed the Indian brought to the agency to be there confronted with his accusers.

Joseph said that among the Indians the chiefs controlled the members of their band, and had power to prevent bad Indians doing wicked things; and he reasoned that those in authority over the whites had, or should have, the same control over white men, and hence the white authorities in the vicinity of Wallowa Valley and elsewhere were directly responsible for the killing of his brother; that his brother's life was of great value; that it was worth more than the Wallowa Valley; that it was worth more than this country; that it was worth more than all the world; that the value of his life could not be estimated; nevertheless, that now, since the murder had been done, since his brother's life had been taken in Wallowa Valley, his body buried there, and the earth had drunk up his blood, that the valley was more sacred to him than ever before, and he would and did claim it for the life taken; that he should hold it for himself and his people from this time forward, forever; and that all the whites must be removed from the valley.

Major Wood, in reply, explained that the white men would be indicted and "tried by a court having jurisdiction in the vicinity of the locality where the crime was committed, (probably the town of Union,) and that the witnesses (Indians or others) would be summoned to appear and give their evidence," and that their claim to the Wallowa Valley would probably be submitted to a commission of five distinguished gentlemen, to be appointed from Washington, &c.

For a more perfect understanding of the cause of the Nez Percé war I again refer to the two reports of Colonel Wood, which are in print, and I have only extracted so much as seemed necessary to an understanding of the first events hereafter recorded, and because the same general conditions exist with other Indian tribes in Idaho, Oregon, and

Washington Territories, which may lead to similar results.

The Nez Percé tribe has a good reservation, with clearly defined boundaries, sufficient to give each and every one a home. The bulk of the tribe has long resided thereon, and most of it has remained there during the recent hostilities, which were confined to Joseph and the non-treaty Nez Percés, with other malcontents—in all about five hundred males.

The settlements in that part of Oregon and Idaho are much exposed and scattered, and the danger to life was so great from an outbreak of these Indians that General Howard, commanding the department, made extraordinary efforts to adjust the difficulty as well as the case would

admit of, so as to avoid conflict.

The agent for this tribe, J. B. Monteith, esq., resided at the agency on the reservation east of Snake River, in the Territory of Idaho, and the Indian Bureau always contended that Joseph and his band rightfully belonged on that reservation and was bound by the treaty of 1863, which did not include the Wallowa Valley, which lies west of Snake River in the State of Oregon. An immense amount of correspondence and negotiation followed, when the whole subject was submitted, by the Secretary of the Interior, to a commission composed of D. H. Jerome, esq., General O. O. Howard, William Stickney, esq., A. C. Barstow, esq., and Maj. H. C. Wood, which resulted in the final instructions of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, Charles T. Gorham, esq., addressed to the Secretary of War, embodying the letters of J. Q. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Washington, March 6, 1877, and of J. B. Monteith, United States Indian agent, dated Lapwai, Idaho Territory, February 9, 1877, which letters were, in due course of official usage, sent to me and by me indorsed to General McDowell, commanding Military Division of the Pacific, to order the necessary force to be supplied the

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agents of the Indian Bureau, to compel the removal of these non-treaty Nez Percés to the reservation of their tribe.

All these papers are embodied with General McDowell's report, along with his own instructions to General Howard, commanding the Department of the Columbia, in these words:

The division commander has examined the various papers transmitted from the besiquarters of the Army, hereinbefore referred to, and it seems to him that the Indian Bureau anticipate possible, not to say probable, resistance to the demand on Joseph to remove to the reservation. In fact the case seems not unlike that of the recent difficulty with the Sioux, which resulted in the war of last year against these ladians.

It is therefore of paramount importance that none of the responsibility of any step which may be made shall be initiated by the military authorities. You are to eccepy Wallowa Valley in the interest of peace. You are to comply with the request of the Department of the Interior, as set forth in the papers sent you, to the extent only of serely protecting and aiding them in the execution of their instructions.

On the 19th of May General Howard again had a conference with Joseph and others, and reported the result of his "talk" with the chiefs on the 21st, "that they yielded a constrained compliance with the orders of the government, and had been allowed thirty days in

which to gather in their people, stock," &c.

On the 14th of June the Indians belonging to Joseph from Wallowa, White Bird from Salmon River, and Looking Glass from Clearwater, had assembled near Cottonwood Creek, on the border of the reservation, seemingly in compliance with their engagement, when news reached General Howard that four white men had been murdered on John Day's Creek, to the south of this reservation, by some of the young Nez Percé braves, and that White Bird had mounted his horse and proclaimed he would not go on the reservation. General Howard was then at Fort Lapwai, which was garrisoned by Captain Perry's company (F) and Captain Trimble's company, (H,) First Cavalry, and a company of the Twenty-first Infantry.

Colonel Watkins, indian inspector, and Agent Monteith, were at the agency. General Howard put himself in communication with these agents of the Indian Bureau, who sent out messengers and got authentic accounts of the murders already committed, embracing the four at John Day's Creek and many others. Great alarm spread in the country round about, and General Howard dispatched the two cavalry companies, under Captain Perry, numbering ninety-nine men, to the scene of disorder. Lieutenant Theller, Twenty-first Infantry, was attached to Captain Perry's company in place of his own lieutenant, (Bomus,) who

was quartermaster of the post.

Captain Perry proceeded rapidly by night to the Indian camp on Cottonwood and found it vacant; then to Grangerville, and thence to the head of White Bird Cañon, making seventy miles, with the loss of two nights' sleep. There he found the Indian camp, and assisted by eleven citizen volunteers proceeded at once to the attack. The Indians seemed to be well prepared, for they repulsed the attack and compelled the command to fall back, fighting over most difficult ground to Granger-tille, losing Lieutenant Theller and thirty-three enlisted men killed. This fight occurred June 17, but, apprehending trouble, General Howhard ad previously, on the 15th, ordered forward from Vancouver, Walla-Walla, and Wallowa, Whipple's and Winter's companies of cavalry, ive companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, and Miller's company of the Fourth Artillery, making an effective force of two hundred and twentyeven men. As soon as he learned that Perry had been defeated, he determined to take the field in person with this force, so as to hold the indians in check, while emboldened by their success at White Bird Canon, until he could bring forward every available man of his depart ment, and also could be re-enforced from the direction of California. His first attention had to be given to the protection of families alarmed and terrified by the murders already committed, and still more by the hundreds of wild reports which always attend and aggravate Indian wars.

Even at this date I am unable to state the exact number of murders committed by the Nez Percés prior to Captain Perry's attack on their camp, but General McDowell reports, under date of October 17:

I am since informed that the immediate cause of this outbreak was different from that reported, and that instead of being a retaliation for the murder of one of their number, it was a deliberate act on the part of some Indian outlaws, who have nothing to gain and all to lose by going on the reservation, and who fired the Indian heart by deliberate murders, and thus forced the chiefs to go with them. The latter feeling that they were irretrievably compromised in the eyes of the whites by the dreadful acts of their people, threw themselves into the conflict, the commencement of which they had not sanctioned.

Having thus endeavored to describe the cause and beginning of the Nez Percé war, I leave General Howard to describe the minute details of its conduct in his report inclosed herewith, marked "10 A," which gives a connected narration from June 15 to August 27, 1877.

Re-enforcements were promptly dispatched by the division commander, General McDowell, but these had to be drawn by driblets from the small and remote posts along the Pacific coast as far south as Yuma, and, on General Howard's application for further re-enforcements at Army headquarters, the Second Infantry Colonel Wheaton, was sent

from South Carolina.

By the 8th of July General Howard had collected a force sufficient to justify him in resuming the offensive, viz, about four hundred men; and on the 11th he discovered the enemy in a deep ravine on Clearwater, near the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, where he at once attacked them. The ground was difficult, so that the fight was at first desultory; but on the next day the Indians were fairly defeated and driven in confusion, losing their camp and much provision. General Howard reports twenty taree warriors killed, twice as many wounded, twenty-three warriors taken prisoners, and seventeen women and children made captive. His own loss was thirteen men killed, two officers and twentytwo men wounded. This battle was chiefly important because it prevented other Indians, similarly situated, from joining the hostile Nez Percés, and gave increased confidence to the settlers, many of whom had abandoned their farms. On the 15th a messenger reached General Howard, from Joseph, to ascertain the terms on which he might surrender; but, believing it to be a ruse to gain time, he did not permit any delay, and on the 17th Joseph began his famous retreat eastward, toward the buffalo country, by the Lolo trail.

General Howard was authorized from the start to proceed without regard to boundary-lines of military departments; but having defeated Joseph, he, with perfect propriety delayed pursuit for some days, to give increased security to the people in his rear as against apprehended and possible danger, also to enable his own re-enforcements to come up within reach. He then reorganized his command, sending one force up north into the Spokane country; another was held in reserve near the Indian reservation, and he himself with a select force (described in his report) started in pursuit on the Lolo trail. This is universally admitted by all who have traveled it—from Lewis and Clarke to Captain Win-

ters—as one of the worst trails for man and beast on this continent.

These very Nez Percés had for years been in the habit of going from Oregon to the Yellowstone and Muscleshell country to hunt buffalo and to cure meat. Therefore, as soon as the telegraph carried news that

Joseph had started on the Lolo trail, the people of Montana became

There was but a single regiment of infantry (Seventh) in all Montana. Col. John Gibbon commanding, distributed to five posts, four on the estern border and one on the western, with two small companies, A and G, commanded by Captain Rawn, who were employed in building the new post at Missoula. It is near this place that the Lolo trail debouches into the Bitter Root Valley, the western settlement of Montana. Joseph had many personal acquaintances among the settlers, some of which are civilized Flatheads, and he managed with Indian cuming, to cause information to go ahead that he was bound for the buffalo country; that if permitted to go on unmolested he would do no damage; that he had no quarrel with the people of Montana, only with General Howard, &c. But hearing of the approach of these Indians, Captain Rawn left his post in the valley, and with his small command intrenched himself in the Lolo trail, in order to hold the Nez Percés in check till General Howard could come up from the west, or Colonel Gibbon could reach him from the east. Captain Rawn had with him only forty nen, but quite a force of citizen volunteers assembled at his redoubt to ssist him. The Indians reached Rawn's fort July 28, passed around it nto Bitter Root Valley in such numbers that he was not justified in attacking them outside his intrenchments, and with a large herd of corses passed deliberately up the Bitter Root Valley, (which is well ettled,) doing little comparative damage to the inhabitants. Gibbon was then at Fort Shaw, but by the 27th of July he had drawn whim what few men could be spared from Benton and Baker, marched apidly one hundred and fifty miles to Missoula, then taking every man that could be spared from there, he started in pursuit with fifteen offirers and one hundred and forty-six men, (afterward increased by thirty-:our citizens.)

Colonel Gibbon's report herewith, marked "3 A," is so spirited that I prefer to let him tell his own story; suffice it for me to say that he overtook the enemy on a branch of Big Hole, or Wisdom River, surprised them at daybreak of August 9, and for a time had the Indians at his nervy; but their numbers so far exceeded his own that he, in turn, was ompelled to seek cover in a point of timber, where he fought on the

befensive till the Indians withdrew at 11 p. m. of the 10th.

Colonel Gibbon reports his loss at two officers, six citizens, and twentyme enlisted men killed; five officers, four citizens, and thirty-one men
rounded; and on the part of the enemy, eighty-three were buried on
me field, "and six dead were afterward found in a ravine at some dismee away." It is otherwise known that the Indians sustained a very
reavy and nearly fatal loss in wounded in this fight, and could Colonel
mibbon have had another hundred men the Nez Percé war would have
mided right there.

At 10 a.m. of the 11th General Howard arrived with a small escort, well advance of his main command, and his approach may have hastened be departure of the enemy, which had occurred as before stated at 11 m. the night before; and on the next morning his medical officers, argeon C.T. Alexander and Assistant Surgeon Fitzgerald also reached Colonel Gibbon's command, and "gave the wounded the much-needed stendance" absolutely required, because Colonel Gibbon had no medical ficer along.

on the 13th Colonel Gibbon ordered to duty with General Howard the of his officers and fifty men, and with the remainder, being him-by wonded, he began his return via Deer Lodge, leaving General loward to resume his long pursuit. Happening myself to be in Mon-

tana at the time, I saw in what estimation Colonel Gibbon and his handful of troops were held, and I heartily joined in the general sentiment; also having at a later period visited his wounded at Deer Lodge. among them several citizens—I now recommend that the families of the killed and of the wounded citizens, who volunteered under such circumstances, be placed on the footing of soldiers as to pensions. wounded of all classes had received every possible care at Deer Lodge.

From Gibbon's battle-field on Big Hole General Howard resumed the pursuit. His men had had a very hard march across the mountains and up the Bitter Root Valley. He followed to Horse Prairie and Junction Station, then threw a force of forty cavalry and some scouts toward Henry's Lake, designing to "intercept and hinder the enemy" so as to overtake them with his main command; but this party after waiting some days returned, leaving the route open to the Indians. The Indians seem to have delayed some days on and near the stageroad leading from the Pacific Railroad to Helena, interrupting travel, cutting off telegraphic communication, and causing much alarm to the people generally. General Howard was at Pleasant Valley on the stage-road, August 18; the Indians at Dry Creek Station. On the 19th General Howard left the stage-road toward the east, struck the trail, and made camp eighteen miles distant, at Camas Prairie. Here the Indians turned on him, stampeded and run off at daylight of the 20th his pack-train, which was partially recovered by his cavalry. fight Captain Norwood's company (L, Second Cavalry) made a handsome fight. General Howard was soon after compelled to give his men and animals some rest, and take time to collect food and clothing. It was during this rest, at Henry's Lake, that he made his report of August 27, hereinbefore referred to. I recognize the full measure of the labors, exposure, fatigue, and fighting of General Howard and his command, having personally seen much of the route over which he passed, and knowing the great difficulty of procuring food for men and horses in that mountain region. It is simply impossible for infantry, or even cavalry with their single horses to overtake Indians, who drive along a herd, changing from a tired horse to one comparatively fresh at pleasure, knowing the country perfectly, ready to hide in the many rocky cañons, ravines, and dense woods in which that country abounds, and able with a small rear-guard to hold at bay any number in pursuit, who often for miles must follow trails in single file. Happening to be in Montana at the time, and not wishing to complicate matters by exercising any command except to assist where possible, I gave up my cavalry escort which I had brought up from Tongue River, and was pleased to learn that it was of material assistance to General Howard at Camas on the 20th of August. Several dispatches passed between General Howard and myself, which I insert here entire, because they explain themselves. They have never heretofore been published in full, while garbled parts of them have somehow without authority reached the press and were misconstrued:

HELENA, August 21, 1877.

To General HOWARD:

Just arrived at Helena. Will remain till I know you are all right and have everything. Telegraph me some account of affairs that I can understand. What is your force? What your plans? Spare nothing to insure success.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Virginia, Mont., August 24, 1877.

To General W. T. SHERMAN, Fort Shaw:

Just arrived here to communicate with General McDowell. After extraordinary effort to overtake Gibbon, with horses much jaded, I moved rapidly to head off Indians

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rer sear Pleasant Valley. They delayed me a little by their apparent move westward r head of Horse Prairie and Lemhi, but I did not lose a march. Sent a small force to Sary's Lake to skirmish with and delay them; officer staid four days, and concluded that they had broken for the Wind River country. The next day, however, (the 23d,) the ladians passed Henry's Lake, through Loches Pass, with my force in close pursuit. It Camas Meadows they stampeded a part of my mules, just before dawn, and in the stut to recover them brought on a sharp skirmish, after which they fied as usual.

My command stays at Henry's Lake for supplies, while my Indian scouts watch and other the hostiles. What I wish is from some eastern force, the hostiles be headed of before they disaffect the Crows or unite with Sioux.

They have had some re-enforcements in Montana, picked up plenty of excellent stock, and though worried and depleted in numbers, are still able to give battle and do much lange. They have the best arms and plenty of ammunition.

I hear that Miles, probably Sturgis, is on the Yellowstone, not far from my front. Is that true! My force, all told, is about two hundred cavalry, three hundred infantry,

miy scouts, and fifty armed pioneers.

My command is so much worn by overfatigue and jaded animals that I cannot push much farther. If Miles or Sturgis is near by, with Norwood's company just sent to have and the fifty Indian scouts that I will send thither, or on the heels of the hosc.e. I think I may stop near where I am, and in a few days work my way back to Fet Boise slowly, and distribute my troops before snow falls in the mountains. Weston has returned to Lewiston, Idaho, from his successful march northward, and vil pick up any small hostile parties skulking in his neighborhood.

HOWARD, Commanding Department.

FORT SHAW, MONTANA, August 24, 1877,

meneral Howard, Virginia City:

I don't want to give orders, as this may confuse Sheridan and Terry; but that force f yours should pursue the Nez Perces to the death, lead where they may. Miles is far off, and I fear Sturgis is too slow. If you are tired, give the command to some some energetic officer, and let him follow them, go where they may, holding his men rell in hand, subsisting them on beef gathered in the country, with coffee, sugar, and that on packs. For such a stern chase infantry are as good as cavalry. Leave to Sturcis to head them off if he can. I will be at Helena on Tuesday next. No time should be lest. I don't know your officers, but you can select the commander and order scordingly. When the Indians are caught, your men can march to the Pacific Railroad and reach their poets by rail and steamboat. They are not needed back in California and Oregon now, but are needed just where they are.

SHERMAN, General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, August 27, 1877.

To W. T. SHERMAN.

General United States Army, Helena, Montana:

Yours of 26th (24th) received. You misunderstood me. I never flag. It was the ommand, including the most energetic young officers, that were worn out and weary a most extraordinary march. You need not fear for the campaign. Neither you by a most extraordinary march. You need not fear for the campaign. Release you are General McDowell can doubt my pluck and energy. My Indian scouts are on the rels of the enemy. My supplies have just come, and we move in the morning and rill continue to the end. I sent Cushing and Norwood, now en route, two days ago to retate from Ellis and Crow agency. Indians captured a party of eight gentlemen and two ladies on Lower Geyser Basin, Friday evening last. Hostiles will probably toes Stinking River about one hundred miles southeast from Crow agency.

HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

HELENA, August 28, 1877.

"eneral O. O. HOWARD, via Virginia City:

Just back from Benton. Got your dispatch of 27th. Glad to find you so plucky. Have every possible faith in your intense energy, but thought it probable you were They have more to make. I think Sturgis will look out for your Indians at Clark's Fork, and that Sheridan will have another party at Camp Brown, and still mother at the head of Tongue River. But my idea is that the Nez Percés expect to tide in the Big Horn Mountains, about Stinking Water, trusting to your stopping pursit. Were your force to return to Idaho now, these Indians would surely return to Montains. I start on Thursday for Missoula and Walls-Walls. Will report you all well.

W. T. SHERMAN,

General form out, and I sometimes think men of less age and rank are best for Indian war-

General. Digitized by

FORT SHAW, MONTANA, August 24, 1877.

General P. H. SHERIDAN, Chicago, Ill.:

Dispatch received. I don't think Howard's troops will catch Joseph, but they will follow, trusting to your troops heading them off when they come out on the east of the mountains. Will be back to Helena next Tuesday.

W. T. SHERMAN,

General.

From Henry's Lake, in Montana, August 27, to Bear paw Mount ain, Dakota, September 30, I have no connected report of General Howard's march and operations, but I have no doubt his promised supplementary report will soon be received, it may be in time to accompany this report. All he could do was to follow where the Indians led, and this he did, with praiseworthy zeal and perseverance. On others devolved the task of "heading off" and "capture." The Indians were already in General Sheridan's division, and he promptly gave the necessary orders. He caused a force of six companies of the Seventh Cavalry under its colonel Sturgis, to watch the outlet by Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone; another of five companies of cavalry under Major Hart of the Fifth, on the Stinking Water, which is a branch of the Big Horn; and still another of ten companies of cavalry under Colonel Merritt of the Fifth, on Wind River northwest of Camp Brown. One or other of these bodies was sure to intercept them, with General Howard's command on their heels.

The Nez Percés after leaving Henry's Lake, passed up the Madison and Fire-Hole Basin into the National Park, crossed the divide and the Yellowstone River above the falls and below the lake. Once across the Yellowstone they seem to have rested their animals, while some of the young men made excursions down to Soda Mountain and Henderson's ranch, burning Jack Baronette's house and bridge, killing some men, and stealing horses and cattle. General Howard after a short rest followed, when the Indians passed on over the Snowy Mountain and down Clark's Fork, General Howard in pursuit. They successfully evaded Colonel Sturgis's command and got across the Yellowstone again near the mouth of Clark's Fork. I inclose General Howard's and Colonel Sturgis's report of this affair, dated September 12 and 13, herewith, marked "3 B." After the Indians had passed around Colonel Sturgis, it seems that General Howard dispatched him, re-enforced by Major Sanford's battalion of the First Cavalry, and Lieutenant Otis's howitzer battery, in "fast pursuit," and from General Sheridan's report I learn that Colonel Sturgis caught several hundred poneys and killed a number of Indians.

The Nez Percés then passed north across the Muscleshell, through Judith Basin, (a region once densely filled with buffalo and large game,) to the Missouri River at Cow Island. This is a steamboat landing, one hundred and twenty-five miles below Fort Benton, used for some weeks after the boats stop running to Benton. Near this place First Lieut. Edward Maguire United States Engineers with a small guard of the Seventh Infantry, was engaged in removing obstructions in the river. With these the Indians lightly skirmished; burned some stores on the landing; forded the river, and, September 23, pushed on north toward Milk River and the British boundary, evidently aiming to reach the same harbor of refuge which had been gained by Sitting Bull last winter. But on the 17th of Sptember Colonel Miles, commanding district of the Yellowstone, received at his post at the mouth of Tongue River the two dispatches of General Howard and Colonel Sturgis herewith, marked "3 B." He instantly organized the available force of his garrison, and on the morning of the 18th was across the Yellowstone

Digitized by GOOSI

and off in the direction of the mouth of Muscleshell, aiming to head off and capture the Nez Percés. His command reached the Muscleshell, where he crossed the Missouri River, on the 27th. There he learned that the Nez Percès had crossed at Cow Island on the 23d. He accordingly moved with extreme rapidity northwest, passed the Little Rockies and Bearpaw Mountains on the 29th, struck the trail, and on the morning of September 30, found the camp on Eagle Creek, near the head of Snake River which is a tributary of Milk River. For a description of the fight I refer you to Colonel Miles's official report, herewith, marked "3 C." The result was complete, viz, the capture of Joseph and the surviving remnant of his brave but dangerous body of Indians. The Indians in this fight lost in killed six of their leading chiefs and twenty-five warriors, with forty-six wounded.

Colonel Miles reports his own loss at two officers and twenty men killed; four officers and forty-one men wounded; the names of all of

whom are given.

General Howard with a small escort arrived on the field a short time before the surrender, but did not exercise any command. Of course Colonel Miles and his officers and men are entitled to all honor and praise for their prompt, skillful, and successful work; while the others, by their long, toilsome pursuit, are entitled to corresponding credit, because they made that success possible. All the troops thus engaged are now en route back to their several posts and stations by various routes. Thus has terminated one of the most extraordinary Indian wars of which there is any record. The Indians throughout displayed a courage and skill that elicited universal praise; they abstained from scalping, let captive women go free, did not commit indiscriminate murder of peaceful families which is usual, and fought with almost scientific skill, using advance and rear guards, skirmish-lines and field-fortifications. Nevertheless, they would not settle down on lands set apart for them ample for their maintenance; and, when commanded by proper authority, they began resistance by murdering persons in no manner connected with their alleged grievances. With your approval, these prisoners are now en route by the most economical way to Fort Leavenworth, to be there held as prisoners of war until spring, when I trust the Indian Bureau will provide them homes on the Indian reservation near the Modocs, where, by moderate labor, they can soon be able to support themselves in peace. They should never again be allowed to return to Oregon or to Lapwai.

I regret that, spite of my desire to condense this report, it has been spun out so long, but even this condensation omits much that the actors

would like to have recorded.

Both General Sheridan and I have made personal reconnaissances and reports of the interior country which might warrant a place in this annual report, but I find this one so long that I will submit these on some future occasion.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,

General.

Hon. GEORGE W. McCrary, Secretary of War.



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C 1.—Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded returns on file in the Adjutant-

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POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	=	amp.	Adjutant General's Dep't.	Inspectors-general.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.	i	ı I	!	Division staff	1	1	2	1	2
Headquarters	Fort Leavenworth, Kaus	Brig. Gen. John Pope	· j		1	٠.	3	1	
Fort Leavenworth,	3 miles above Leaven-	Col. J. C. Davis, 23d Inf	. 8	staff. 23d Inf	. ;		1		
Kans. Fort Hays, Kans	worth City. Near Hays City	Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th	. 1	16th Inf					٠.
Fort Dodge, Kans	96 miles southwest of	Inf. Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis,	3	19th and 23d					
Fort Larned, Kans.	Hays City. 50 miles from Hays City.	19th Inf. Capt. J. H. Smith, 19th	1	Inf. 19th Inf					
Fort Riley, Kans	At junction of Pawnee	Inf. Col. Galusha Penny	3	16th Inf					
Fort Wallace, Kans	and Smoky Hill Forks. Near Wallace Station	packer, 16th Inf. Lieut. Col. James Van	2	16th Inf	!	٠٠;	,	1	
Fort Leavenwor, h	At Fort Leavenworth	Voast, 16th Inf. Capt. A. P. Blunt, A.Q.M		Detachment		٠.			
Military Prison. Fort Lyon, Colo	52 miles from Kit Carson	Col. C. H. Smith, 19th	4	9th Cav. and		'		 .	
Fort Garland, Colo.	On Utah Creek	Inf. Capt. George Shorkley,	2	19th Inf. 9th Cav. and		٠.,٠			
Fort Elliott, Tex	On Sweetwater Creek	15th Inf. Lieut Col. J. P. Hatch,	4	15th Inf. 4th Cav. and	;	• • •			
Fort Sill, Ind. T	At junction of Medicine	4th Cav. Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th	8	19th Inf. 4th Cav. and	٠.,		.		
Fort Reno, Ind. T.		Cav. Maj. J. K. Mizner, 4th	4	16th Inf. 4th Cav. and			Į.		
Camp Supply, Ind.T	ahoe Indian agency. Near junction of Wolf	Cav. Capt. W. J. Lyster, 19th	3	16th Inf. 4th Cav. and	!	l.			
Fort Gibson, Ind. T		Inf. Capt. C. R. Layton, 16th	2	19th Inf. 16th and 23d	٠.,	. -	.	٦,	
District of New Mexico.	Station.	Inf.	l I.	Inf.	1	!			
Headquarters	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Col. Edward Hatch, 9th		District		
-		Cav.		headquar- ters.			1	1	
Fort Marcy, N. Mex	At Santa Fé	Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf.	1,	15th Inf	{	٠·	· ·	- -	
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	Near Pinos Altos	•	5	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.	!	·· -	•• -	- -	· -
Fort Craig, N. Mex.	On the Rio Grande	Capt. Charles Steelham- mer, 15th Inf.	:	15th Inf	-	1		÷	
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	On the Rio Bonita	Capt. G. A. Purington, 9th Cav.	4	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.	1			1	•
	5 miles from the Rio Moro.	Maj. A. P. Morrow, 9th Cav.	4	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.				1	•
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	At the headwaters of Rio Puerco.	Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, 15th Inf.	3	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.	1	1	+	1	•
Total	!		64		1	- 1	3	1 .	-
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.	!				-	- -	-	= =	=
Headquarters	Saint Paul, Minn	Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry		Department	ı .	. :	3	1.	
Fort Snelling, Minn	5 miles below Saint Paul	Col. George Sykes, 20th	2	staff. 20th Inf	. .	ļ.	
Fort Abercrombie, Dak.	12 miles north of Breck- inridge.	Inf. Capt. W. M. Van Horne, 17th Inf.	- 1	17th Inf		:		1.	•
Fort Sisseton, Dak.	On Kettle Lake	Maj. K.E. Crofton, 17th Inf	11	do		٠٠.	ı	1	•

by Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, headquarters Chicago, Ill., taken from the latest transcal's Office, 18.7.

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DEPARTMENT OF DA- KOTA—Cont'd.							1
Fort Totten, Dak	On Devil's Lake	Capt. A. A. Harbach, 20th Inf.	1	90th Inf			
Fort Buford, Dak	On the Upper Missouri River.	Maj. O. H. Moore, 6th Inf	7	6th Inf			
Fort A. Lincoln,	Near Bismarck	Maj. J. G. Tilford, 7th Cav	4				
Dak. Fort Rice, Dak	50 miles above Edwinton.		2	Inf. 17th and 20th		١-	.
Fort Stevenson, Dak	125 miles above Fort Rice		1	Inf. 6th Inf			1
Fort Randall, Dak .	75 miles above Yankton.	Iuf. Lieut. Col. Pinkney Lu-	3	1st Inf			1000
Fort Sully, Dak	220 miles from Spring- field.	genbeel, lat Inf. Capt. Leslie Smith, lat	4	1st and 20th			,
Fort Seward, Dak	104 miles east of Bis- marck.	Inf. Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf.	1	20th Inf		-	
Cheyenne agency, Dak.	7 miles above Fort Sully.	Col. W. H. Wood, 11th Inf	4	11th Inf		٠.	
Standing Rock agency, Dak. Lower Brulé agen-	65 miles south of Bis- marck. 80 miles above Fort Ran-	Lieut. Col. W. P. Carlin, 17th Inf. Capt. J. D. De Russy, 1st	6	6th, 17th and 20th Inf. 1st Inf		ļ. -	
cy, Dak. Fort Pembina, Dak.	dall. Near Pembina	Inf. Capt. J. S. McNaught,	2	20th Inf			
Fort Shaw, Mont	8 miles north of Helena 3 miles from Bozeman	20th Inf. Col. John Gibbon, 7th Int Maj. J. S. Brisbin, 2d Cav.	5	7th Inf 2d Cav. and		• •	
Fort Benton, Mont Camp Baker, Mont	143 miles north of Helens 18 miles from Diamond City.		i 2	7th Inf. 7th Infdo			
Big Horn Barracks, Mont. Tongue River Bar-	At mouth of Little Big Horn River. At mouth of Tongue	Lieut. Col. G. P. Buell, 11th Inf. Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Inf		11th Inf 5th Inf			
racks, Mont. Missoula, MontIn the field	River. Scouting	Capt. C. C. Rawn, 7th Inf. Col. S. D. Sturgis, 7th Ca-		7th Cav	 		
Do	In Montana	Maj. H. M. Lazelle, 1st Inf.	4			• •	,
Do	En route to posts in Montana.	Lieut. Col. A. G. Brack- ett, 2d Cav. Col. De L. Floyd Jones,	10	2d Cav 3d Inf			,
Total	av	3d Inf.	104				3, 1
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.			=		•	• •	
Headquarters	San Antonio, Tex	Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord		Department	1	• -	3 1
Ringgold Barracks,	At Rio Grande City	Maj. W. R. Price, 8th Cav	7				
Tex. Fort Clark, Tex	At the head of Las Moras Creek.	Lieut. Col. W. R. Shafter, 24th Inf.	14	24th Inf. 8th and 10th Cav., 10th, 24th, and			
Fort Concho, Tex	At junction of Main and North Couches.	Capt. Nicholas Nolan, 10th Cav.	١. ١	25th Inf. 10th av.and 25th Inf.			أ
Fort Davis, Tex	Near Limpia Creek	Col. G. L. Andrews, 25th Inf.	4		• •	•	
Fort Duncan, Tex	At Eagle Pass	Maj. G. W. Schofield,		10th Cav.and 24th Inf.			
Fort Griffin, Tex Fort McKavett, Tex	At Maxwell's Ranch On San Saba River	Capt. P. L. Lee, 10th Cav Maj. T. M. Anderson, 10th Inf.		10th Cav.and 10th Cav.and 10th Inf.			'.:

Military Division of the Missouri, &c .- Continued.

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C .- Position and distribution of troops in th

			 ! 	GARRISONS.	PRESENT.
POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	Number of companies.	Regiments.	General others. Millary were tary. Adds despuis. Adds and General Sept.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS—Con'd.					
	At Jacksborough At Comanche Springs At Laredo	Lieut. Col. J. W. David- son, 10th Cav. Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, 25th Inf. Capt. E. E. Sellers, 10th	3	10th Cav 25th Inf 10th Inf	
1	At Brownsville	luf. Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweit- zer, 8th Cav. Capt. R. P. Wilson, 10th	7	Sth Cav. and 24th Inf. 10th Inf	
·		Inf.	-	10th Cav	
Total DEPARTMENT OF THE			51		<u></u>
Sidney Barracks,	Omaha, Nebr	Brig. Gen. Geo. Crook Maj. G. A. Gordon, 5th	_j	Dep't staff 5th Cav	i
Nebr. Omaha Barracks, Nebr. North Platte, Nebr	4 miles above Omaha	Cav. Col. J. H. King, 9th Inf 1st Lieut. Wm. Hofman,	1	4th and 9th Inf. 9th Inf	
Nebr.	At Red Cloud agency At Spotted Tail's agency	9th Inf.	7	3d Cav, 9th and 14th Inf 3d Cav. and	i .
Nebr. Fort McPherson, ' Nebr.		Inf. Lieut. Col. E. A. Carr, 5th Cav.	2	14th Inf. 5th Cav 14th Inf	
Fort Laramie, Wyo	River. Near mouth of Laramie River.	14th Inf. Maj. A.W. Evans, 3d Cav.		3d Cav. and 9th Inf.	
Wyo. Fort Sanders, Wyo	On the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.	Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav. Capt. G. F. Price, 5th Cav.	1		
Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. Fort Bridger, Wyo	10 miles south of Carter's Station.	Maj. H. G. Thomas, 4th Inf. Col. F. F. Flint, 4th Inf	1		talana Tagan
Wyo. Fort McKinney,	170 miles from Cheyenne Near old Fort Reno		3	3d Cav. and 4th Inf. 4th and 9th	
W yo.	67 miles from Point of Rocks. 138 miles from Bryan	Inf.	1	Inf. 4th Inf 5th Cav	
Chevenne Depot, Wyo.	At Cheyenne	Cav. Capt. Gerald Russell, 3d Cav.		3d Carv	1 1
	3 miles east of Salt Lake	Lieut. Col. Henry Doug- las, 14th Inf. Col. J. E. Smith, 14th Inf	1	14th Inf	1 .
Fort Hall, Idaho Total	City 140 miles north of Co- rinne, Utah.	Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, 14th Inf.	54	do	1 . 3 1
	(ilitary Division of the Mi	ssouri	276		

Vilitary Dirision of the Missouri, &c .- Continued.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.	AGGREGATE.
Substant of Mitters de alections Substant of Department of Medical Department. Pay Department. Corps of Engineers of Orders of Engineers of Undance Department. Colonels. Louttenant-colonels. Louttenant-colonels. Recomercial adjutants. Recomercial adjutants. Recomercial adjutants. Recomercial adjutants. Recomercial adjutants. Recomercial adjutants. Recomercial adjutants. Recomercial adjutants. Recomercial adjutants. Recomercial adjutants.	General and staff officers, Eicl and regital staff officers, Captains, Subulterns, Enlisted men, Total commissioned.	Commissioned officers. Enlisted men.
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	1 29 60 136 104 226 330 1	

E. D. TOWNSEND.

D.—Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Atlantic, commanded returns on file in the Adjutant-

			 	Gar risons.		PR	ESE	NT	-
Posts.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFI CERS.	Number of companies.	Regiments.	Grueral officers.	Military acovetaly.		Adjutant General's Den't	impremie-general.
Fort Wayne, Mich.	3 miles below Detroit	1st Lient. P. M. Thorne,	i	Division staff 22d Inf	1		3	1	1
Fort Brady, Mich	At village of Sault Ste.	22d Inf. 1st Lieut. W. J. Camp-	ļ	Det. 22d Inf	ļ				
Fort Mackinac,	Marie. At Michilimackinac Ial-	bell, 22d Inf. Maj. A. L. Hough, 22d Inf	ļ	do			اا		
Mich. Fort Poster, N. Y	and. At Buffalo	Capt John Hartley, 22d	1	22d Inf	ļ.,				-
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	At Youngetown	Inf. Maj G. A. De Russy, 3d	 	Det. 3d Art	ļ				
Fort Outario, N. Y	At Oswego	Art. 1st Lieut. J. F. Mount, 3d	l	do	١				
Fort Hamilton, N.Y	In New York Harbor	Art. 1st Lieut, J. D. C. Hos-	ļ	do	ļ	 			
Fort Schuyler, N. Y	At Throg's Neck	kins, 3d Art. Capt. G. F. Barstow, 3d	1	3d Art					
Fort _ Wadsworth,	In New York Harbor	Art. Capt. C. A. Alligood, M.		Det. 3d Art	ļ				٠.
N. Y. Madison Barracks,	At Sackett's Harbor	S. K. Maj. J. M. Robertson, 3d		do	ļ				١.
N. Y. Plattsburg Bar-	At Platteburg	Art. 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts, 3d		do					
racks, N. Y. Fort Proble, Me	In Portland Harbor	Art. Maj. John Hamilton, 1st		Det. lat Art.	١				
Fort Independence,	In Boston Harbor	Art. Maj. C. L. Best, 1st Art		do	ļ				
Mars. Fort Warren, Mass.	do	1st Lieut. R. G. Shaw, 1st		do					
Fort Trumbull,	At New London	Art. Lieut. Col. J. M. Brannan,		do				• -	٠.
Conn. Fort McHenry, Md.	At Baltimore	lst Art. Col. W. F. Barry, 2d Art.	8	2d and 5th	ļ				
Fort Foote, Md	On Potomac River	1st Lieut. George Mitch-		Art. Det. 2d Art				• •	١.
Fort Monroe, Va	At Old Peint Comfort	ell, 2d Art. Col. G. W. Getty, 5th Art	5	lst.2d,3d,4th,	١				١.,
Washington Arse-	In Washington City	Capt. F. B. Hamilt n, 2d	ı	aud 5th Art.					
usl, D. C. Carliele Barracks,	At Carlisle, Pa	Art. Maj. James McMillan, 9d	4	do					
Pa. Reading, Pa		Art. Maj. John Mendenhall,	5	1st Art				٠.	٠.
Scranton, Pa	•••••	lst Art. Lieut Col. H. A. Morrow,	9	3d Art. and		٠.			١.
Wilkesbarre, Pa	•••••	13th Inf. Lieut Col. E. S. Otic, 29d	11	13th Inf. 3d and 5th		٠.		• •	١.
Moush Church 75-		Inf.		Art. and 29d Inf.					
Mauch Chunk, Pa		Lieut Col. R. B. Ayres, 3d Art.	8	1st and 3d	• •	•		• •	
Easton, Pa	A & Distahanah Da	Capt. R. T. Frank, 1st	10	let Art					
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	At Pittsburgh, Pa	Lieut Col H. M. Black, 18th Inf.	10	1st, 2d, and 3d Art. and				• •	
Indianapolis, Ind	•••••	Capt. Cass Durham, 18th	1	18th Inf. 18 th Inf			ا		١.,
Jeffersonville, Ind . Fort Adams, R. I	At Newport	Inf. Capt. J. K. Hyer, 18th Inf Col. Israel Vogdes, 1st Art.	1 1	do ist Art	:-			• •	
m-4-1 36314	Division of the Atlantic		69		٦	\dashv	-3	1	-

in Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, headquarters New York City, N. Y., taken from the latest transcale Office, 1877.

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furren of Millary Justice Quarternaser's Department Subaseare Department. Madical Jesurinent. Fry Department. Corse of Registers. Ordnance Ideartment.	Military atore respora.	Lieutenant-colonela.	Majora	Captains.	Regimental obaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and reg't'l staff officers.	Captains.	Sabalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
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1 7 432 41 1 1 1	, -1		•						-												

D .- Position and distribution of troops in the Military

				GARRISONS.	PRESENT.
POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	Number of companies.	Regiments.	General efficies. Athieurs secretury. Athieur Genmp. Adducta General's Dep't. Inspectors general.
	DEPARTMENT OF THE GU	CLF.			
Headquarters	New Orleans, La	Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur		Department staff.	13 1
Jackson Barracks, La.	Three miles below New Orleans.	Col. P. R. De Trobriand, 13th Inf.	- . .	Det. 13th Inf.	
Baton Rouge, La		1st Lieut, Wm. Auman.	١	Det. 13th Inf. 13th Inf	
Little Rock, Ark		1st Lieut. H. G. Cave-		Det. 13th Inf.	/:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
Mount Vernon Bar- racks, Ala.	At Mount Vernon	naugh. 1st Lieut. J. B. Guthrie.		Det. 13th Inf.	
Total Departm	nent of the Gulf	••••••	2		1 3 1
	DEPARTMENT OF THE SO	UTH.			
•	Atlanta, Ga	• •	i	Department	1 1
Morganton, N. C		1st Lieut. F. H. Barnbart, 18th Iuf.	•••	Det. 1sth Inf.	
•	At Smithville	Art.	1	Det. 2d Art	
•		18th Inf.	· • ·	Det. 18th Inf.	
Charleston, S. C		Col. H. J. Hunt, 5th Art 2d Lieut. E. T. Brown,	1	5th Art Det. 5th Art.	
•		5th Art.	1		
St. Augustine, Fla.		Inf.	2	5th Art	
Fort Brooke, Fla		5th Art.	,	5th Art	
	In Pensacola Harbor	5th Art.	1	5th Art	
Chattanooga, Tenn.		Art. Capt. E. R. Kellogg, 18th Inf.	1		1 1 1 1 1
Total Departs	nent of the South		R		- - - - -
-	ilitary Division of the At		79		27 3 1

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. O., October 12, 1877.

Incision of the Atlantic, &c .- Continued.

Pi	ersent.		ABSENT.	AGGREGATE.
Porreor of Mittary Tourior of Posterior of Posterior of Posterior of Posterior of Posterior of Posterior of Posterior of Engliners, Coron of Engliners, Ordonnes Department, Posterior plans, Military storekeepers, Colonels, Lieutenant colonels, Maines	('apanis, Kogimental chaplains, Kogimental quarterniasters, Regimental quarterniasters, Subalterns,	Enlisted men. Total commissioned. Aggregate.	General and staft officers. Fred and reg tal staff officers. Captains. Subdierns. Enlisted mon. Total commissioned.	Commissioned officers. Eulisted men. Aggregate.
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	1	9 1 10	¦	1 9 10
	1	52 1 53	'	1 52 53
	1 - 1 1 3	104 8 112 4 1 5		9 105 114 1 4 5
1 1	1 2	41 5 44		5 41 46
1 1	2 2	76 6 82	3 1 3 4	9 77 86
1	2 3	52 6 58	1 1 1	7 52 59
1	1 2	40 4 44	3 3	
	1 2	35 3 38		3 35 38
2 1 7 2 . 1 2 1	1 7 1 2 17	431 46 477	2 1 7 2 10 12	56 433 489
111 646 8 3 1 1 6 8	13 67 7 7 149	3, 015 347 3, 362	2 1 12 50 9 65 74	412 3, 024 3, 436

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant-General.

E —Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Pacific, commanded by returns on file in the Adjutant-

				Garrisons.		PR	E6E	XT.	• —,
POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	Number of companies,	Rogiments.	General officera	Military sectivitary.	Aida-de-camp.	Adjulant-General a Dep t.	Inspectors general.
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.									
Headquarters Alcatraz Island, Cal.	San Francisco. Cal In San Francisco Harbor.	Maj. Gen. I. McDowell Capt. John Ezan, 4th Art.	<u>.</u>	Division staff 4th Art			2	1	1
Angel Island, Cal Camp Bidwell, Cal	At north end of Surprise Valley.	Col.O.B. Willcox, 12th Inf Capt. J. M. Norvell, 12th Inf.	1	12th Infdo	• · ·			:-	
Camp Gaston, Cal	In Hoopa Valley	Capt. R. C. Parker, 12th Inf.	1	do				٠-	
Presidio, Cal Camp McDermit, Nev.	San Francisco	Maj. A. P. Howe, 4th Art. Capt. E. F. Thompson, 12th Inf.	1	4th Art 12th Inf		.:			
Camp Halleck, Nev.	12 miles south of Halleck Station.	1st Lieut. D. J. Craigie, 12th Inf.	1	đo					- -
Point San José, Cal	In San Francisco Harbor.	Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Art.	1	4th Art	• •			ا۔۔ ا	• •
Total			9			-		_	-
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.								_	
Headquarters	Portland, Oreg	Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard .		Department	3		2	1	
Camp Harney, Oreg.	City.	Capt. G. M. Downey. 21st Inf.	2						
Fort Klamath, Oreg. Fort Stevens, Oreg.	Near mouth of Columbia	1st Lieut. H. D. W. Moore, 21st Inf. 1st Lieut. William Ev-	•	Det. 4th Art.		•			-
Fort Boise, Idaho	River. Near Boise City	erett, 4th Art. Capt. Patrick Collins,	1						
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	12 miles from Lewiston	21st Inf. Capt. William H. Boyle,		do					ľ
Fort Canby, Wash.	At mouth of Columbia	21st Inf. Maj. Joseph Stewart, 4th	-	Det. 4th Art.	1				
Fort Colville, Wash.	River. In Colville Valley	Art. Capt. Moses Harris, 1st	1	1					
Fort Townsend,	Near Port Townsend	Cav. 1st Lient. E. W. Stone,	ļ	Det. 4th Art.					
Wash Fort Vancouver,	18 miles north of Port-	1st Art. 1st Lieut. G. W. Evans,		and 21st Inf. Det. 21st Inf		. .			L
Wash. Fort Walla Walla,	land, Oreg. In Walla Walla Valley	21st Inf. Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st		Det. 1st Cav.					١.
Wash. Lewiston, Idaho		Cav. Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d	11						١.
On Nez Percés campaign.	In the field in Idaho and Montana.	Inf. Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard .	27	Inf. 1st Cav., 4th Art., 8th,			٠.	٠.	-
			_	12th, and 21st Inf.	_	_		_	-
Total			44		=	=	5	1	-
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.									
Headquarters	Prescott, Aris	Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Inf.		Department staff.		٠-	3	1	١.
	In White Mountain Country.	Inf.	4	8th Inf.					ή.
Camp Bowie, Ariz.	At Apache Pass	Capt. W. M. Wallace, 6th Cav.	2	6th Cav				١	1

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Major General Irrin McDowell, headquarters San Francisco, Cal., taken from the latest General's Office, 1877.

PRESENT.	ADSENT. AGGREGATE	
Rurean of Military Tuestor Quarter master a De patturent Subalcence Department. Pay Department. Corps of Engineers. Ordinater storekerpora Corps of Engineers. Military storekerpora Colonels. Military storekerpora Colonels. Military storekerpora Colonels. Military storekerpora Colonels. Military storekerpora Colonels. Military storekerpora Subalters. Subalters. Subalters. Engisted men. Total commissioned.	tieueral and staff officers. Captains. Subalterns. Enlisted men. Total commissioned. Aggregate. Commissioned officers.	Aggregate.
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2 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 8 2 2 14 373 35 406 2 1 1 5	22	25 90 34 10 27 45 8 52 14 58 44 427
	25	25 228 115

E.-Position and distribution of troops in the

!				GABRISONS.	PRESENT.
POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers Mit fact to receive Anostronic control African Control Inspector of the 14
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA—Con'd.			-		
Camp Grant, Ariz	At the foot of Mount	Maj. C. E. Compton, 6th	4	6th Cav. and	
Camp Lowell, Ariz	Graham. Near Tucson	Capt. W. S. Worth, 8th	2	8th Inf.	<u> </u>
Camp McDowell,	52 miles north of Mari-	Inf. Capt. A. W. Corliss, 8th	2	do	
Ariz. Camp Mojave, Ariz	copa Wells. Near the head of Mojave		1	12th Inf	
Camp Thomas, Ariz.	Valley. Near old Fort Goodwin		2	6th Cav. and	
Fort Whipple, Ariz.	At Prescott	Inf. Lieut. Col. J. D. Wilkins,	2	eth Inf.	1. []
Prescott, Ariz	 	Sth Inf. Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Inf		Headquart's	
Camp Verde, Ariz	38 miles from Prescott	Capt. Charles Porter, 8th	3	8th Inf. 6th Cay. and	<u> </u>
Fort Yuma, Cal	At junction of Gila and Colorado Rivers.	Inf. Maj. T. S. Dunn, 12th Inf		8th Inf. Det. 8th Inf	<u> </u>
Total			25		- - - -
Grand total M	ilitary Division of the Pac	ciflo	7.5		

Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., October 12, 1877.

F.—Department of West Point, commanded by Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, headquarters West Point, N. Y.

PRESENT AND ABSENT.

General officer	1
Aids-de-camp	3
Medical Department	3
Professors	9
Lieutenant-colonel	ì
Majora	9
Captains	ã
First lieutenants	18
Second lieutenants	14
Sword-master	-;
Cadets	247
Enlisted men	27:3
Commissioned officers, professors, &c	56
Aggregate	576
	~ . 0

E. D. TOWNSEND.

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 12, 1877.

Military Dicision of the Pacific, &c .- Continued.

	PRESENT.	ABSENT.	AGGREGATE.
Partenment of Military Justice, 1 Subsister to be partially. Medical beartment. Pay bepartment. Corps of Ruchaett. Outmore Department.		Aggregate. General and staff officers. Freit and regital staff officers. Captains. Subalterns. Enlisted men. Total commissioned.	Commissioned officers. Enlisted men. Aggregato.
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E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

G.—Statement showing the organization of the enlisted men of the Regular Army, compiled from returns received at the Adjutant-General's office up to October 31, 1877.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

[Authorized strength, 845.]

Companies, &c.	Enlisted mon present and absent.	Date of report.	. Station.
Hoadquarters Non-commissioned staff and band A B C D E G H I L M Recruits Do	52 63	dododododododod	Fort Klamath, Or w. Camp Bidwell, Cal. Presido, San Francisco, Cal. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Do. Fort Boise, Idaho. Fort Lapwai, Idaho. Camp Balleck, Nev. Camp Harney, Oreg.
Total	796	İ	

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

[Authorized strength, 1,202.]

Headquarters	····	Aug. 31, 1877	Big Horn Barracks, Mont.
and band	22	do	Do.
A	หือ	do	Do,
В	73	do	Do.
C	83	do	Do.
D	67	do	Do.
B	62	do	Do.
F	77	do	Fort Ellis, Mont.
G	74	do	Do.
Ĥ	80	June 30, 1877	Do.
[67	Aug. 31, 1877	Big Horn Barracks, Mont.
K	68	do	Do.
[79	do	Fort Ellis, Mont.
м	82	do	Big Horn Barracks, Mont.
Total	902		

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

[Authorized strength, 1,202.]

	Aug. 31, 1877	Fort Laramie, Wyo.
	đo	Do.
		Do.
		Camp Robinson, Nebr.
		Do.
	do	Fort Laramie, Wyo.
	do	Do.
70	do	Do.
73	do	Do.
70	do	
		Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.
		Camp Robinson, Nebr.
71	ao	Camp Sheridan, Nebr.
	1	
833		
	26 68 61 65 67 75 70 73	96 do. 61 do. 65 do. 67 do. 70 do. 70 do. 70 do. 70 do. 70 do. 71 do. 71 do. 71 do. 71 do. 71 do. 71 do.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

[Authorized strength, 1,202.]

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters Non-commissioned staff and band A B C D E F G H I K L M Total	23 73 64 64 58 60 70 77 58 75 73 68	Aug. 31, 1877	Fort Sill, Ind. Ter. Do. Do. Do. Fort Elliott, Tex. Fort Sill, Ind. Ter. Do. Fort Wallace, Kans. Fort Elliott, Tex. Fort Reno, Ind. Ter. Do. Camp Supply, Ind. Ter. Fort Sill, Ind. Ter. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

[Authorized strength, 1,202.]

eadquarters		Aug. 31, 1877	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	
re-commissioned staff	19	do	Do.	
	75	do	Do. Do.	
	75	do	Do.	
	57	do	Fort McPherson, Nebr.	
	67	do	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.	
	78		Fort Sanders, Wyo.	
	71	Aug. 31, 1877		
	63	do	Camp Brown Wyo	
	55	do	Camp Brown, Wyo. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	
	64	do	Do.	
	84	do	Camp Brown, Wyo.	
	75	do	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	•
	57	do	Fort McPherson, Nebr.	
Total	840			

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

leadquarters		Aug. 31, 1877	Camp Grant, Ariz.
and band	15	do	Do.
	1 48	do	Camp Verde, Ariz.
	64	do	Camp Lowell, Ariz,
	' 51	do	Camp Grant, Ariz.
).			Camp Apache, Aris.
	55	do	Do.
	52	do	Camp Thomas, Ariz.
	59	do	Camp Grant, Ariz.
·	59	do	Camp Bowie, Ariz.
l	54	do	
······································	53	do	Fort Whipple, Ariz.
·	49	do	Camp Bowie, Ariz.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	54	do	Camp Grant, Ariz.
L	31		Camp Grant, Ariz.
Total	662		

G.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

[Authorized strength, 1,202.]

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of re- port.	Station.
Headquarters Non-commissioned staff and band A B C D F F G H H I K L M Total	15 55 65 76 58 83 83 84 66 90 77 92 82	dodododododododo.	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak. Do. Fort Rice, Dak. Fort A. Lincoln, Dak. Fort Totten, Dak. Fort Rice, Dak. Fort A. Lincoln, Dak. Do. Do. Fort Rice, Dak. Fort A. Lincoln, Dak. Do. Fort Rice, Dak. Fort A. Lincoln, Dak. Fort Rice, Dak. Fort A. Lincoln, Dak. Do. Fort Rice, Dak.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

[Authorized strength, 1,202.]

		: 1	
Headquarters	·	Aug. 31, 1877	Fort Brown, Tex.
Non-commissioned staff			
and band	20	do	Do.
A	66	do	Fort ('lark, Tex.
В	74	do	Do.
C	52	do	Fort Brown, Tex.
D		do	Do.
E	51	do	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
F	64	do	Fort Clark, Tex.
G		do	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
H	69	do	Do.
I	71	do	Fort Brown, Tex.
K	63	do	Fort Clark, Tex.
Ī.		do	
M	78	do	Do.
	l	1	
Total	818	i i	
2002		1	

NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Headquarters				
B 33 do	Non-commissioned staff and band A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M.	23 do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Do. Fort Bayard, N. Mex. Do. Do. Fort Union, N. Mex. Do. Fort Stanton, N. Mex. Fort Bayard, N. Mex. Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Fort Garland, Colo. Fort Union, N. Mex.	•

* TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

[Authorised strength, 1,202.]

Companies, &c.	Eillsted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Heasiquarters New-commissioned staff and hand A B C D F G H I K L	35 68 71 72 70 73 72 74 92 71 74 78	Aug. 31, 1877dod	Fort Concho, Tex. Fort San Felipe, Tex. Fort Griffin, Tex. Fort Griffin, Tex. Fort Davie, Tex. Fort Robertown, Tex.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

[Authorized strength, 498.*]

Handquarters	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Sept. 30, 1877	Fort Adams, R. I.
and hand	21	do	Do.
A	32	do	Fort Warren, Mass.
B			Fort Adams, R. I.
C			Fort Trumbull, Conn.
D			Fort Independence, Mass.
B			Fort Adams, R. I.
7		do	_ Do.
G		do	Fort Monroe, Va.
H			Fort Preble, Me.
I	30		Fort Warren, Mass.
Light Battery K			Fort Adams, R. I.
<u>L</u>			Fort Independence, Mass.
K	28	ob	Fort Trumbull, Conn.
Total	448	'	

[•] Hon-commissioned staff, 5; light battery, 65; Artillery School battery, 48; other batteries, 38.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

[Authorized strength, 498.]

leadquarters	*****	Sept. 30, 1877	Fort McHenry, Md.	
on-commissioned staff	19	do	Do.	
and band	D2	do	Do.	
ight Battery A	37	do	Fort Foote, Md.	
*****************	36	do	Fort Johnston, N. C.	
	35	do		
	32	do		
	30	do	Do.	
	37	do	Do.	
	37	do	Fort McHenry, Md.	
	39	do	Fort Washington, D. C.	
***************************************	47	do	Fort Mouroe, Va.	
****************	37	do	Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	
	32	do	Do.	
***************		20.000.000.000		
Total	481			

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY:

[Authorized strength, 498.]

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters Non-commissioned staff and band A B Light Battery O E F G H I K L M Recruit	19 47 38 65 34 33 36 32 35 34 36 37 37	do	Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. Do. Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor. Fort Ontario, N. Y. Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

[Authorized strength, 498.]

Total	461	l		
Musicians	4	Oct. 3, 1877	Left Fort Columbus.	
M	32	do	Fort Stevens, Oreg.	
4	27	do	Do.	
C . 	31	do	Alcatraz Island, Cal.	
	49	do		
I	35		Alcatraz Island, Cal.	
}	37		Fort Canby, Wash.	
٠	28		Point San José, Cal.	
S	27		Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	
D	34	do	Fort Cauby, Wash.	
3	29	June 30, 1877	Do.	
light Battery B	68		Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	
A	34	June 30, 1877	Fort I ownsend, Wash.	
and band	25	do	Do.	
Non-commissioned staff		2. dg. 02, 2011	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Ieadquarters		Aug. 31, 1877	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.	

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

[Authorized strength, 498]

Headquarters Non-commissioned staff	· • • • • • •	Sept. 30, 1877	Charleston, S. C.
and band	19	do	Do.
	36	do	Saint Augustine, Fla.
3 2	27 46	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla. Fort Monroe, Va.
Ó	36	do	Savannah, Ga.
S	38	do	
ight Battery F	61	do	
3	22 26	do	Fort Brooke, Fla. Do.
1	38	do	Charleston, S. C.
K	38	do	Saint Augustine, Fla
<u>L</u>	29	do	Fort Barrancas, Fla
M	24	do	Do.
Total	440		

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.*]

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station. •
Headquarters Nen-commissioned staff and band A B C D R F G H I K Total	19 37 37 32 34 36 36 35 37 35 37	Aug. 31, 1877 do	Fort Randall, Dak. Do. Do. Do. Fort Sully, Dak. Fort Randall, Dak. Lower Brule Agency, Dak. Fort Randall, Duk. Lower Brule Agency, Dak. Fort Sully, Dak. Fort Sully, Dak. Fort Sully, Dak. Fort Sully, Dak.

⁴ Non-commissioned staff, 5; companies, 37 each.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

lesdquarters		Aug. 31, 1877	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
and hand	16	do	Do.
	16 32	do	Do.
	36	do	Do.
	36	do	Do.
	35	do	Do.
	34	do	Do.
	30	do	Do.
	35	do	Do.
	34	do	Do.
	33	do	Do.
	34	do	Do.
ocruise	6	Oct. 4, 1877	Left Columbus Barracks.
De	2	Oct. 3, 1877	Left Fort Columbus.
Total	363	1	

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	1	ı	
Headquarters	•••••	Sept. 30, 1877	Helena, Mont.
and band	20	do	Do.
A	-28	do	Do.
B	33	do	Do.
C	34	do	Do.
D	25	do	Do.
E	33	do	Do.
F	35	do	Do.
G	36	do	<u>D</u> o.
H	34	do	Do.
<u>L</u>	26	do	Do.
K	35	do	Do.
Recruit	1	Oct. 4, 1877	Left Columbus Barracks.
Total	340	1	
		l	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters. Non-commissioned staff and band. A B C C D E F G H I K Recruits	16 35 36 32 32 35 36 33 36 8 367	Sept. 30, 1677	Omaha Barracks, Nebr. Fort McKinney, Wyo. Fort Bridger, Wyo. Fort Bridger, Wyo. Fort Bridger, Wyo. Fort McKinney, Wyo.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

eadquarters	. Aug. 31, 1877	Tongue River Barracks, Mont.	
n-commissioned staff	1		
and band 17	·do	Do.	
	do	Do.	
	do	Do.	
		Do.	
33		Do.	
38		Do.	
36		Do.	
36		Do.	
34		Do.	
36		Do.	
		Do.	
	do	10.	
Total 380)		

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

		1	
Headquarters	¹	Aug. 31, 1877	Fort Buford, Dak.
Non-commissioned staff and band B C D E F	21 37 35 32 30 28 31	do	Do. Fort Rice, Dak. Fort A. Lincoln, Dak, Fort Buford, Dak. Do. Do. Do. Do.
HI.K.	30	dodododo.	Fort Stevenson, Dak. Fort Buford, Dak.
		1	

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

Companies, &c.	Knilsted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters Non-commissioned staff and band B C D E F G H I K Total	19 29 37 32 32 24 29 21 32 33 27 319	Aug. 31, 1877 do	Fort Shaw, Mont. Do. Do. Do. Do. Fort Ella, Mont. Camp Raker, Ment. Do. Fort Benton, Mont. Fort Shaw, Mont. Do. Do. Do.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

Headquarters Non-commissioned staff and band A B C D E F G H I K Recruits Do Do	90 35 36 34 35 34 34	Aug. 31, 1877 do	Camp McDowell, Ariz. Camp Thomas, Ariz. Camp Apache, Ariz. Fort Whipple, Ariz. Camp Apache, Ariz. San Diego Barracks, Cal. Camp Grant, Ariz.	
Total	371			

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters		Sept. 30, 1877	Omaha Barracks, Nebr.
and band	21	do	Do.
A	32	do	
B	33	do	Omaha Barracks, Nebr.
C			Fort Laramie, Wyo.
D	34	do	Omaha Barracks, Nebr.
E	37	do	Fort McKinney, Wyo.
F	34	do	Omaha Barracks, Nebr.
G			Camo Robinson, Nebr.
H			Omaha Barracks, Nebr.
1		do	
K	34	do	
Recruits'	1 4	Oct. 3, 1877	Left Fort Columbus.
Total	367		
	·		'

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.		Station.
Headquarters Non-commissioned staff and band A B C D E F G H I K	929 45 43 40 48 49 47 41 44 44	Aug. 31, 1877 do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	Fort McKavett, Tex. Do. Do. Do. Do. Fort McIntosh, Tex. San Antonio, Tex. Fort McKavett, Tex. Fort Clark, Tex. Fort McKavett, Tex. Fort Clark, Tex.	
Total	467	1		

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

Headquarters	-	Aug. 31, 1877	Cheyenne Agency, Dak.	
and band	22	do	Do.	
<u>.</u>	34 34	do	Do. Big Horn Barracks, Mont.	
5	37	do	Do.	
?	37 35	do	Cheyenne Agency, Dak. Do.	
ř	36	do	Big Horn Barracks, Mont.	
}	38 25	do	Cheyenne Agency, Dak. Big Horn Barracks, Mont.	
	36	do	Cheyenne Agency, Dak.	
ζ	34	do	Do.	
Total	368		•	

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters Non-commissioned staff and band B B C B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	24 27 35 18 34 34 32 31 28 27 24 6	Aug. 31, 1877 do	Angel Island, Cal. Do. Camp Mojave, Aris. Benicia Barraoke, Cal. Angel Island, Cal. Do. Camp Gaston, Cal. Angel Island, Cal. Camp Bidwell, Cal. Camp Bidwell, Cal. Camp Halleck, Nev. Camp McDermit, Nev. Benicia Barracke, Cal. Left San Francisco. Left Fort Columbus.
Total	348		

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Anthorized strength, 375.]

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters	18	Sept. 30, 1877	Jackson Barracks, La. Do.
A	33 34	do	Do. Baton Rouge, La.
C	31 36	do	Little Rock, Ark. Jackson Barracks, La.
<u>E</u>	35	do	Little Rock, Ark.
G	35 33	do	
H	35 34	do	Jackson Barracks, La. Do.
K	33	do	Baton Rouge, La.
Total	357		

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

	1		
Headquarters		Aug. 31, 1877	Camp Douglas, Utah.
and band	19	do	Do.
A	37	do	Fort Hall, Idaho.
B	34	do	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
C	33	do	Camp Sheridan, Nebr.
D	35	do	Camp Douglas, Utah.
E	34	do	Do.
P	36	do	Camp Robinson, Nebr.
G	34	do	Camp Donglas, Utah,
H	36	do	Fort Cameron, Utah.
I	34	do	Camp Douglas, Utah.
K	35	do	Fort Hartsuff, Nebr.
Recruit	1	Oct. 4, 1877	Left Columbus Barracks.
Do	2	Oct. 3, 1877	Left Fort Columbus.
Total	370		
		· '	

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters	. 17 . 30 . 36 . 29 . 35 . 29 . 30 . 31	Aug. 31, 1877do	Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Do. Fort Craig, N. Mex. Fort Garland, Col. Fort Union, N. Mex. Fort Bayard, N. Mex. Fort Bayard, N. Mex. Fort Craig, N. Mex. Fort Craig, N. Mex.
H I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	332 30 32 4 335	dododododo	Fort Stanton, N. Mex. Fort Marcy, N. Mex. Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Left Fort Columbus.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters. Non-commissioned staff and band A B C C D B G H I I K Recruits Total	90 33 34 33 33 34 33 36 33 36 9	Sept. 30, 1877 do do do do do de do	Fort Riley, Kana. Do. Jo. Jo. Fort Sill, Ind. T. Fort Riley, Kana. Fort Rile, Ind. T. Fort Reno, Ind. T. Fort Wallace, Kana. Fort Riley, Kana. Fort Riley, Kana. Fort Reno, Ind. T. Fort Gibson, Ind. T. Unassigned.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

Headquarters. Non-commissioned staff and band A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H.	19 35 33 36 32 35 33 32 35 33	Sept. 30, 1877	Standing Rock, Dak. Do. Do. Do. Do. Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak. Standing Rock, Dak. Lo. Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak. Standing Rock, Dak. Lo. Standing Rock, Dak. Standing Rock, Dak.
K	31 33	do	Do. Do.
Total	354		_

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters	Sept. 30, 1877 Atlanta, Ga.	
Non-commissioned staff	cops. co, ierr zenana, ca.	
and band	18do Do.	
A	34do Chattanooga, Tenn.	
B	34 'do Atlanta, Ga.	
C	36 do Do.	
Ď	34 do Do.	
E	34do Do.	
F	36do Do.	
<u>G</u>	36do Do.	
H	36do Newnort Barracks, Ky.	
<u>I</u>	35 do Do.	
K	33do Atlanta, Ga.	
Recruit	1 Oct. 3, 1877 Left Fort Columbus.	
Total	367	

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent	Date of report.	Station.
cadquarters on-commissioned staff and band	17 33 28 31 30 27 26 27 29 31 36	Sept. 30, 1877	Fort Lyon, Col. Do. Camp Supply, Ind. Ter. Do. Fort Elhott, Tex. Fort Lyon, Col. Fort Dodge, Kaa. Do. Fort Lyon, Col. Fort Lyon, Col. Fort Lyon, Col. Fort Lyon, Col. Fort Lyon, Col. Fort Lyon, Col. Fort Lyon, Col.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

cadquarters		Aug. 31, 1877	Fort Snelling, Minn.	
and band	20 29	do	Do.	
	29	do	Fort Sisseton, Dak.	
	26	do	Fort Snelling, Minn.	
	37	do	Fort Totten, Dak.	
			Fort Pembina, Dak.	
	27	do	Fort Sisseton, Dak.	
			Fort Pembina, Dak.	
	24	do	Fort Snelling, Minn.	
	30		Fort Totten, Dak.	
			Fort Pembina, Dak.	•
	25		Fort Totten, Dak.	
ecrait	1	Oct. 11, 1877	Left Fort Columbus.	
Total	308		•	

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters		Aug. 31, 1877	Fort Vancouver, Wash.
on-commissioned staff			
and band	20	do	Do.
	31	do	Fort Boise, Idaho.
3	29	June 30, 1877	Fort Wa la Walla, Wash.
	27	do	Fort Townsend, Wash.
D	32	do	Fort Vancouver, Wash.
	29	do	Do.
	30		Fort Klamath, Oreg.
	31		Fort Vancouver, Wash.
•	28		Fort Walla Walla Wash.
1	30		Fort Vaucouver, Wash.
	30		Camp Harney, Oreg.
	• 12		Left San Francisco.
Recraits		Aug, 1877	Leit San Francisco.
Do	3		Left Columbus Barracks.
Do	1	Oct. 3, 1877	Left Fort Columbus.
Total	333	1	

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

, Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters Non-commissioned staff		Sept. 30, 1877	Fort Wayne, Mich.
and band	23	do	Do.
A	29	do	Do.
B	29	do	Fort Porter, N. Y.
C . 	27	do	Fort Wayne, Mich.
D	26	do	Fort Mackinac, Micb.
E	30	do	Du
F	34	do	Fort Brady, Mich.
G	33	do	Fort Porter, N. Y.
H	38	do	Fort Wayne, Mich.
Ī	32	do	Fort Gratiot, Mich.
K	31	do	Fort Brady, Mich.
Recruita	3	Oct. 10, 1877	
Musicians	9	Oct. 22, 1877	Left Columbus Barracks.
Recruit	1 7		Left Fort Columbus.
MOOL MIR		Oct. 25, 1877	TOTA LALE CALEMANS
Total	338		

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

	1			
Headquarters Non-commissioned staff		Sept. 30, 1877	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.	
and band	25	do	Do.	
▲	33	do	Do	
<u>B</u>	26	do		
<u>C</u>	35	do	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.	
<u>Б</u>	35	do		
E	33 35	do	Do. Do.	
r	34	do		
н	37	do	Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.	
Ť	32	do	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.	
K	33	do	Do.	
		1	. ,	
Total	358			
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Headquarters Non commissioned staff		Sept. 30, 1877	Fort Clark, Tex.
and band	4 37	do	Do. Do.
B	37 27	do	Fort Duncan, Tex.
D	37 28	do	Fort Clark, Tex. Fort Brown, Tex.
F	37 29	do	Fort Duncan, Tex. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
H	31 29	do	Fort Brown, Tex. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
K	33	do	Do.
Total	329		

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

[Authorized strength, 375.]

Companies, &c.	Enlisted men present and absent.	Date of report.	Station.
Headquarters Non-commissioned staff and band B C D E F G H I Total	21 32 29 31 34 34 36 31 31 39 36	Sept. 30, 1877	Fort Davis, Tex. Do. Do. Fort Clark, Tex. Fort Stockton, Tex. Do. Fort Clark, Tex. Fort Stockton, Tex. Fort Stockton, Tex. Fort Concho, Tex. Fort Davis, Tex. Do. Fort Clark, Tex. Fort Clark, Tex.

ENGINEER BATTALION.

[Authorized strength, 200.]

		Date of report.		
Available recruits at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor,* general service 33, and colored none. Available recruits at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, general service 20, and col-	33	Oct.	31,	1877
gred 1	21	Oct.	20.	1877
Available recruits at Saint Louis Barracks, Missouri, mounted service and colored Available recruits at New York City, mounted service	0	Oot. Oot.	20, 20,	1877 1877
Total	54			
Permanent and recruiting parties, music-boys, and recruits at depots not available for assignment. General-service men on duty in buveaus of the War Department, Army,	597	Oot.	20,	1877
Division and department headquarters, &c	336	Aug.		1877
Ordnance Department, authorized 350 West Point detachments, authorized 200	346 178	Aug.		1877 1877
Prison-guard, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, authorized 74	74	Aug.		1877
Hespital-stewards, authorized 200		Aug.		1877
Ordnance-eergeants, authorized 114	114 146	Aug.		1877 1877
Indian scouts, authorized 600	582	Aug.		1877
Signal detachment, authorised 400	405	Aug.		1877

Authorized recruiting parties, 300.

*Assigned to Fifth Artillery.

G.—Statement showing the organization of enlisted men of the Regular Army, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Regiment.	Number of men.	Regiment.	Number of men.
First Cavalry		Eighteenth Infautry	36
Second Cavalry	902	Nineteenth Infantry	313
Third Cavalry	833	Twentieth Infantry	30-
Fourth Cavalry	835	Twenty-first Infantry	33
Fifth Cavalry	840	Twenty-second Infantry	
Sixth Cavalry		Twenty-third Infantry	35
Seventh Cavalry		Twenty-fourth Infantry	
Eighth Cavalry	818	Twenty-fifth Infantry	34
Ninth Cavalry	456	Eugineer Battalion	19
Fenth Cavalry	927	Permanent and recruiting parties, music-	
First Artillery	448	boys, and recruits not available for as-	ł
Second Artillery	480	signment	591
Third Artillery	484	General-service men on duty in the bu-	i 52
Fourth Artillery	461	reaus of the War Department, Army,	i
Fifth Artillery	440		1
First Infantry	375	division, and department headquarters,	330
Conned Today	363	Ordnance department	34
Second Infantry	303		
Phird Infantry	340	West Point detachments	176
Fourth Infantry	367	Prison-guard	3
Fifth Infantry	380	Hospital-stewards	34
sixth Infantry	344	Ordnance-sergeants	11:
Seventh Infantry	318	Commissary-sergeants	146
Eighth Infantry	371	Indian scouts	5
Ninth Infantry	367	Available recruits at depots	5-
Tenth Infantry	467		
Eleventh Infantry	368	Total	21.
Twelfth Infantry	348	*Signal detachment	40.
Thirteenth Infantry	357		'
Fourteenth Infantry	370	Total with signal detachment	22, 20
Fifteenth Infantry	335	Total, October 15, 1877	22,300
Sixteenth Infantry	368	·	
Seventeenth Infantry	354	Loss	17

^{*} Not included in the 25,000 authorized by law.

H.—REPORT OF THE RECRUITING SERVICE FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1877.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 10, 1877.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of

the recruiting service.

The superintendency of the general recruiting service is established at New York City, with depots at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio. The superintendency and depot for the mounted recruiting service are at Saint Louis Barracks, Missouri.

The rendezvous for organizations in the Division of the Pacific are under the supervision of the division commander, but the number of men there enlisted has been insufficient to keep up the strength of the

organizations in that section of the country.

During the year, and until June 1, rendezvous were in operation, permanently or temporarily, in the following cities, viz: New York, Boston, Washington, Buffalo, Jersey City, Baltimore, Cleveland, Chicago, Indianapolis, Saint Louis, Nashville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Detroit, Atlanta, Memphis, Louisville, and San Francisco.

On May 9, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, recruiting for the general and mounted service was suspended; and June 1 all rendezvous were discontinued, and the recruiting parties thereat ordered to the depots, in consequence of the failure of the usual appropriation for the support of the Army.

A rendezvous was opened at San Francisco about July 5, with a view

we mistments for the much reduced companies engaged in Indian hostilities in the Department of Columbia, but it was discontinued August 28.

The only enlistments now authorized are for skilled artisans and musicians—of which but very few are obtained—to meet the urgent applications received at this department from company commanders.

The strength of the permanent parties has been reduced to the low-

est compatible with efficiency as garrisons at the depots.

It is reported that the precautions taken to secure good recruits at resdezvous, and their subsequent instruction and discipline at the depots, have been the means of supplying regiments with a superior class of men. Whatever is wanted to fully effect this object is due to the argent calls for recruits to make up a show of strength on our frontier, which at times have kept the depots drained as fast as detachments of sufficient size could be made up, thus allowing but a limited time for instruction.

Under the system of recruiting prescribed in General Orders No. 126, of November 20, 1874, (a copy herewith, marked A.) many deserters have been detected, and many disreputable and dishonorably discharged soldiers foiled in their attempts to re-enter the Army. As soon as an application is received for permission to enlist a man at a military post other than a regular recruiting station, the muster-rolls and records of this office are consulted to ascertain what his previous character has been, if in the Army before. If not good, he is rejected. Again, while a man awaits the result of the application to enlist him, opportunity is given to observe him, and he is often rejected before the authority can be received to enlist him. These views of the value of this system are fully justified by the experience of last fall, when, to meet the urgency of the demand for recruits to fill up the seven cavalry regiments increased by act of Congress to 1,200 men each, these rules were suspended, and all able-bodied applicants were received. Desertions and discharges, on account of worthlessness and of minority, from among the men enlisted at that time have been beyond all proportion greater than from the rest of the Army. For this reason, and possibly also in a few cases from no payments being made, the number of desertions during this year appears somewhat greater than last. Until this year the number has been steadily decreasing each year since the war.

Previous recommendations are hereby renewed, that authority be given by law to enlist boys over twelve years of age, with the consent of their parents or guardians, to learn music, so that the great demand for field-music can be supplied. This authority would secure for the service a class of lads who have not lost that suppleness necessary to proficiency in learning music, and would, besides supplying the very frequent applications for field-music, permit the enlistment of sons of old soldiers who have hardly any other opening to an honest means of livelihood. Prior to July 4, 1864, boys of this age were enlisted and successfully used as field-musicians, and it is believed that the legislation approved that date, which prescribes sixteen years of age as the lowest limit, was entirely accidental. Boys enlisted as musicians were instructed, at the depots, in music, and also in common-school studies. Thus trained, they frequently became non-commissioned officers at more advanced age, and were generally faithful and valuable soldiers.

The subject of enlistment of minors demands new legislation to protect the United States against great frauds. As the laws now stand, sections 1117 and 1118, page 205, Revised Statutes, prohibit enlistment of minors, and article 3, page 229, Revised Statutes, inflicts a penalty on officers for knowingly enlisting a minor. But there is no law to punish a minor

who fraudulently imposes himself on the recruiting officer by misrepresenting his age; and having received clothing, subsistence, and transportation to a part of the country he wishes to reach, then deserts, or incurs the penalty of some breach of discipline, and successfully evades all responsibility or punishment by securing his discharge as a minor. It is hardly possible, in many cases, to discover the exact age of a man near his majority, and with the utmost vigilance, officers may be easily deceived by such men. Again, it is a very easy matter for a soldier to procure affidavits and testimony utterly unreliable, yet bearing the appearance of truth, as to their age, parentage, &c. Thus the government is at the mercy of this class of imposters, without recourse, and large sums are annually lost through their practices. At the same time the good discipline of the Army is seriously impaired by culprits being taken out of the hands of justice upon the plea that they were illegally enlisted, although they are actually reaning the benefit of their own fraud in the act of enlistment.

At the request of the Secretary of War, during your absence, I submitted to him a report on a proposed increase of the Army, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked "B." Statements of the number of desertions and of the minors discharged are also annexed, marked "C" and "D."

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant-General.

General WILIAM T. SHERMAN, U. S. A.

A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 20, 1874.

[General Orders No. 126.]

RECRUITING-SERVICE.

The Army having been reduced to 25,000 men, as contemplated by the appropriation act of June 16, 1874, recruiting will be resumed under restrictions as herein provided. The results of the operation of General Orders No. 102, October 10, 1873, for pardoning deserters who surrendered, have developed certain important facts. A very large proportion of the surrendered deserters were already deserters from one or more other branches of the military or naval service than the one in which their original service was due. There were several instances of repeated desertions and subsequent fraudulent enlistments by the same man. A large proportion were men of bad character, and many of them of broken-down constitution. Only about one-fourteenth of the whole number surrendered were an actual gain in number to the Army; the rest have

all been discharged or have again deserted.

The fact is also developed that men have repeatedly been discharged on expiration of service with such characters as would enable them to enlist at another post, where they were unknown, when their company commanders refused to re-enlist them.

The Army under the late orders for its reduction should be well purged of its worthless element. But it is to be expected that these men will seek to impose themselves again on some company when recruiting is recommenced. To avoid this, and also to put some check on the restlessness apparent among enlisted men in frequent applications for transfer or discharge, and in desertion, the following restrictions are imposed upon the recruiting-service until further orders:

There will be no enlistments made by company officers, or at posts, except that men may be "re-enlisted" or enlisted in their own companies or in some other company at the post where they are discharged. With this exception, all enlistments for the Army must be made by officers on the general recruiting service, unless special authority is given in any case by the Adjutant-General of the Army. The application in such case must bear evidence of the known good character of the soldier recommended for enlistment.

Officers on the general recruiting-service must use every care, in person, to avoid the enlistment of minors or bad men. The boards of examination at recruiting-depots must reject every man ascertained to have borne an unsatisfactory character on any

While precantions are thus taken for providing only good personnel for the Army, it is enjoined upon commissioned officers to endeavor, by reasonable attention to the comfort of their men and a strict regard to their just rights, to attach them to the military service. Especially are officers warned not to intrust to much authority or discretion to non-commissioned officers, who may be tempted to a tyrannical exercise of power.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

R

B. REPORT ON MODE OF INCREASING THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 10, 1877.

Sir: In compliance with your verbal instructions, I have the honor to submit the

following report on the best mode of increasing the strength of the Regular Army:

From a very early day the military history of this country contains records of disasters, due solely to the "skeleton" organization of companies. Dade's massacre may be cited for the sake of a commencement as to dates and Gibbon's late affair with the Nez Percés as the most recent. Gibbon had six companies in all, numbering 15 officers and 146 men. His companies averaged about 24 men each. With this handful of men be inflicted severe loss on an enemy treble his numbers. If his companies had averaged 50 men he would have outnumbered Joseph's band, and would probably have captured or exterminated it. The reason Gibbon had so small a force was that Congress decreed there should be but 25,000 enlisted men in all the Army, and that 7 regiments of cavalry should have 100 men per company, or 1,202 to a regiment; the other 3 cavalry regiments 70 per company, or 845 to a regiment, and that the remainder should be divided between the engineer, artillery, and infantry companies and ordnance and general-service detachments. The following schedule, showing the division which was made under this law, will explain why companies of artillery and infantry are so small:

[Extract from General Orders No. 47, of May 9, 1877.]

To bring the Army down to the standard of 25,000, in accordance with the terms of the Act of August 15, 1876, the following is the standard fixed for all organizations except cavalry:

Enlisted men of engineers	200 350
Ordnance-sergeants at posts	114
Commissary-sergeants at posts	148
Hospital-stewards	200
West Point detachments	200
Recruiting-parties	300
Indian scouts	600
Guard at military prison	74
65 enlisted men per battery for 5 light batteries of artillery	325
49 enlisted men per battery for 5 batteries at the artillery-school	240
3r enlisted men per battery for 50 batteries of artillery and 5 enlisted men for	
non-commissioned staff at each of 5 regimental headquarters of artillery	1,925
37 enlisted men per company for 250 companies of infantry and 5 for non-com-	
missioned staff at each of 25 regimental headquarters of infantry	9, 375

There are already regimental and company organizations quite enough for an army of 50,000 enlisted men. The true economy and efficiency of an increase is illustrated by a very simple example: A company having 3 commissioned officers, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, with musicians, &c., and 30 privates, is at a post built for one company. There are quarters enough for its officers and barracks enough for a full company. Some change in the nature of the military service near that post requires that the number of enlisted men should be trebled. Under the present organization two more companies, with their officers, non-commissioned officers, &c., must, for this purpose, be sent from other posts where they are only a little less needed. There are not sufficient quarters or accommodations at the post for more officers, and, if the emergency is to continue, more must be built. Now, if the President were allowed discretion to meet such a case, there would be in depot a body of recruits under instruction, from which a detachment of sixty would be sent to carry up the strength of the company to the required number. The officers and non-commissioned officers would be quite as competent to manage ninety men as thirty, and no more quarters would be needed. Under the present restrictions, even when recruiting is not suspended for want of an Army appropriation, recruits cannot be retained in depot long enough to be drilled. The company organizations are so small, that they must be maintained at the standard allowed by drafting recruits as fast as they are enlisted. Recruits often join their companies while on active duty in the field. There is no time to instruct them; they are therefore always awkward soldiers, and often become discontented and worthless, simply because they are called on to do what they have not been taught how to do. Hence a large number of desertions.

With a maximum standard of 50,000 men a sufficient body could be always kept under instruction in drill, riding, target-practice, guard-duty, &c., to supply trained soldiers for reduced companies, because the emergency, except in a great war, would seldom require that companies should be so strong elsewhere than in the Indian country, and thus a margin would be allowed for a number of recruits to be kept in deport. The giving the President discretion to carry up the Army to a maximum by no means supposes that it will necessarily reach so high a number, but it would enable the President to avert in the future such calamities as have so often shocked the sense of the country—massacres of inadequate bodies of troops by Indians—and would undoubtedly be a large saving of money in the long run. One example of such saving bas just been supposed in the matter of trebling the strength of a military garrison; another will be found in the necessity for frequent movements of small bodies of troops from point to point during the recent strikes; still another in the movement, now going on, of an entire regiment, with its officers, baggage, &c., at heavy cost, in order to supply about four hundred more men for protecting new and growing settlements in the far Northwest against annihilation by the savages. If the companies were not so limited by law, the same number of recruits added to a regiment, now near the locality, would accomplish the purpose.

Nor is this all. Important poets are frequently left for a considerable length of time

Nor is this all. Important posts are frequently left for a considerable length of time with a guard of three or four men, at serious risk of disseter, in order to eke out a detachment sent in pursuit of Indians, or upon some other urgent occasion. A notable instance of this kind is Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, the center of a growing and already important commerce with the British Provinces, as well as the surrounding country. Colonel Gibbon was forced to withdraw the one small company which

was posted there for its protection, leaving it without defense.

An increase, by adding new companies or regiments, would not remove the difficulty under which the Army now labors, but would only enhance it. The Army does not need more "skeletons," but it does need to have its present "skeletons "filled. Moreover, while 50,000 men would be ample under any circumstances likely to arise, the number of officers now in commission is sufficient for 50,000 enlisted men, although not too many for the number of existing organizations. And, again, it is not at all probable that there will be 50,000 men in the Army at any time, or that appropriations will be asked for that number; but a discretion should be confided to the President, which would enable him always to have an adequate force where it is needed. The well-attested good conduct of the troops, from the highest in rank to the lowest, under all the difficult circumstances in which they have been placed, is sufficient guarantee that they will be a bulwark to the liberties of the people, instead of in the least endangering them. They are frequently employed as the most economical and trustworthy guards that can be found for the public treasure, and as the most disinterested and faithful kind of posse to aid United States officials.

The following is a schedule upon which the number of 50,000 men is based. It shows the maximum to which any particular organization would ever be carried. In actual practice there would be a different grading of companies, &c. For instance, at an ordinary post where active service is not required, a company of infantry would be allowed, say sixty enlisted men. In the event of such company being transferred to the field, it would be increased to eighty or one hundred, by assignment from the recruiting depot of well-drilled recruits, and thus its efficiency would be insured in any

emergency that could arise.

Engineer battalion, (five companies,) 80 enlisted men per company.....

400

Military-prison guard	80
Hospital-stewards	200
(rdnance-sergeants	150
Commissary-aergeants	150
ignal detachment	400
freneral service	340
Recruits under instruction, say	930
·	
	50,000

I now respectfully submit a project of an Act which I think will embody the above views:

AN ACT for the increase of the military establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America is Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall deem it necessary, he is hereby authorized to increase the numerical strength of any portion of the Regular Army by assigning additional enlisted men thereto: Provided, That at no time the total number of enlisted men of the Regular Army shall exceed fifty thousand.

I have the bonor to be, Fir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant-General.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

C.—Statement showing number of desertions from the United States Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Engineers	8	Brought forward	
Ordnance.	7	Ninth Infantry	59
First Cavalry	90	Tenth Infantry	22
Second Cavalry	167	Eleventh Infantry	30
Third Cavalry	170	Twelfth Infantry	11
Fourth Cavalry	184	Thirteenth Infantry	24
Fifth Cavalry	224	Fourteenth Infantry	45
Sixth Cavalry	71	Fifteenth Infantry	30
Seventh Cavalry	172	Sixteenth Infantry	70
Eighth Cavalry	174	Seventeenth Infantry	27
Ninth Cavalry	6	Eighteenth Infantry	37
Tenth Cavalry	18	Nineteenth Infantry	24
First Artillery	48	Twentieth Infantry	22
Second Artillery	49	Twenty-first Infantry	19
Third Artillery	33	Twenty-second Infantry	22
learth Artillery	41	Twenty-third Infantry	42
Fifth Artillery	33	Twenty-fourth Infantry	7
First Infantry	14	Twenty-fifth Infantry	9
Second Infantry	23	Signal service	2
Third Infantry	46	General service, infantry	83
Formeth Informer	86	General service, mounted	147
Fourth Infantry	18		
Fifth Infantry	11	Detachments, West Point	10 3
Nuth Infantry		Detachments, Fort Leavenworth	
Seventh Infantry	45	General N. C. S., United States	_
Eighth Infautry	30	Army	3
Carried forward	1.768	Total	2,516

Note.—Muster-rolls of Companies "M," Fourth Artillery, and "C," Twenty-first Inlantry, for May and June, 1877, not yet received. No estimate made for these companies in above figures.

Aggregate number of desertions from United States Army, fiscal year ending-	
Jane 30, 1973	7.271
June 30, 1874	A ROR
Jane 30, 1875	2, 521
Jane 30, 1875 June 30, 1876	1,844

The number of desertions has been steadily diminishing each year since the close of the war. It will somewhat exceed this year the number of last year; but an examination of the detailed list of this year



will show that much the greater proportion of desertions is from the regiments of cavalry which were increased by act of Congress to meet the exigencies of the Sioux war last fall. The 2,500 men thus specially authorized to be raised were so urgently needed, and the time for recruiting them so very short, that the usual precautions to avoid enlisting any but good men had to be relaxed. The result was, increased desertion and a large number of discharges on the plea of minority; but for this the number of desertious this year would have been at least as small as for any year since the war.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUMANT CHANNATO OFFICE

D.

·	Washington, October 10, 1877.
Statement showing the number of minors dis- 1, 1876, to October 1, 1877, inclusive:	charged from the Army from January
January 1, 1876, to December 31, 1876	
January 1, 1877, to October 1, 1877	
Total	
	E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, October 16, 1877.

SIR: I respectfully suggest that you recommend to Congress the enactment of a law removing the restriction as to the number of officers allowed on the Army retired-list. Section 1258, Revised Statutes, (page 218,) fixes the whole number at 300, at any one time. There are now, in addition to that number, which is full, fifty-seven awaiting retirement, as follows:

Officers who have been examined by a retiring-board and found unfit for active service, thirty-three, (33.)

Officers who are eligible by reason of age or length of service, and who desire to be retired seven (7)

retired, seven, (7.)

Officers who would probably be found fit subjects for retirement if examined by a hoard, but who have not yet been examined seventeen. (17.)

board, but who have not yet been examined, seventeen, (17.)

Total number who would be retired if the limit were removed, fifty-seven, (57.)

There may be others whose cases have not been definitely reported.

All these officers, though incapable of doing duty, are in receipt of full pay; when if

on the retired-list they would be entitled to seventy-five per centum of full pay.

The conditions of retirement now left to the President's discretion are ample to meet every need of the service. The President can retire any officer of sixty-two years of age, or forty-five years of service, if he deems him inefficient; but if not, the government can continue to make use of the experience and knowledge of such officer.

ment can continue to make use of the experience and knowledge of such officer.

A retiring-board can determine the efficiency of any other officer the President may summon before it, and, upon the judgment of the board that such officer is unfit for service, the President can retire him.

The President can retire any officer, who makes application, after having served thirty years.

No other provision is necessary to secure the healthy condition of the active-list of commissioned officers, and all that is needed is to leave the number that may be borne on the retired-list, at any time, unlimited, or at the discretion of the President.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

The Hon. Secretary of War.

L-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1877.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 9, 1877.

SIE: I have the honor to report that during the past year the officers of the Inspector-General's Department have been stationed and employed as follows:

The undersigned has been in charge of the office at headquarters in this city, and has been engaged during the year in the ordinary duties pertaining to the office, besides making several special inspections and investigations under instructions from the Secretary of War.

Inspector-General D. B. Sacket, who has been stationed at the head-quarters Military Division of the Missouri, has been busily occupied, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, in making inspections of posts, cemeteries, troops, and disbursing-officers' accounts, with other duties devolving upon his office.

Inspector-General E. Schriver has been stationed at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, and performing his duties under the

orders of the general commanding that division.

Inspector General N. H. Davis has been actively occupied during the year, in making numerous inspections, under the orders of the general commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, and in making special investigations under instructions from the Secretary of War.

Assistant Inspector-General Roger Jones remained on duty at the beadquarters Military Division of the Atlantic until the 15th January, 1877, when he was transferred to this office, as my assistant, where he

has remained on duty ever since.

Assistant Inspector-General Absalom Baird has been stationed at the headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, and has been actively occupied in the duties of his office, under the orders of the Lieutenant General.

Assistant Inspector-General E. H. Ludington was, from October 1 to December 1, 1876, upon sick-leave, and reported for duty on the latter date at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific. On the 26th December, 1876, he was granted a sick-leave by order from those head-quarters, which leave has been extended from month to month, on certificates of disability, until the present time.

The following named officers have been on duty as acting assistant

inspector-generals:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Nelson, 12th Infantry, in Department of

Dakota since last annual report.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Van Voast, 16th Infantry, in Department of the South until December 8, 1876, when he was relieved by Special Orders No. 253, Adjutant General's Office.

Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Mason, 4th Infantry, in Department of

Texas since last annual report.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Royall, 3d Cavalry, detailed for service in Department of the Platte, by Special Orders No. 233, Adjutant-General's Office, November 8, 1876.

Major James Biddle, 6th Cavalry, in Department of Arizona since last

annual report.

Major Richard Arnold, 5th Artillery, detailed for service in Military Division of the Atlantic, by Special Orders No. 22, Adjutant-General's Office, January 30, 1877.

Captain G. B. Russell, 9th Infantry, in Department of the Gulf since

last annual report.

Major E. C. Mason, 21st Infantry, detailed for service in Department of the Columbia, by Special Orders No. 29, Adjutant-General's Office, February 8, 1877.

These officers have been engaged in inspecting troops, accounts of disbursing officers, and in performing the other duties pertaining to the inspection branch of the service, under the orders of their respective

department commanders.

The diminished strength of the companies in the artillery and infantry arms of service, the great dispersion of the troops, and the consequent small garrisons at many of the posts, with the necessity of their almost constant employment in building, repairing quarters, and other labor, have prevented them from drilling as much as they other wise might have done; but a good state of discipline has, as a general rule, been kept up, and more target-practice has been attained than

The inspection reports indicate that many officers are of the opinion that the carbine issued to our cavalry soldiers is not as effective an arm,

either in range or accuracy, as the rifle-musket.

Assistant Inspector-General Baird, in his annual report, speaks as follows on this subject:

"I have given much attention to this matter, and, by way of experiment, I have frequently carried the infantry rifle in horsebick, without the least discomfort, slung with the muzzle upward along the back, through a stirrup on the ordinary guu-sling of the cavalry carbine; and I feel confident that a cavalry soldier can carry on horse-back, on his own person, a gun as heavy as that carried by the infantry soldier, and with the same ease. I am likewise satisfied that an arm from four to six inches longer in the barrel than any of the carbines now in use can be managed on horseback without inconvenience. With such a weapon, our mounted troops could meet any enemy with the confidence of men who feel they have an equal chance with their adversary.

There has been considerable improvement in barracks and quarters for the comfort of the troops at many of the posts, especially in Arizona, during the past year; and storehouses have been put in condition to

give better protection to public property than heretofore.

There is no doubt that the practical operation of the act of May 15, 1872, requiring paymasters to receive on deposit the savings of enlisted men, which the government holds itself liable for to the depositors at the expiration of their terms of enlistment, with four per cent. interest on the same, and which can only be forfeited by desertion, has tended to make the soldiers more frugal, as well as more contented, and prevented many of them from deserting or squandering their pay in useless or demoralizing indulgences. The amount deposited by soldiers with paymasters during the past fiscal year was \$328,585.05, or an average of \$58.15 for each depositor.

I take the liberty of again inviting attention to the important subject of the employment of soldiers as servants for officers at remote military posts in the Indian and mining districts of the West, which topic was

set forth in detail in my three previous annual reports.

Under section 14 of the act of July 15, 1870, it is unlawful for an officer to use an enlisted man as a servant in any case whatever. Before this enactment, the Army Regulations permitted a company officer to take a soldier as waiter, (with the soldier's consent,) and the man thus employed was so reported and mustered, with a view to having the amount of his pay and allowances charged to the officer employing him.

Since the prohibitory enactment, frequent emergencies of service have arisen where it has been absolutely impossible for officer to hire civilian

servants at any price, and they have been driven to the alternative of performing servants' work themselves and neglecting their appropriate duties, or violating the law by using the voluntary labor of soldiers. It would, for example, be a violation of the law if an officer employed and paid an enlisted man, who, with his own volition and desire, in the intervals of military duty, should perform servant's work for him. The officer must, therefore, when he cannot procure the services of a civilian, either feed and groom his own horse, cook his own meals, wash his own linen, black his own boots, and perform all other necessary servant's work, which would leave him but little time to attend to the cares of his men and his other military duties, or he must take the responsibility of ignoring the statute.

Further arguments were adduced in my two previous annual reports, going to prove the expediency and necessity for legislation which will, under certain circumstances and proper regulations, authorize the em-

ployment of soldiers as servants by officers.

Those officers who are serving at stations within the settlements, where servants can be hired at moderate wages, are not materially affected by the operation of this law; but it is those who are doing duty on the remote frontier, performing the rough work of campaigning in the hostile Indian districts, that suffer from it; and complaints of their inability to secure civilian servants are general.

In view of the foregoing, I again most respectfully, but urgently, recommend a repeal of the law before cited, which would doubtless meet the exigencies of the service by placing the subject where it formerly was, when no evil was known to result from the working of the system.

As a measure of justice to the department of which I have the honor to be the senior officer, and in accordance with the wishes of every officer in the department, I beg leave to solicit the attention of the General of the Army and the honorable Secretary of War to the remarks contained in my last annual report relative to the insufficiency of the number and rank of the officers of the Inspector General's Department, as fixed by the act of June 23, 1874, which were as follows:

"By the act of June 23, 1874, the Inspector-General's Department was reduced from an organization consisting of five colonels, three lieutenant-c lonels, and two majors, ten officers,) to one embracing one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and two majors. The reduction to be by casualties, and no new appointments are authorized until the

aggregate shall be only five officers.

None of the inspectors general in our Army since the war of 1812, and prior to the resilion, had a less grade of rank than that of colonel, and it is believed that a proper discharge of the important duties of an inspector cannot be efficiently secured through the agency of officers of inferior rank. Indeed, it cannot be expected that officers of experience and high rank will cheerfully submit to the criticisms of inspectors who are much junior to themselves; for example, a colonel would not be likely to accede with a good grace to having his action investigated by a captain. It is contrary to human "Perience that the opinions, counsel, and advice of an inspector-general, which are so important in pomoting concord, settling mooted questions, securing judicious reforms and uniformity in the performance of military duties, could achieve as good results, or be received with as much respect, if the inspector did not possess considerable rank and dignity of character.

Rank, in our Army, as a general rule, carries with it military acquirements, professional standing, and personal as well as official weight; all of which are essential to ancessful inspector-general. Hence, it is believed that the present composition of the inspector-general's department and the rank of its officers are no greater than is absolutely necessary to insure a proper discharge of the important and manifold duties devolving upon it, and that a repeal of the act of June 23, 1874, would greatly conduce to efficiency, economy, and a faithful performance of duty in the Army. But should the repeal of the act alinded to be deemed inexpedient, a much better organization for the permanent establishment than that prescribed by the act of June 23, 1874, would be to have the five officers invested with the rank of colonel, and no lieutenant-colonels or majors after the present incumbents shall have been promoted. This

would require details of line-officers to act as department inspectors. These officers should have as high rank as majors, and be selected by the General-iu-Chief, periodically, for their fitness for the service. This would preserve to the department an experienced body of officers, while the line would profit by a system of details which would, from time to time, afford a change of service calculated to relieve the hardships and monotony of frontier and garrison life. Besides, this system would serve as an incentive for line-officers to qualify themselves for the details, and the practical knowledge they would receive as acting assistant inspectors-general would furnish a body of instructed officers from which good selections could be made to fill vacancies in the regular establishment."

And in this connection it is deemed pertinent to add, that, although Congress has been pleased to confer upon the head of every other corps and department the rank of brigadier-general, the undersigned has never before made an effort to have the grade of his rank advanced, and he now disclaims being influenced by any personal aspirations in that direction; but, as he believes it will be conceded by the authorities that the duties devolving upon the senior inspector-general of the Army are fully as important, and require as much professional culture, study, and labor as those performed by most of the heads of other bureaus of the War Department, he has been unable to perceive any good reason why this signal discrimination should have been made and perpetuated.

Rumors of Indian depredations have frequently been circulated as occurring in Arizona during the past year, many of which are doubtless without foundation, as the following extract from the annual report of the acting assistant inspector-general of that department shows:

"I have traveled over all the Territory and have never been troubled, nor have I come across a hostile Indian. There have been some murders reported as committed by Indians, but I am fully convinced that at least one-half of these are committed by Mexicans and desperadoes, and attributed to the Indians to allay suspicion and arrest pursuit of the guilty parties."

This officer also remarks regarding Indian scouts:

"There are four companies in this department, three of which I have inspected. I think they make good and efficient soldiers when they act with white troops—alone they are not reliable; and without them the white troops are almost helples in the pursuit of Indians." [And for the reason that white men do not easily learn the art of tracking, or comprehending the Indian signs, &c.] "Much information has been obtained by the scouting in this department, and now there is no part of the Territory where Indians are likely to harbor that troops cannot go and find water."

The inspections of the accounts of disbursing-officers, required by the act of April 20, 1874, have generally been made quarterly throughout the Army. These inspections have promoted care in the system of keeping accounts, as well as having inculcated a more faithful compliance with the laws and the Treasury regulations affecting disbursements and deposits.

The reports of the inspection of these accounts are herewith submitted, ready to be transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War,

as required by the law.

Copies of the annual reports of the inspecting-officers for the last year, so far as they have been received, are herewith transmitted. They contain much important information regarding the present condition of military affairs in our Army, and valuable suggestions regarding modifications and changes in certain details of the service, which I most respectfully commend to the favorable consideration of the General of the Army and the honorable Secretary of War.

Respectfully submitted.

R. B. MARCY, Inspector-General.

To the ADJUTANT. GENERAL, United States Army.

1.-REPORT OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, Chicago, Ills., October 25, 1877.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the General of the Army, the following brief report of events occurring within the Military Division of the Missouri since the 25th of November, 1876, the date of my last annual report.

The division is constituted the same as last year, with the exception that the Department of the Gulf, formerly attached to the Military Division of the Missouri, was transferred to the Division of the Atlantic, by direction of the President, in General Orders No. 42, Headquarters

of the Army, Washington, D. C., May 1, 1877.

In my last annual report I stated that General Crook was then in the field operating against the Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, and that I boped for good results from a cavalry column composed of companies of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Cavalry, under the command of Col. R. S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry. In this I was not mistaken; for late in November Colonel Mackenzie surprised a large Cheyenne village, and, after a sharp fight in which about thirty Indians were killed, completely routed the band and destroyed their village of 173 lodges, with all their contents. Our loss in this action was one officer and five men killed, and twenty-five men wounded. For details, see the report of the department commander and subordinate reports.

During the months of December and January the hostile Indians were constantly harassed by the troops under Col. N. A. Miles, Fith Infantry, whose headquarters were at the mouth of Tongue River, and who had two sharp engagements with them, one at Redwater and the other near Hanging Woman's Fork, inflicting heavy losses in men, sup-

plies, and animals.

This constant pounding and sleepless activity upon the part of our troops, (Colonel Miles in particular,) in midwinter, began to tell, and early in February, 1877, information was communicated which led me to believe that the Indians in general were tired of the war, and that the large bodies heretofore in the field were beginning to break up. On the 25th of that mouth 229 lodges of Minneconjous and Sans Arcs came in and surrendered to the troops at Cheyenne agency, Dak. They were completely disarmed, their horses taken from them, and they were put under gnard, and this system was carried out with all who afterward came in to surrender within the Departments of Dakota and the Platte. From the 1st of March to the 21st of the same month over 2,200 Indians, in detachments of from 30 to 900, came in and surrendered at Camps Sheridan and Robinson, in the Department of the Platte, and, on the 22d of April, 303 Cheyennes came in and surrendered to Colonel Miles, at the cantonment on Tongue River, in the Department of Dakota, and more were reported on the way in to give themselves up. Finally, on the 6th of May, Crazy Horse, with 889 of his people and 2,000 ponies, came in to Camp Robinson and surrendered to General Crook in person.

In the mean time Colonel Miles, having had information of the whereabouts of Lame Deer's band of hostile Sioux, surprised his camp, killing 14 warriors, including Lame Deer and Iron Star, the two principal chiefs, capturing 450 ponies and destroying 51 lodges and their contents. I may mention here that this band commenced to surrender, in small squads from two to twenty, immediately thereafter, until at length, on the 10th of September, the last of the band, numbering 224, constantly

followed and pressed by troops from the command of Colonel Miles,

surrendered at Camp Sheridan.

The Sioux war was now over. Sitting Bull went north of the Missonri into British America with his own small band and other hostiles, the number of whom cannot be exactly told, and is now near Wood Mountain. From the Indians who surrendered at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, about 1,000 of the Northern Cheyennes elected to go to the Southern Indian Territory, and were sent, under escort from the Fourth Cavalry, to Fort Reno, on the North Canadian. The balance remain as yet at the agencies, and the small band of Cheyennes who surrendered at Tongue River are still there.

The question of the removal of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies from Camps Robinson and Sheridan, respectively, to some other and more accessible location, like the Missouri River, is one of considerable importance; but there is a fair prospect of its successful accom-

plishment, at least for this winter.

During the mouth of July I took occasion to pass through the Big Horn Mountains, reached post No. 2 at the junction of the Big Horn and Little Horn Rivers, and thence proceeding down the Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers, I inspected post No. 1, or the cantonment on Tougue River, from which point Colonel Miles had carried on the preceding winter's campaign. Both these posts are being pushed forward with the utmost vigor, and have been and will be of incalculable importance in closing up the troubles in the Sioux country. I have already made a report regarding this trip, which renders unnecessary anything more than a mere mention of it in this document.

Upon my arrival at Bismarck, Dakota Territory, I received intelligence of the labor-riots in Chicago, and at once hastened there by special train. It appears that on the 22d of July the honorable Secretary of War had instructed General Terry, by telegraph, to direct the six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, then en route to their stations in the Military Division of the Atlantic, to stop in Chicago. Two of them reached Chicago on the 25th, and four on the 26th, and their presence did much to allay the alarm and excitement that had been occasioned by the riot. On the 24th and 25th of July the Secretary of War ordered six companies of the Ninth Infantry from Omaha Barracks to Rock Island Arsenal, and on the 26th they were sent to Chicago. 25th three companies of the Fifth Cavalry, dismounted, were ordered here from Omaha, and two companies of the Fourth Infantry, both commands arriving on the 27th. Two companies of the First Infantry also came from Fort Randall, arriving on the 30th. I reached Chicago on the 29th of July, and, finding considerable fear still existed, the troops were kept here until all excitement was over, and then were gradually withdrawn, so that the last one left for its post on the 20th of August.

During the month of June the Nez Percés Indians made an outbreak in the Department of the Columbia, and when followed by United States troops, hastily collected by General O. O. Howard, commanding the department, were driven eastward, and, about the middle of June, entered Montana Territory via the Lo Lo trail, committing some depredations by the way. Col. John Gibbon, commanding the district of Montana, at once took the field at the head of 146 men, and 34 citizens who joined as volunteers, and on the 11th of August attacked them near Big Hole Pass, Montana, and, after one of the most desperate engagements on record, in which both sides lost heavily, he succeeded in driving them from the field. For the details of this engagement I refer to Colonel Gibbon's report. When it is borne in mind that the Indians outnum-

bered the troops and citizens who attacked them more than two to one. and were equally as well armed and equipped, the good conduct of Colonel Gibbon and his men will be appreciated. Our loss was 3 officers, 27 soldiers, and 6 volunteers killed, and 4 officers, 30 soldiers, and 1 citizens wounded-including Colonel Gibbon-being over 40 per cent. of the men engaged. The Nez Perces escaped this time, though closely pursued by General Howard and his small command, as well as by a company of the Second Cavalry from this division. On the 20th of August Captain Norwood, of the Second Cavalry, had a sharp engagement with them near Camas Creek, and on the 13th of September Colonel Sturgis had a fight with them on the Yellowstone, below the mouth of Clark's Fork, capturing several hundred of their ponies and killing a number of the Indians. Colonel Sturgis continued the pursuit, but the Indians crossed the Yellowstone and headed for the Judith Mountains, through which they pushed, reaching the Missouri River near Cow Island on the 22d of September. On the 23d they crossed the Missouri River at Cow Island, and burned about thirty tons of miscellaneous suplies, exchanged a few shots with a detachment of twelve soldiers belonging to the escort for the party engaged in the improvement of the navigation of the river, who were intrenched there, and then contunued north toward the British line.

Meanwhile General Howard had sent word to Colonel Miles, Fitth Infantry, at Tongue River, of the flight of the Indians, and Colonel Miles, with characteristic and highly commendable energy, moved across the country with such troops as he had at hand, and, turning north, crossed the Missouri River at or near the mouth of the Musselshell, and, on the 30th, overtook the Nez Perces near the mouth of Eagle Creek, and after a severe engagement, in which 2 gallant offiters and 21 men were killed, and 4 officers and 38 men wounded, succeeded in capturing this band of hostiles, numbering in all, men, women, and children, between four hundred and five hundred.

For the details of these operations, as well as of all other operations beretotore alluded to in this report, I respectfully refer you to the reports of Generals Terry and Crook, commanding, respectively, the Depart-

ments of Dakota and the Platte.

There has been but little, if any, disturbance in the Department of the Missouri for the past year. The Indians living at the San Carlos agency in Southeastern Arizona, as well as the Warm Spring Indians, and the greafer portions of the Chiricahuas, and a few renegade Navajoes, broke out about the 3d or 4th of September; abandoned their agencies and moving east attacked the exposed settlements and committed many depredations, killing twelve men so far as is now known. Upon their crossing the line into New Mexico, General Pope immediately put in motion nearly all the troops he had in that Territory, in pursuit. result has been the surrender of a considerable portion of these Indians, and a fair prospect of the early surrender of the remainder.

About 1,000 of the northern Cheyennes, at their own option, were transferred permanently from the Department of Dakota to the Indian Territory in this department. Over 300 of the same tribe (northern Chevennes) are still living on Tongue River, but will be sent to join the

others in Indian Territory as soon as the weather will permit.

In the Department of Texas the usual troubles on the Rio Grande have occurred. Cattle run loose by thousands on our side of the river, and Mexicans and Indians cross over and steal them. This gives rise to all kinds of criminations and recriminations and international questions, which, with the continued revolutions, make an unsettled condition of affairs on that border. I inclose with this report briefs of papers in relation to these troubles, which show a voluminous correspondence during the last year; to forward copies of these papers would be beyond the ability of our present clerical force, but copies are on file in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army in Washington. No reference is made in this brief of the recent salt-troubles in El Paso County, as no very accurate knowledge of them has yet been obtained.

I respectfully refer to the accompanying report of Brig. Gen. E.O.C. Ord. for additional information concerning the condition of the Depart

ment of Texas.

The troubles on the Rio Grande border, the Indian outbreak on the western frontier of New Mexico, and the Indian war in the Departments of the Platte and Dakota, have kept the small and madequate force in this division in a constant state of activity, and almost without rest. Some of the cavalry regiments have, during the spring night and day. and summer, traveled in pursuit of Indians and for the purpose of protecting exposed settlements, a distance of over 4,000 miles; and the hard work and wear and tear upon both men and animals in these frontier campaigns can be fully appreciated only by those who are familiar with the country operated in, and who know its character, and long distances to be overcome, and the great difficulty of furnishing supplies. condition of affairs is not only true for the past year, but it has been nearly the same thing for the last ten years, and I think I can safely say that for this length of time no men have ever worked harder or shown a higher sense of duty than the little army which has defended our rapidly extending western settlements. The expense and very great loss of life attending these operations have risen principally from being obliged to use an inadequate force to perform services which, to accomplish quickly and properly, required at least double its numbers. panies had been filled to 100 men each, the additional expense would not have been so great in the end as it has now proved to be with companies ranging from 30 to 40 men; then the Indian troubles might have been settled promptly, and there is a strong probability that they would not have occurred at all; and I therefore respectfully recommend an increase of all the companies in the service to 100 men each. I believe it would be true economy, and at the same time it would enable the Army to satisfactorily perform the work required of it. During the last two years, the ratio of loss of officers and men in proportion to the number engaged in this division in the Indian wars, has been equal to or greater than the ratio of loss on either side in the present Russo-Turkish campaign. or in the late civil war in this country. While the Indian troubles in this division are over for the present, I cannot say that they are finally ended. Complications are still liable to arise, and our experience should teach us to be better prepared for them than we have hitherto been.

I most cordially coincide with General Pope in his suggestions regarding the concentration of troops, that we should have fewer posts and larger garrisons, and I have for many years been impressed with the benefits that would thus accrue to the soldier and the service; but we have found from experience that as yet it cannot be accomplished, and therefore I am reluctantly compelled to say that while the idea is theoretically good, it will not at present satisfy the needs of our widely extended frontier. Whenever a new post has been established, I have always sought, so far as my influence would go, to abandon an old post, but to effect any further change upon our border has, as yet, been im-

practicable.

Only a very few of the requests made by exposed settlements and their

territorial representatives in Congress have been complied with, even then I was compelled to recognize the justice of these demands, on account of the utter inadequacy of our small force to garrison the points

for which troops were asked.

I also desire to say that, in my opinion, the present allowance of food issued to Indians living on government reservations is not sufficient for them. When these reservations were first established, there was an abundance of large game in this country, and it was expected that they would be able to partially supply themselves by hunting. This means of subsistence is now greatly reduced, and but little progress has as yet been made, as a general thing, in cultivating the soil. Besides this, the food allowed by the Indian Bureau reaches its destination so irregularly that Indians in this division have been almost upon the point of starvation in a number of instances, which have been duly reported to the War Department; and I believe that many of the troubles that have occurred on the frontier have grown out of bad feeling superinduced by want of needed supplies.

The expression so frequently used "that it is cheaper to feed Indians than fight them," is a good one; but my experience shows that the gov-

ernment has been doing both during the past twenty years.

I take pleasure in saying that both officers and men throughout the division have shown a thorough and commendable devotion to duty, and deserve the approbation of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

2.—REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN POPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., September 15, 1877.

Colonel: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-General commanding the division, the following report of affairs in this department for the past year:

INDIANS OF THE PLAINS.

The bands of Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches assembled around the agency near Fort Sill, being substantially disarmed and dismounted, have been entirely quiet and peaceful, and have made some progress in attention to and care of the cattle bought for them from the proceeds of the sales of their horses, surrendered after the campaign of 1874. The first experiment was made with sheep, but it was not found practicable to enlist their interest in them. Cattle have been substituted with considerable success, and it is hoped that by appropriating a considerable part of the money now used in the vain attempt to make an agricultural people of these nomadic tribes to the purchase of cattle and the establishment of stock raising and herding instead, we may in reasonable time hope for steady and satisfactory progress in bringing them to the state of civilization, certainly of quiet and peace, of which Indians are capable.

Of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes living around the agency on the

Canadian River at Fort Reno, much the same remarks can be made. These bands have been re-enforced by about a thousand northern Cheyennes, who have recently been sent, and with whom no present difficulty is, in my opinion, to be apprehended. But I must arge upon the authorities the absolute necessity, both in view of the safety of this frontier and in the interest of humanity and fair dealing, that all these Indians

be far better fed than they are now or have been.

Notwithstanding the fact that for nearly six months of the past year the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have been away from their agency and subsisting themselves upon buffalo without aid from their supplies in the possession of their Indian agent, yet these supplies, intended for a whole year, were barely sufficient on the return of the Indians from their six months' hunt, to furnish them with half rations for the remainder of the year. Of course there is suffering which must increase with the decrease of buffalo in the region west of them, and their disappearance from that region in greater or less numbers. With the increase of frontier settlers of every description in the pan-handle of Texas, and especially of the professional buffalo-hunters, this source of supply for the Indians has become altogether precarious and unreliable. These Indians cannot be made self-supporting within any calculable time, and the sooner that fact is recognized the sooner will the management of them be made to conform to the commonest dictates of humanity.

It is an injustice to the character of the government and a wrong to the Indians that they should be compelled to remain on their reservations and there slowly starve, and it is a most painful and unhappy duty for the troops that they should be kept in large numbers in their presence with no power or authority except to force them to starve tranquilly. Such a state of things cannot last long without some violent outbreak alike fatal to life and to confidence. Larger appropriations for the Indians, and a wiser and more practical expenditure of them, seem to me essential to secure the results which are hoped and which the government ought to exact. The exact condition and quantity of the subsistence furnished these Indians during the past year, duly reported by the commanding officer near the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, and confirmed by the Indian agent there, were reported by me under date of June 8, 1877, and furnish a reliable basis upon which to act in case of these special Indians. The condition of the Kiowas and Comanches in that respect is so nearly the same as to require no other special mention.

INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO AND COLORADO.

The Ute Indians in the northwestern part of New Mexico and western part of Colorado have behaved much as usual. The whole southwestern part of Colorado, known as the San Juan country, has been discovered to be full of the precious metals, and a surprising immigration to that region has been going on for more than a year past. The Dever and Rio Grande Narrow Gauge Railroad has passed the first range of the Rocky Mountains in the direction of the San Juan country, and descended into the valley of the Rio Grande at Fort Garland. This road makes the mining regions very accessible, and the delivery of all the heavy machinery for working the mines practically easy. Mines have been opened and settlements begun almost everywhere. Of course the prospectors and miners are brought into contact with the Utes everywhere, and constant small difficulties and quarrels are occurring at many points. No outbreak or considerable difficulty has yet occurred, but no

one can say at what moment very serious troubles may arise. The Indians, accustomed to roam at their will all over that country, cannot be kept on their reservations without a considerable military force constantly present on each, which, of course, we are not able with such a mere specter of an army as ours to furnish. The white men are not likely to be deterred by the imaginary line of an Indian reservation, marked only here and there by a post or pile of stones, from hunting gold wherever the signs indicate it, and digging where they find it. It would not be practicable, under any circumstances, to place troops at or near all the Ute agencies in that region, even were our army doubled in size; neither would it be advisable. The reservations and agencies of the Utes ought to be consolidated into one, and that one located in some convenient agricultural valley, easy of access from the railroad, and offering no temptation to people hunting the precious metals. If so consolidated and placed, a reasonable military force could protect both Indians and whites, but until such an arrangement is made it does not seem to me possible to give the protection needed at so many points with any force it is or may be possible to furnish that region.

The Apaches in Southern New Mexico are precisely what they always have been, and, in my opinion, always will be, squalid, idle vagabonds, utterly worthless and hopeless. Those on the reservation at Fort Stanton we manage to keep reasonably quiet, and that is all that can be said. The Cañada Alamosa, (or Warm Springs Apaches,) whom, at the request of the Interior Department, I had transported forcibly to the San Carlos agency, in Arizona, have, I learn, left that agency in a body, and are said to be beating back toward the Cañada Alamosa, stealing as usual, and probably killing some exposed people in Arizona. shall be obliged, it such be the case, again to surround them by troops and capture them. They cannot be trusted in any way, and, if they are to be kept quiet, they ought to be stripped of weapons and ponies and kept substantially as prisoners. Orders have been sent to the commanding officer in New Mexico to look out for these Indians, and, if the reports be true, to have a sufficient force to surround and capture them, if possible, and then dismount and disarm them and hold them prisoners, subject to the disposa of the Inter or Department.

Of the Navajoes it is hardly necessary to speak. They have passed

out of the list of Indians hostile, or likely ever to be so.

CHANGES OF TROOPS.

Since my last annual report the Twenty-third Infantry has been sent here to replace the Fifth Infantry, transferred to the Department of Dakota, and the Sixteenth Infantry has been also transferred to this department from the Department of the Gulf. The six companies of the Fourth Cavalry, under Colonel Mackenzie, temporarily on duty in the Department of the Platte, have returned to this department and resumed their previous stations at Sill, Reno, and Elliott. The Fifth Cavalry, ordered for duty against the hostile Indians north of the Platte last year, has, it is understood, been permanently transferred to that department.

The whole of the Fourth Cavalry is absolutely required to guard the Indians in the Indian Territory, and has been re-enforced at the posts above mentioned by four companies of the Sixteenth Infantry and four of the Nineteenth Infantry. All that portion of this department north of the Indian Territory and east of New Mexico is without cavalry, with the exception of one company of the Fourth Cavalry at Wallace. So long as there is no trouble we shall probably get along with this force,

but I suggest that as soon as cavalry can be spared from the North a regiment be sent here to replace the Fifth Cavalry and to relieve the Fourth Cavalry from the remote posts and hard service that regiment has been doing so long and so well. It is very desirable that the Fourth Cavalry be given some rest and an opportunity for regimental instruction in tactics and discipline, which have of necessity been long neglected, through constant service in the field and its division into numerous isolated detachments. The same remarks, but in a much greater degree, can be made concerning the Fifteenth Infantry, which has served at various posts and in detached companies in the district of New Mexico for eight years past. This regiment should be changed at the first opportunity, and brought where it can have some of the advantages which have hitherto been altogether lacking.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOL AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Taking advantage of the only opportunity hitherto presented, I have concentrated the Twenty-third Infantry at this post for the purpose of instruction and discipline. I transmit my orders on the subject of the general instruction to be given and the order of the regimental commander providing for the details. For the present these orders seem to be sufficient, though, if the experiment prove successful and satisfactory progress be made, it is hoped that the range of instruction may be extended, and that the establishment of this regimental school prove so valuable that it may be perpetuated here, and that other department commanders may, in time, find it beneficial to concentrate regiments at some posts within their own departments for the same object.

I earnestly recommend that all proper encouragement be given by superior authority to the present experiment here, as, in my judgment, it cannot fail to be of incalculable benefit to the Army by restoring regimental discipline and esprit, and by instructing both officers and enlisted men on many subjects extremely necessary that they should know, but which it does not seem possible for them to acquire during the active service required of them in widely separated detachments. One year for each regiment at this school will go far to restore what is greatly needed and make the regiment an organization in fact as well as on paper. Nothing more than what will appear reasonable will be asked of the authorities, and I trust sincerely that what is asked will be given cheerfully and in a manner to encourage the best effort of those who are

On the 23d of July a dispatch was received from the Secretary of War, directing that troops be sent from this department to Saint Louis, where serious riots were threatened by mobs, which took occasion of strikes on the railroads leading out of that city, with which the civil power seemed unable to deal, to sally out for public plunder. I sent six companies of the Twenty-third Infantry, under command of Colonel Jefferson O. Davis, with two Gatling guns, to Saint Louis. Orders were given to Colonel Davis (copies inclosed) to take command of the Saint Louis barracks, the present cavalry recruiting station, to post his troops within the inclosure of the post, but to take no part in the troubles, except to protect the public property of the United States in the city. These six companies were re-enforced within two days by eight companies drawn from the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Infantry, stationed at posts on the frontiers west of this place, and two more Gatling guns.

The only direct intervention of these troops in the disturbances in and around Saint Louis was in aiding the United States marshal as a posse

to enforce process of the United States courts in securing to the receivers of the Ohio and Mississippi and the Saint Louis and Southeastern Railroads, and of the Illinois and Missouri Bridge, possession and unmolested use of the property belonging to those corporations, which were at the time in possession of the United States courts, and in charge of receivers duly appointed by the courts. No resistance whatever was

made to the troops in any manner or by anybody.

These roads and the bridge were protected by the troops, and the process of the United States courts in the hands of the marshal duly While the United States troops took no other direct part in the troubles in and near Saint Louis than that mentioned, the effect of their presence in giving confidence and moral support to organizations being hurriedly gotten together for the defense of life and property was very manifest and very helpful, and was cordially and gratefully acknowledged by the citizens. The conduct of officers and men was excellent throughout. They neither did too much nor too little, and I think all concerned will cheerfully testify to the immense service they rendered directly and indirectly. The same threatening troubles occurred also in Chicago, and were dealt with much in the same way. It was necessary to bring troops to Chicago, as to Saint Louis, from the remote frontier, hurriedly and with little preparation, and their uniform good conduct and firmness and the judicious and considerate action of the officers in command were very fully seen of all men.

With the subsidence of danger and the completion of the temporary volunteer organizations for defense in those two cities, it was found practicable to withdraw all these troops by detachments, and they are all again at their posts. The fact that both officers and men were without pay, and the government itself without the means even to pay for their transportation, involved of necessity some hardship and privation, which I gladly state were much relieved by the liberal and generous

conduct of the citizens.

MILITARY POSTS.

As time goes on there is less and less danger of Indian troubles on this frontier, and it becomes more and more apparent that every interest of the government and the Army would be promoted by abandoning the small temporary posts west of this place, which no longer serve any military purpose except the mere sheltering of troops. A policy of concentration it should seem ought now to be begun, both for the discipline and instruction of the troops and for the sake of economy. I have so often recommended this consolidation of troops and posts that I dislike to arge it further; but it will be proper again to invite attention to the great advantages for such a purpose possessed by the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth. We have here a reservation large enough for convenient accommodation of at least four regiments, situated at the intersection of many railroads, and easy of access and communication in every direction; in the midst of as fine an agricultural and stockraising country as there is in the United States; where troops can be supplied at a minimum of cost, and be instructed under the most favorable circumstances, and where they would be conveniently placed and held ready at a moment's notice to be transferred for service to any points where they might be needed, and sent there in the best condition for duty. As a depot for troops, central enough to fulfill any demands for service at any point west of the Mississippi, and, indeed, far east of it, I know no place so suitable, and as the reservation belongs to the United

States no expense would be involved except such as would be necessary to build barracks, which, with the labor of the considerable number of military prisoners in confinement here, would be trifling as compared with the cost of building elsewhere. I need not point out the benefit to the service of having two or three regiments concentrated here for military exercises and instruction.

The cavalry and infantry arms of service, especially the latter, have enjoyed no advantages whatever of this kind, and have thus been left far behind volunteer or good militia regiments in these respects. In justice to them and in the interests of the public service, some advantages ought to be given to these arms of service, and in my judgment they can be given here better than anywhere else. It would seem to be wise to make a beginning at least in this direction, and I hope some

consideration will be given to the subject at an early day.

The only important posts—that is, the only posts which in my judgment it will be necessary to keep up and keep well garrisoned for some years to come—are those surrounding the Indians in the Indian Territory, viz, Forts Sill, Reno, and Elliott, and Camp Supply. For the three former full garrisons are now needed, and will be needed until the lately hostile Indians around the agencies in that Territory are in a very different condition from the present. When that will be it is not easy now to say, but if the past system of managing the Indians be kept up, then there does not seem any likelihood in the near future that these posts can be given up. The posts referred to, as well as all others in this department, are in reasonably good repair; but as many of them were very frail structures in the beginning, they have needed every year, and will continue to need until they fall down, a considerable sum every year to keep them habitable. Of course the amounts spent on them simply suffice to keep them habitable, and will be lost as soon as the posts pass out of use. In my opinion all posts east of New Mexico, except those above mentioned in and around the Indian Territory, could now be vacated and their garrisons brought here, where they could be supplied much more economically, and whence they could do equally well the duties they now perform.

The posts in the district of New Mexico could judiciously be reduced to five, including one that must eventually be established at some point in the San Juan region. As I have before stated, however, it is my opinion that the various Ute agencies and reservations in that district ought to be consolidated, and located in some agricultural valley convenient of access to the railroad before such military post is established.

FINES IMPOSED BY COURTS-MARTIAL.

I beg again to invite attention to the injustice to the Army, and especially to the good and faithful men of the Army, committed by appropriating all the fines imposed by sentence of courts martial, as well as the monthly tax upon the soldiers' pay, to the support of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, such support consisting in part of the purchase of valuable estates near Washington and the maintenance of a beautiful park in the vicinity of the city. Of course, the confinement, trial, and subsequent punishment of offenders in the Army, simply impose upon the faithful soldier the necessity, in addition to his proper duty, of performing the duties of the offenders, and, instead of being more favorably treated on account of his fidelity, and thereby encouraged to continued good conduct, he is absolutely punished for the offenses of others, by having additional work imposed upon him in consequence. The fines

assessed upon those whose duty he does are appropriated to an institution already abundantly provided, which he will probably never see at all. Instead of permitting the good soldier to be in some measure compensated for the extra work imposed upon him by the wrong-doing of others, and thus, at least, showing him that his good conduct is appreciated, and is of some value to him, he absolutely becomes one of the parties punished, while the penalty in money goes for the benefit or the enjoyment of others. I do not believe that there is a more crying wrong or one more felt in the service than this application of mouey stopped from the soldiers' pay, and I do most sincerely hope that measures will be taken to correct the ill effects of it. The Soldiers Home, which benefits but few, is understood to be abundantly endowed already for twice the good it does, and ought not longer to be kept up at the expense of the private soldier.

The condition of the enlisted men of the Army, except so far simply as the necessaries of life are concerned, is very far from satisfactory, and I have no doubt tends as much as any one thing to induce the desertions which all deplore, and for which we have been and are still seeking the remedy. During the war all the libraries of the old posts disappeared in some manner and have never been replaced. At the new posts established since the war no libraries at all have been provided, so that, in fact, while the soldier is not actually on guard or immediately engaged in the performance of some duty, he has absolutely no employment, mental or physical, to occupy his attention. Unless he resorts to gambling and drinking, to which the majority of the enlisted men are not inclined, he is altogother without occupation, and of necessity becomes very and discontented, and after a time his life gets to be so unbearable that he is tempted to desert the service. Desertions from troops in the field are very uncommon; from the posts, they are of daily occurrence. As good policy, merely, the government should provide for the soldier, when not actually on duty, some harmless, or, in preference, some useful, occupation which will minister to his pleasure or improve-

There should be libraries and reading rooms at all military posts of a permanent character to which the soldier when not on duty should have free and welcome access, and which he should be encouraged to frequent. Tenpin alleys and billiard-rooms belonging to the posts are of great use in these respects, and keep the soldier from resorting to places of dissipation and gambling. If even fifty per cent. of the fines imposed by sentence of courts-martial could be devoted to these purposes (and certainly this is little to ask) we could in a short time provide all these things, greatly to the benefit of the Army and of the government. In connection with this subject, I venture to embody in this report an extract from a letter I wrote to the Secretary of War in ——, suggesting the outline of a plan for the expenditure of this fifty per cent. of fines, so as best to accommodate the purposes above indicated.

The desertions from the Army within the last two years have been so numerous as to be a subject of deep concern to the country, and to occasion much uneasiness and sortification to military commanders, who have been earnestly seeking a cause for it. I think it not useless to submit for your consideration a few remarks on the subject.

Whilst, no doubt, the reduction of pay and the thousand of opportunities to better the condition, farnished to the soldier by railroad and other enterprises, have proved a protincentive to desertion, it is believed that such causes may be obviated or greatly soldied by providing the soldier with some proper means of recreation or improvement. At present there is no provision of the kind, and the dry and monotonous routine duty of the soldier becomes wearisome to the last degree.

Such post-libraries, reading-rooms, &c., as existed before the war have all disappeared, and there cannot be collected, under present regulations, a sum at all sufficient

to replace them. It follows, of course, that when the soldier is not actually engaged in the performance of some duty, he is without resource of any kind, and naturally takes to idling and complaining. Those at all inclined to drink become dissipated and worthless, are put into the guard-house, and sentenced by courts-martial to confinement of greater or less duration. Of course the routine duty they are thus debarred from performing must be done by the other members of the company who have done no wrong, but who are actually punished by this extra duty for the sins of others. Of course this is a further cause of discontent.

The fine imposed on the soldier who sins, and whose confinement transfers his duties to the shoulders of the innocent, in no respect inures to their benefit, but is appropriated to the Soldiers' Home in Washington, where few soldiers ever go, and which is already the richest institution in this country. I see that about two hundred thousand dollars were collected last year from fines thus imposed, to be appropriated to the Soldiers' Home, which, from funds on hand and the interest upon them, has already an income far larger than its necessities. It is needless to say that such an arrangement is extremely distasteful to the Army.

I assume, as a matter of course, that it is the policy of the government (as it is certainly common sense) to do everything that can reasonably be done to satisfy the soldier with his lot. As a mere question of expense to the United States, it is certainly the true policy. A contented soldier will not desert, and will surely perform his duty

better than one who is discontented.

This naturally leads me to what I wish to commend to your attention, viz, the propriety and good policy of devoting at least 50 per cent. of the fines collected from contranartial sentences to the purchase of books, magazines, newspapers, &c., for the establishment of post-libraries and reading-rooms at the military posts in the Army. Such a disposition of the fines in question would not impair at all the efficiency or comfort of the Soldiers' Home, would involve no increased expense to the government, but would really save the United States many thousands of dollars now paid out for arrests of deserters, their confinement in penitentiaries, and the very great expense of so many courts-martial, and would, besides, go further than any measure I know to arrest desertions and render the Army more efficient, contented, and satisfactory. Whether it be in your power, without legislation, to make such use of the fund in question, I do not know; but if it be, I may safely assure you that you can do an act of infinite advantage to the service, and one which, I am sure, will be unanimously acceptable to the Army.

The details of expenditure of this money for post libraries, &c., and the regulations for the management of the fund and the care of the buildings, books, &c., would

easily be made.

I respectfully invite attention to this matter, and venture to urge its consideration upon the Secretary of War. If any provision of law stand in the way of this disposition of the portion of the fund asked for, I feel certain that a recommendation of the Secretary of War to Congress will readily dispose of it.

There are several other subjects of interest to the Army which I should be glad to bring to the attention of the authorities, but a presentation of them would enlarge this report beyond the customary limits, and no doubt make it too long for the perusal of any one whose time is much occupied; but it is to be hoped that if a beginning is made we may, from time to time, enlist interest in and favorable action on other equally important matters.

ROUTES TO NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The completion of the Denver and Rio Grande Narrow Gauge Road to Fort Garland, in the valley of the Rio Grande, and over the first range of the Rocky Mountains, has very much changed the situation in relation to the transportation of Army supplies to New Mexico and Arizona, and demands a rearrangement of routes of travel to that region. In due time I shall submit a full discussion of the subject as understood here, but in order that the authorities may have some general idea of the changed condition of affairs in this respect, it is proper to state that from Fort Garland the distances to points in New Mexico

and Arizona, as compared with the distances over the routes now followed, are as follows, viz:

It is to be remarked that Fort Wingate is a common point on the route from El Moro and the route from Fort Garland to Prescott, Arizona.

If, therefore, the direct route from Garland to Wingate be taken, the difference in favor of Garland route is 103½ miles. If the routes through Santa Fé are taken the difference in favor of the Garland route is 71 miles.

The advantage in distance in favor of the routes from Garland is likely to be greater, indeed must be greater, as the railroad progresses to the south and west.

The road from Garland to-Santa Fé is good. In some places repairs are needed, and in others, (over a short distance,) some widening of the road is desirable. This work can be done at a small expense.

On the direct road from Garland to Wingate and Prescott, Arizona, some heavy work over a narrow mountainous ridge will be needed.

An estimate will be sent forward to cover the expense of these works. It will not be large.

In short, from the end of the railroad at Fort Garland to all points in the valley of the Rio Grande, and west of that river, the distances are much less than from El Moro, the point whence shipments are now made, and the differences will continue to increase with the progress of the railroad. Of course the Garland route is the only one for that section of Colorado known as the San Juan region.

As I have said, I will submit a full discussion of this subject hereafter, and only desire now to invite attention to it. I transmit, attached to this report, a map showing the Ute reservations which it is proposed to consolidate, and the routes of travel and transportation referred to and compared.

The condition of the troops in the department is as good as any one could expect under the circumstances, and they have performed their duties with zeal and fidelity. The smallness of the companies has prevented almost all military exercises or instruction at the post of less than six companies, and even at these the details for extra daily duty, for the performance of which there is no provision except by the use of tmops, are so large that practically the posts, and especially the small lasts, are garrisoued by enlisted laborers rather than soldiers. strength of companies, under present orders, is thirty-seven enlisted men, including non-commissioned officers, and unless the companies are filled up to at least eighty men, or the regiments concentrated, it is out of the question to expect that the instruction and discipline can be at all what is demanded and ought to be exacted. Small as the present force is, the larger part of the actual labor, as well as the building required at the posts, must now be done by enlisted men, the appropriations being wholly insufficient to emply other labor. It is impossible to rombine the soldier and the laborer or mechanic with good results to either. The work is, of course, unsatisfactorily done, and the discipline and condition of the troops suffer in an even greater degree. It is hoped that the condition and necessities of the Army may receive a larger and

more careful consideration than seems to have been practicable for some years past. I desire to bear testimony to the intelligence and fidelity of the general staff officers serving at these headquarters. I am indebted in large degree to them for the satisfactory condition of the department in all that relates to its administration.

I transmit herewith a roster of the department and a field return of

troops serving in it.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major-General United States Army, Commanding.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant General, Chicago, Ill.

No. 3.

Note.—Report of Brigadier-General Terry, commanding Department of Dakota, not received in time to be printed in its proper place.

No. 3 A .- Report of Colonel Gibbon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA, Fort Shaw, Mont., September 2, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of recent military operations in this district: Upon telegraphic information that the hostile Nez Percés had started westward over the Lo-Lo trail, I ordered one of the companies at Camp Baker (D) and the company at Fort Benton, (F.) with the exception of six men, to move at once to Fort Shaw. They were concentrated there on the 27th of July. The next day, with Company K and every man to be spared from the post, the command, numbering eight officers and seventy-six men, commenced the march for Missoula, via Cadotte's Pass with pack-mules. The distance, 150 miles, was accomplished in seven days, the command renching the new post near Missoula late on the afternoon of the 3d of August in wagons sent out to meet it, preceded the day before by myself and the mounted detachment under Lieut. James H. Bradley. The Nez Percés, with a large herd of horses, had, on the 28th instant, succeeded in avoiding Captain Rawn's little command by marching around it, and had turned up the valley of the Bitter Root. They were then leisurely moving up the valley, halting for a day or two at a time to trade off to the inhabitants their stolen stock and plunder for fresh horses, food, and supplies of all kinds, including ammunition. The pitiful spectacle was presented of these red-handed plunderers, fresh from the slaughter of the pecaeful settlers of a neighboring Territory, being furnished by the citizens of Montana with fresh supplies, which enabled them to continue their flight and their murderous work in other parts of this Territory. One bright exception stands out in bold relief to what appears to have been the rule in the lower part of Bitter Root Valley. Mr. Young, of Cowallis, refused to barter for their blood-money, closed his store, and dared them to do their worst. On the 4th, with my command re-enforced with seven officers and all the men to be spared from Captain Rawn's command, (which had been in the mean time strength-

On the 4th, with my command re-enforced with seven officers and all the men to be spared from Captain Rawn's command, (which had been in the mean time strengthened by Company G, Seventh Infantry, and every available man to be spared from Fort Ellis,) I left the post at one o'clock, with 15 officers and 146 men, in wagons, and moved to Stevensville, which we reached about nine o'clock, a distance of some twenty-five miles. The next day we made thirty miles, and were joined by a number of citizens from the upper valley, who volunteered as scouts and to join us in the

fight, if we should overtake the Indians.

I had been informed that beyond a certain point it would be impracticable to take wagons, and therefore brought along our pack-mules and pack-saddles, intending, when the time came, to cut loose from our wagons and take to the packs; but on this day I was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Joe Blodget, a man thoroughly acquainted with the country, who assured me that he had brought lightly-loaded wagons over the trail all the way from Bannock, and that it was a possible although difficult road.

The road was excellent until we commenced to climb the divide separating us from Ross's Hole, at the extreme upper end of the Bitter Root Valley. Here the ascent was so steep, rugged, and crooked that we were compelled to halt at nightfall and make a dry camp before reaching the summit, having succeeded in making during the day voly twenty-four miles. The next day (7th) we were four hours in reaching the summit, and succeeded in making only 131 miles, with a still steeper ascent before us for the next day.

We had up to this time been passing regularly the Indian camping-grounds, which showed that they were moving at the rate of about twelve or fourteen miles a day, so that if we could continue to double this distance the question of overtaking the enemy was simply one of time. No accurate estimate of their strength could be made, as many of them occupied simple brush shelters. It was observed, also, that the tepeepoles, always left standing in their camps, were collected each night for temporary purposes, and no signs of tepes-poles nor travois for wounded were seen on the trail. The best estimate of their strength I could obtain from the inhabitants of the valley gave them 260 warriors, all of whom were well-armed and with a plentiful supply of

On camping at the foot of the main divide of the Rocky Mountains, on the evening of the 7th, Lieutenant Bradley, who had been sent in advance during the day with his mounted men and a small party of citizens, offered to make a night march, if possible overtake the camp, and make an attempt to stampede the herd, which every indication showed was very large. Some twenty-five of the citizens volunteered to accompany him, as did also Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, regimental quartermaster Seventh lefantry; his nephew, Mr. S. J. Herron, of Kentucky; Sergeant Wilson, Company I,

seventh Infantry, and Bostwick, the post guide of Fort Shaw.

In accordance with this suggestion, Lieutenant Bradley, with his command, amounting to some 60 men, was ordered to push forward during the night, and try to strike the camp before daylight.

The next morning the main body resumed the march at five o'clock, and at once commenced to ascend the formidable barrier in its front, the difficulties of the road being increased by quantities of fallen timber, which had to be removed or got round.

Our wagons were only lightly loaded, and by doubling teams and using the men at drag-ropes we succeeded in reaching the summit, a distance of about two miles, in six bours. From thence a gentle incline led for over twenty miles down into the Big Hole Basin. But the road was much obstructed by fallen timber and a difficult stream, with abrupt banks, which we were obliged to cross numerous times. Here the services of our excellent guide, Joe Blodget, were most valuable, and but for him we could not possibly have made even the time we did.

Before we had reached the summit I received a courier from Lieutenant Bradley, informing me that the distance he had to pass over was greater than was supposed, and that daylight had overtaken him before he had succeeded in reaching the camp of the Indians. We pushed ahead without waiting to rest or feed the animals, and later in the day I received another message from him informing me that he had discovered the location of the Indian camp, had concealed his command in the hills, and was awaiting my arrival. Fearing the Indians would discover him, I left the train under charge of one company, (Logan's,) to come on as fast as possible, and started forward with the rest of the command and the mountain howitzer, but with all the speed we could make it was nearly sunset before we reached Lieutenant Bradley's position, and the Indian camp was still four or five miles distant. The train was now brought up, closely parked amidst the brush of the little valley down which we were traveling, and the animals turned out to rest and feed. No fires were built, and after posting pickets ail laid down to rest until ten o'clock. At that hour, the command, now consisting of 17 officers, 132 men, and 34 citizens, started down the trail on foot, each man being provided with ninety rounds of amminition. The howitzer could not accompany the column, in consequence of the quantity of fallen timber obstructing the trail, and the coise which would have to be made in removing it. Orders were therefore given that at early daylight it should start after us, with a pack-mule loaded with two thousand rounds of extra ammunition.

The 34 citizens who volunteered to accompany us being joined by Lieutenant Bradby's command, the advance was given to him, and the column moved in silence down the trail, the night being clear and starlight. After proceeding about three miles the country opened out into the Big Hole Basin, and still following the trail guided by one of the citizens who knew the locality, we turned to the left and following along the low loot-hills soon came in sight of fires. After proceeding about a mile from where we emerged from the mountains, we passed through a point of timber projecting out into the valley, and just beyond encountered a large herd of ponies grazing upon the hill-side. As we silently advanced they commenced neighing, but fortunately did not be-one slarmed, and by the time we had passed through the herd the outline of the i-pees could be made out in the bottom below.

The command was now halted, and all laid down to wait for daylight. Here wa

waited for two hours in plain hearing of the barking dogs, crying babies, and other noises of the camp. Just before daylight Sanno's company, and then Comba's were sent down into the valley and deployed as skirmishers, and as day began to break and enable me to make out the ground beneath us, I found that the tepees, in the form of an open \bigvee with the apex toward us, extended along the opposite side of a large creek some two or three bundred yards from us. The intervening space between the camp and the foot of the slope upon which we stood was almost entirely covered with a dense growth of willow brush, in the grassy spaces between which herds of ponies were grazing. A deep slough with water in places waist deep wound through this bottom from right to left, and had to be crossed before the stream itself could be reached. As the light increased Comba and Sanno were ordered to move forward, then Bradley and his citizens on the left, with Rawn and Williams in support. All pushed forward in perfect silence, while now scarcely a sound issued from the camp. Suddenly a single shot on the extreme left rang out on the clear morning air, followed quickly by several others, and the whole line pushed rapidly forward through the brush. Logan's company being sent in ou the run on the extreme right. A heavy fire was at once opened along the whole line of tepees, the startled Indians rushing from them in every direction, and for a few moments no shots were returned. Comba and Sanno first struck the camp at the apex of the V, crossed the main stream, and delivered their fire at close range into the tepees and the Indians as they poured from them. Many of the Indians broke at once for the brush, and sheltering themselves behind the creek-bank opened fire on the troops as they came into the open ground. This was especially the case on the right or upper end of the camp where the creek made a bend toward our line. As Logan and the right of the line swept forward, our nien found themselves directly at the back of these Indians, and here the greatest slaughter took place. In less than twenty minutes we had complete possession of the the whole camp, and orders were given to commence destroying it.

But the Indians had not given up the fight, and while a portion of the command were engaged in setting fire to the tepees, other portions were occupied in replying to the rifle shots, which now came upon us from every direction—the brush, the creekbank, the open prairie, and the distant hills. The fire from these latter positions, although at long range, was by far the most deadly, and it soon became evident that the enemy's sharpshooters, hidden behind trees, rocks, &c., possessed an immense advantage over us, insomuch that we could not compete with them. At almost every crack of a rifle from the distant hills some member of the command was sure to fall. My acting adjutant, Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, and myself, with our horses, were wounded at this time. Under these circumstances, the only remedy was to take up some position where we would be more on an equality with the enemy. Orders were, therefore, reluctantly given to withdraw through the brush to a position under the hill from which we had first started, and then push for the timber through which we had passed in the

night.

This movement was successfully accomplished, such of our wounded as we could find being carried with us, and the few Indians who occupied the timber being driven out. Here we took up our position, and sheltering ourselves behind the trees, fallen logs, &c., replied to the fite of the sharpshooters, who soon gathered around us, occupying the brush below and the timber above.

For a time their fire was very close and deadly; and here Lieutenant English received a mortal wound; Captain Williams was struck a second time, and a large number of men killed and wounded. The Indians crawled up as closely as they dared to come, and with yells of eucouragement urged each other on, but our men met them with a bold front, and our fire, as we afterward learned by the blood and dead Indians found,

punished them severely.

Just as we took up our position in the timber two shots from our howitzer on the trail above us were heard, and we afterward learned that the gun and pack-mule with ammunition were, on the road to us, intercepted by Indians. The non-commissioned officers in charge, Sergeants Daly and Frederics and Corporal Sales, made the best resistance they could, whilst the two privates cowardly fied at the first appearance of danger and never stopped till they had put a hundred miles between themselves sud the battle-field, spreading, of course, as such cowards always do, the most exaggerated reports of the dire calamity which had overtaken the entire command. The piece was fired twice, and as the Indians closed around it the men used their rifles. Corporal Sales was killed, the two sergeants wounded, the animal was shot down, and Private John O. Bennett, the driver, entangled in their fall, cutting himself loose, he succeeded in reaching the brush and escaped to the train, which the two sergeants, Blodgett, the guide, and William, a colored servant of Lieutenant Jacobs, also reached. In the mean time our fight in the timber continued with more or less activity all day. But every hour was increasing the strength of our position, when a new danger threatened us. A strong wind was blowing from the weet, and taking advantage of this, the Indians set fire to the grass, intending, doubtless, to follow up the fire and make a dash upon us while we were blinded by the deuse smoke. But fortunately the grass was too

green to burn rapidly, and before the fire reached any of the dead timber lying about us it went out. The Indians remained around us firing occasionally nearly all night. They had, however, broken camp immediately after we abandoned it, and sent off their

wemen and children and herds in a southerly direction.

During the night I sent a runner to the train and two others to Deer Lodge via French's Gulch, for medical assistance and supplies, fearing our train had been captured. This fear was increased early next morning on the arrival of a courier from General Howard, who said he had seen nothing of it. He had passed it in the darkness of the night without seeing it. Later in the day we communicated with the train, but the Indians in small parties still appearing in the interval which separated us from it, I sent Captain Browning with twenty-five men to bring it in, and it reached us just before sundown, bringing us our much needed blankets and provisions, not, however, until we had partially consumed the flesh of Lieutenant Woodruff's horse brought wounded to our position and conveniently killed by the Indians inside our lines. The Indians to our position and conveniently killed by the Indians inside our lines. gave us a parting shower of bullets about 11 o'clock that night and we saw no more of them afterwards.

Parties were sent out on the 11th to bury the dead, all of whom were found, recognized, and decently interred, and to recover the howitzer, which was found concealed

in the brush, the carriage-wheels being carried off.

At 10 a. m. General Howard reached my camp, having pushed forward with a small eccort, under the belief that he was coming to a sorely beleaguered party, and the next morning his medical officers arrived and gave to our suffering wounded the much needed attendance. The following day, (13th,) having assigned to duty with General Howard, to aid in the pursuit, fifty men of my command, under Captain Browning and Lieutenants Wright and Van Orsdale, all of whom volunteered for the service, I left the battle-field with the wounded and the balance of the command for Deer Lodge, over ninety miles distant. I reached that place on the 15th, and the command the next day, thanks to the spontaneous assistance promptly forwarded to us by the citi-

zens of Helens, Deer Lodge, and Butte.
In closing this report, I desire to speak in the most commendatory terms of the conduct of both officers and men (with the exception of the two cowards who deserted the howitzer.) With the exception of Captain Logan and Lieutenant Bradley, both of whom were killed very early in the action, every officer came under my personal observation at some time or other during the fight, and where all were so active, zealous, and courageous, not only in themselves fighting and in cheering on the men, but in prompt obedience to every order, I find it out of the question to make any attempt at discrimination, and will simply mention the names of those who were present in the

battle:

They were Captains C. C. Rawn, Richard Comba, George L. Browning, J. M. J. Sanno, Constant Williams, (wounded twice,) and William Logan, (killed:) First Lieutenants C. A. Coolidge, (wounded three times,) James H. Bradley, (killed,) J. W. Jacobs, Regimental Quartermaster Allen H. Jackson, George H. Wright, and William H. English, (mortally wounded and since dead;) and Second Lieutenants C. A Woodruff, acting adjutant, (wounded three times,) J. F. Van Orsdale, E. E. Harden, and Francis Woodbridge.

For the officers engaged in this sharp little affair I have nothing to ask, and am unable to persuade myself to ask for that next to nothing, a brevet. But I earnestly urge that the authorities may ask of Congress the enactment of a special law, giving officers below the grade of field officers, and soldiers wounded in battle the same increase of pay as they are now entitled to for every five years of service, the law to go into effect from the commencement of the present fiscal year.

A complete list of casualties is appended to this report, showing a loss of the aggregate engaged, (191,) including the howitzer party, of 29 killed and 40 wounded.

Captain Comba, who had charge of our burial party, reports eighty-three dead Indians found on the field, and six more dead warriors were found in a ravine some distance

from the battle-field after the command left there.

First Lieut. Henry M. Benson reached Fort Shaw from sick leave the day after the command left there; although not fit for duty he started the same day and endeavored to overtake the command, but failed. He then started for Missoula by stage and finally reported to me at Deer Lodge, August 15th. At his earnest solicitation I ordered him down on the stage-road to take charge of such militia organizations as he found there and to report to General Howard. This he did, was attached to Captain Norwood's company, Second Cavalry, went into action with it on the 20th of August, and while gallantly fighting was wounded, thus adding one more to the casualties in the regiment. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON.

Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn. List of killed and wounded at battle at Big Hole, Montana Territory, August 9, 1877.

KILLED.

Company A.—Capt. William Logan, and Private John B. Smith.
Company B.—First Lieut. James H. Bradley.
Company D.—Corporal William H. Payne, Corporal Jacob Eisenhut, and Musician Francis Gallagher.

Company E.—Private Mathew Butterly.

Company F.—Privates William D. Pomroy and James McGuire.
Company G.—First Sergeant Robert L. Edgeworth, Sergeant William H. Martin, Corporal Domminic O'Conner, Corporal Robert E. Sale, and Privates John O'Brien, Gottleib Mauz.

Company H.—Private McKindra L. Drake, (orderly for Colonel Gibbon.) Company I.—Sergeant Michael Hogan, Corporal Daniel McCaffrey, and Private Her-

Company K .- First Sergeant Frederick Stortz, Musician Thomas Stinebaker, and Artificer John Kleis.

SECOND CAVALRY.

KILLED.

Sergeant Edward Page, Company L.

WOUNDED.

Col. John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry, (left thigh, severe flesh wound.) Company A.—First Lieut C. A. Coolidge, (both legs above knees, right hand severe :) Private James C. Lehmer, (right leg serious;) Private Charles Alberts, (under left breast, serious;) Private Lorenzo D. Brown, (right shoulder, serious;) Private George Leher, (scalp, slight.)

Company D.—Sergeant Patrick C. Daly, (scalp slight;) Corporal John Murphy, (right hip, severe;) Musician Timothy Cronan, (right shoulder and breast, serious.)

Private James Keys, (right foot, severe.)
Company E.—Sergeant William Wright, (scalp, slight;) Sergeant James Bell, (right

shoulder, severe.)

Company F.—Capt. Constant Williams, (right side, severe, and scalp, slight;) Sergeant William W. Watson, (right hip, serious; died August 29, 1877;) Corporal Christian Luttman, (both legs, severe;) Musician John Erikson, (left arm, flesh;) Private Edwin D. Hunter, (right hand, severe;) Private George Maurer, (through both cheeks, serious.)

Company G .- Sergeant John W. H. Frederic, (left shoulder, flesh;) Sergeant Rob-

Company G.—Sergeant John W. H. Frederic, (left shoulder, flesh;) Sergeant Robert Benzinger, (right breast, flesh;) Private John J. Conner, (right eye, slight;) Private George Baughart, (right shoulder, thigh, and wrist, severe;) Private James Bulk, (right breast, serious;) Private (tharles H. Robbuke, (left hip, slight.)

Company I.—First Lieut. William L. English, (through back, serious, and scalp, slight; died August 19, 1877;) Corporal Richard M. Cunliffe, (shoulder and arm, flesh;) Private Patric Fallon, (hip and leg, serious;) Private William Thompson, (left shoulder, flesh;) Private Joseph Daros, (ankle and leg, serious.)

Company K.—Second Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, (both legs above knees, and left heel, severe;) Sergeant Howard Clarke, (heel, severe;) Private David Heaton, (right wrist, severe;) Private Mathew Devine, (forearm, serious;) Private Philo O. Hurlburt, (left shoulder, flesh.)

shoulder, flesh.)

SECOND CAVALRY.

Company F.—Private Charles B. Gould, (left side, severe.)

Citizen volunteers.

Killed .- L. C. Elliott, John Armstrong, David Morrow, Alvin Lockwood, Campbell Mitchell, H. S. Bostwick, post gnide, Fort Shaw.

Wounded.—Myron Lockwood, Otto Syford, Jacob Baker, William Ryan.

RECAPITULATION.

·	Killed.	Wounded
Officers Seventh Infantry	2	5*
Enlisted men Seventh Infantry		30t
Enlisted men Second Cavalry	. 1	1
Volunteers, (citizeus)	. 5	4
Bostwick, (citizen)		
Total	. 29	40

* One officer since died. † One enlisted man since died. Post guide at Fort Shaw.

JOHN GIBBON,

Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District Montana. **SEPTEMBER 2, 1877.**



HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, Saint Paul, Minn., September 14, 1877.

Respectfully forwarded to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri. I invite especial attention to the most meritorious and gallant service rendered by Colonel Gibbon and his command, and I join in the recommendation which he makes. ALFRED H. TERRY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 3 B.—Report of Col. S. D. Sturgis.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE, Cantonment at Tongue River, Mont., September 17, 1877.

General A. H. TERRY.

Commanding Department of Dakota, and Commanding Officer Fort Buford:

The inclosed dispatches just received. I fear that the request for more troops has reached me too late. I will leave nine (9) companies of infantry and one (1) of cavary at this point and on the Yellowstone. With the remainder I will strike across by had of Big Dry Musselshell, Crooked Creek, and Carroll, with the hope of intercepting to Nez Perces in their movement north. I presume that Generals Howard and Sturgs will follow to the Missouri, and I carnestly request that an abundance of rations and grain be sent up the Missouri for the commands that will be on that river.

The steamers are liable to meet the commands at mouth of Musselshell or above on the Missouri. If the stores are not all required on the Missouri they can be transported across to these posts. I would request that not less than 60,000 rations and all the grain that can be forwarded, (say 500,000 pounds,) also officers' stores, and a quantity of clothing, which will be needed, be sent up the Missouri.

I will send couriers to Carroll to meet the boats. The infantry companies at Peck

can be employed as guard for stores.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. MILES. Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General United States Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, Bridger's Crossing Clarke's Fork, Wyo. Ter., August 12, 1877.

COLONEL: While Colonel Sturgis was scouting toward Stinking Water the Indians and my force in close pursuit passed his right, and they, after a short detour, turned to

Carke's Fork and by forced marches avoided Sturgis completely.

bave sent Sturgis with Major Sanford, First Cavalry, and Lientenant Otis, Fourth Artiliery, with howitzer battery, in fast pursuit, and myself following as rapidly as rapidly with the remainder of my own immediate command. The Indians are reported and down Clarke's Fork and straight toward the Musselshell. They will in all probamility cross the Yellowstone near the mouth of Clarke's Fork, and make all haste to one a band of hostile Sioux. They will use every exertion to reach the Musselshell country and form this junction, and as they make exceedingly long marches it will recuire unusual activity to intercept or overtake them. I carnestly request you to make very effort in your power to prevent the escape of this hostile band, and at least to boid them in check until I can overtake them. Please send me return couriers with information of your and the hostiles' whereabouts, your intended movements, and any other information I ought to know. Yours, respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Expedition against hostile Nez Percés.

To Col. N. A. MILES, Fifth Infantry.

> CROSSING OF THE YELLOWSTONE, NEAR MOUTH CLARKE'S FORK, 13th September-9 a. m.

DEAR GENERAL: I forward dispatch just received from General Howard, who is some miles in my rear. I have also a duplicate which I will endeavor to send by boat if psible. I fear you will be greatly disappointed when you learn that the hostiles have,

by a sudden and unexpected turn, crossed this river and thrown us hopelessly, I fear,

All that you could do was done, and I thought all that we, too, could do was also done to insure their destruction; and, indeed, four days ago I would not have given a dollar to have had their capture insured to me; but the absence of a single guide, who had ever been in the country in which we were operating, taken in connection with our ignorance of it, and its exceeding rough and broken character, and my inability to learn anything of Howard's position, enabled them to elude me at the very moment I felt sure of success. This is extremely mortifying to me, I assure you, and we are doing all that human endurance can possibly accomplish to circumvent them yet.

all that human endurance can possibly accomplish to circumvent them yet.

My animals are shoeless and broken down, and my command without rations, yet we made fifty miles yesterday, and will try to do so until we overtake them; but while we are now crossing the river, their scouts are on the hills opposite watching us, and I fear their main body has some thirty-six hours the start. I have no suggestions to offer, as I presume General Howard, in the accompanying dispatch, has laid

the situation before you in detail.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS, Colonel Seventh Capalry, Commanding.

To Col N. A. MILES,

Commanding District Yellowstons, Tongue River.

No. 3 C .- Report of Col. Nelson A. Miles.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE, IN THE FIELD, Camp near north end of Bear's-Paw Mountains, Mont., Oct. 6, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to report having received on the evening of the 17th ultimoa communication dated the 12th from General Howard, then on Clarke's Fork, stating that the Nez Perces had evaded the commands to the north of them and were pushing northward. I at once organized all of the available force of my command for a movement to intercept or pursue them. The command left the cantonment on the morning of the 18th. The different orders regarding escort for the commission had already put en route the battalion Second Cavalry and one (1) company (Hale's) Seventh Cavalry. These were taken up on the march. The command reached the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Musselshell, on the 23d day of September, but, learning on the morning of the 25th, that the Nez Percés had crossed at Cow Island on the 23d, had destroyed the depot there and moved northward, I immediately crossed the Missouri. The command on the 26th moved northward from mouth of Musselshell, and on the 27th, leaving my train to follow, pushed on rapidly by the northern side of the Little Rockies, thence across to the northern end of the Bear's-Paw Mountains, which point I reached on the evening of the 29th. On the same evening the trail was discovered by my scouts entering the range to my left. Starting at 4 o'clock on the 30th, and moving around the northern end of the mountains, the trail was struck at 6 s. m. near the head of Snake River; the village shortly afterward was discovered on Eagle Creek, and was immediately charged, the battalions Seventh Cavalry, (Captain Hale,) and Fifth Infantry (Captain Snyder,) attacking in front; the battalion Second Cavalry, (Captain Tyler.) by circuit attacked in rear and secured the stock to the number of seven hundred (700) horses, mules, and ponies; the fighting was very severe, and at close quarters; the Indians took refuge in some deep ravines, and their firing was accurate and well kept up. Having at the first outset surprised and shut up the greater part of the Indians in the village, and cut off and secured the greater part of their stock, and perceiving that the position could be carried by storm only with very great loss, I determined to maintain my lines about them, keep them under fire, and at the same time give them an opportunity to surrender if they desired. The positions taken up on the 30th were, with slight modifications, maintained during the four (4) succeeding days and nights; meantime a few shells from a 12-pounder Napoleon were thrown in from time to time and a sharp-shooting fire kept up whenever it could be effective. The Indians had from time to time displayed a white flag, but when communicated with had refused to surrender their arms; but on the morning of the 5th they surrendered, Chief Joseph leading, surrendering his arms and ammunition, followed by his band, and their village is in our possession. The fighting, as reported, was sharp, and the losses on both sides considerable. Inclosed is a list of the casualties on the part of the troops. The Indians admit a loss of chiefs Looking-Glass, Too-hool-hul-sole, Onicut, a brother of Joseph, and two (2) others of their principal men, and twenty-five (25) killed, and forty-six (46) wounded. The endurance and courage of the command, as tested by the forced marches and

The endurance and courage of the command, as tested by the forced marches and hardly contested fight at short range, are worthy of highest commendation. A severe storm of snow and wind, which set in on the 1st instant, added greatly to the hard-

this, which have been borne without murmuring. The opportune arrival of the train under except commanded by Captain Brotherton, enabled me to protect the wounded from the worst effects of the storm. I propose to-morrow to march hence toward the Missouri. The force of General Howard, including the command of General Sturgis, following the trail of the Nez Percés, is approaching from the Missouri. The general arrived at evening of the 4th, having moved forward in advance of his command with a small escort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General United States Army, Commanding. ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

Casualties.

KILLED.

Capt. Owen Hele, Seventh Cavalry.

Second Lient. J. W. Biddle, Seventh Cavalry.

First Sergeant Otto Wilds; Sergeants Max Milke and G. W. Rachall; Privates William Whitlow, Francis Roth, George Hurdick, and Frank Knapp, Company K, Seventh Cavalry.

Company D, Seventh Cavalry.—First Sergeant Michael Martin; Sergeant James M. Alberts, and Privates Rauder and Dawsey.

Company A. Seventh Cavalry.—First Sergeant George McDermott; Sergeant Otto Derslew; Privates John E. Cleveland, Lewis Kelley, and Samuel McIntyre. Private Irving, Company G, Second Cavalry.

Private Richard M. Peshall, Company G, Fifth Infantry. Corporal John Haddo, Company B, Fifth Infautry. Private Joseph Kohler, Company I, Fifth Infantry. Private Geoghegan, Company C, Fifth Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Miles Moylan, Seventh Cavalry, (right thigh, severe.)
Capt. E. S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry, (lumbar region, left side, slight.)
First Lieut. and Adjutant G. M. Baird, Fifth Infantry, acting assistant adjutantgrueral, (fracture left ulua; wounded left ear, severe.)

First Lieut. Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry, (thorax, right side, severe.) Hospital Steward (2d class) J. B. Gallemere, Company M, Seventh Cavalry, (fracture

of left ankie, severe.)

company K, Seventh Cavalry.—Sergeant John Nolan, (left hip;) Corporal Michael Delaney, (thorax, right side, penetrating, dangerous;) Frivate Peter Allen, (fracture left radius, arm amputated;) Private Michael Murphy, (thorax and abdomen, dangerous) grous;) Private Charles Smith, (left thigh, severe;) Private George A. Dowell, (right wrist and left hand, slight;) Private William H. McGee, (right leg;) Private John Schwerer, (left leg;) Private John Meyers, (left hand;) Private John Schauer, (left heel, light;) Private Emil Laube, (scalp, slight.)

Company D. Serenth Cavalry.—Sergeant Charles H. Welsh, (fracture right thigh, and each wound left thigh, severe;) Corporal John Quinn, (left shoulder, severe;) Blackmith Frederick Dertlein, (right shoulder and left elbow, severe;) Trumpeter Thomas Harwood, (left chest, penetrating;) Private James Clark, (right shoulder, severe;)
Private John Curran, (left hand, index finger amputated;) Private Uriah S. Lewis, right calf, slight;) Private James H. Johnson, (left shoulder and left arm, slight;) Private Daniel E. Baker, (right thigh, severe.)

Company A, Seventh Cavalry.—Sergeaut Thomas D. Godman, (left hand and left shoulder, slight;) Trumpeter James E. Christopher, (left knee, severe;) Private Daniel Wright, (right thigh, severe;) Private Howard Weaver, (right arm, slight;) Private Thomas Denning, (right populitic region, slight;) Private Charles Miller, (neck and right shoulder, severe;) Private Michael Gilbert, (right shoulder, severe;) Private beinge W. Savage, (both thighs, severe.)

Private James Farrell, Company F, Second Cavalry, (right elbow.)
Private John Ferrons, Company D, Fifth Infantry, (left leg, slight.)
Company I, Fifth Infantry.—Sergeant Joseph A. Cable, (fractured left thigh, flesh wound right thigh, severe;) Private Louis Gensler, (fractured left radius, arm ampulated:) Private Patrick McCanna, (right hip, slight;) Private John Andrews, (left side face:) Private Nicholas B. Ward, (both thighs, flesh wound, severe.)

Company G, Fifth Infantry.—Sergeant George Krager, (left side face and right hand, were;) Musician Jesse O'Neill, (fracture left thigh, severe;) Private Daniel Horgan, right leg, slight;) Sioux Indian Hump, (shoulder, slight;) Cheyenne Indian White Wolf. (scalp, slight.)

(lst indorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, Saint Paul, Minn., October 19, 1877.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri. For and in the absence of the department commander.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[2d indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, Chicago, October 23, 1877.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.
P. H. SHERIDAN,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. October 30, 1877.

Official copy.

E. D. TOWNSEND. Adjutant-General.

No. 3 D.—Letter from General O. O. Howard to General Sheridan.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, IN THE FIELD, Steamer Ben:on, Missouri River, October 19, 1877.

Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,

Commanding Division of the Missouri:

It is due you as commander of this military division to know the facts that I have already telegraphed General McDowell from the battle-field concerning the final operations and surrender of the hostile Nez Percés. First, on the 11th of September I assumed command of Sturgis's troops after I had passed him at Clarke's Fork, and he operated in conjunction with my force proper till the close. The advance, Sturgis immediately commanding then made a forced march of eighty-five miles in two days, struck the hostiles, captured quite a number of their ponies, killed and wounded several warriors, and drove the band beyond the Musselshell.

The 12th of September I sent from Clarke's Fork a dispatch to Colonel Miles, showing him that the Indians were making for the Musselshell country by exceedingly long marches and urging unusual activity, and earnestly requested him to make every

effort in his power to prevent the escape of the hostile band.

Colonel Gill (Miles?) received the dispatch at Tongue River the evening of the 16th, and promptly moved his command—two battalions of Second and Seventh Cavalry, and one his own mounted infantry—on the 17th to the mouth of Musselshell.

Meanwhile, as he requested nine days to get into position, I "slowed" my march to

about fifteen miles per day, knowing that the hostiles watching me would do the They slackeded their pace after crossing the Missouri at Cow Island. As soon as Miles found that they were beyond the Missouri he crossed where he was, and made forced marches diagonally across our front to the north of Bear Paw Mountains, and struck the Indians about 7 a. m. of the 30th ultimo. They were encamped near a creek-bottom in a strong natural position, but their numerous ponies, now nearly worn-out, were scattered over the open country grazing. Miles charged the camp and herds simultaneously. A desperate fight occurred, in which two officers and twenty-five men were killed and four officers and forty-two men were wounded. The ponies were nearly all captured—some seven hundred—but the Indians, hemmed in by Miles's pickets, held out until after my arrival. Firing was still going on the evening of the 4th. I had with me two friendly Nez Perces and an interpreter.

The two Nez Perces were sent the next morning into the hostile camp. Through them the surrender was arranged. A few Indians, including White Bird, crept out through the lines during the night. A portion of my artillery and infantry and Sturgie's cavalry were brought up within twenty-five miles of the battle-field, but as the Sioux under Sitting Bull continued quiet, I deemed it best on account of the difficulty of supplying the command to return the foot-troops to the Missouri. Sturgis's cavalry was ordered to report to Colouel Miles, and moved in conjunction with him back to the mouth of the Musselshell. I embarked my troops on the steamer Benton.

On account of Sitting Bull's proximity, I delayed my departure from the 10th to the · 13th instant, till Miles, burdened with the wounded and the Indian prisoners, 375 in number, had reached the Missouri. Colonel Sturgis and his regiment deserve special

credit for energetic, persistent, and successful work. Colonel Miles and his command have and deserve the great honor of the final battle and surrender, while appreciation and gratitude are due our officers and men who engaged the hostiles with success in little, have cheerfully made forced marches for 1,600 miles, were part of the last operating force north of the Missouri, and were represented by their commander at the surrender.

I directed Colonel Miles to keep the prisoners until next spring, it being too late to end them to Idaho by direct routes this fall, and too costly by steamer and rail. Can I meet you in Chicago the 24th instant?

O. O. HOWARD, Commanding Department.

No. 4.—REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, San Antonio, Texas, October 1, 1877.

Sin: Since my last annual report, the troops in this department have been engaged mainly in scouting after Indians on the Staked Plains and the country west of the Pecos River, the pursuit of raiders from Mexico, and in enforcing our neutrality laws by preventing the crossing of organized parties of revolutionists into Mexico.

On the Lower Rio Grande, the removal of Cortina and quite a number of the free troops which acted under him, and the exercise of gubernatorial functions by General Canales, had, while he was disposed to respect the orders of President Diaz, a good effect in checking cattle-raiding from that side of the river, and generally improving the condition of affairs.

Lately, however, a band of Mexicans crossed the river at Rio Grande City, broke the jail and released two criminals, wounding the jailor, his wife, and the county attorney, (Mr. Noah Cox,) after which they took the released criminals back to Mexico.

Efforts of Governor Hubbard, and proper officials acting under treaty, for the extradition of the actors in this outrage, or the prisoners released by them, have resulted in the return by the Mexican authorities of one of the released prisoners and two of the jail-breakers, and this was accomplished mainly by the efforts of General Benevides, of the Mexican army, who happened to be at Brownsville. The names of the leaders in this outrage were given to our authorities by Mexican officials, and Major Price, commanding the district, reports that the remainder of the criminals are still at large and their whereabouts known. As the efforts for the extradition of these criminals has caused the resignation of nearly all the Tamaulipas officials applied to, it is probable that no further steps will be taken in the matter.

Three criminals who committed a nurder near Hidalgo, Tex., recently, are reported by Major Price to be in the town of Matamoras. Efforts for their extradition have also failed.

In the case of the jail-breakers the Mexican Government ordered the surrender of all the criminals.

Extradition-papers were made out in due form by Judge Paschal, of this judicial district, for the return of certain Lipan marauders, and at his request I transmitted them, August 18, to the Mexican commandant at Piedras Negras, to be placed in the hands of the proper officers. The only reply received is as follows:

CONSTITUTIONAL ARMY,

Line of the North.

COLONEL: I have the satisfaction to inform you that General Falcon answers my communication, in accordance to which I addressed yours of the 22d referring to the

punishing of the Lipan Indians, asking me to inform you, as I now do, that these Indians decamped on the arrival of General Treviño on this frontier, and does not know where they may be found, for as yet no information has been received from the authorities of the pueblos that has been asked for.

I am also advised to inform you that, he being actually indisposed, his condition prevents his coming to you, as he wishes, but believes that many days will not pass before he recovers, and that he will immediately occupy himself to commence with you

the punishment of said Lipans, to the end that the result may be satisfactory.

Meanwhile, I request you to address Hon. Judge Paschal, making known to him this circumstance, that has been already manifested to Capt. Charles C. Hood, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and assure him that I am animated with the best desires to be in accord with the civil and military authorities of the United States, and their endeavors tending to exterminate so many criminals dangerous to the frontiers.

On my part, colonel, on communicating to you the resolution of General Falcon, it is

gratifying to me to offer you my respects.

Liberty and the constitution.

Piedras Negras, August 26, 1877.

F. NIMECO.

To Col. G. W. SCHOFFELD, Commanding Fort Duncan, Eagle Pass.

The Indians for whose extradition this demand was made are reported to me, through Major Schofield, by parties coming from there, to be camped near to and trading in the town of Saragoza, Mexico, where there is a garrison sufficient, if used with vigor, to make the arrests; but I presume that nothing more will be heard of the matter, unless the Government of Mexico can reach the case.

These failures may, I think, be attributed to the strong local feeling in favor of screening offenders seeking refuge from Texas, and to the fact that the treaty provides only for the extradition of persons not citizens of the country. The protection of this proviso of the treaty should not, however, be extended to Lipan Indians, who are refugees from Texas.

When President Diaz protested against our crossing in pursuit of raiders, and referred to the treaty as the legitimate remedy, he was mis-

taken, as a resort to it has proved.

The people of Northern and Western Texas were, during the civil war, and for some years after, raided upon and their settlements forced back from fifty to one hundred miles, and hundreds of people were killed by the Comanches, Apaches, and other Indians from the Wichita country, the Staked Plains, and occasionally from Mexico; but during the years 1874 and 1875 active campaigns against these wild bands within our limits resulted in their capture or retreat to the mountains of Northern Mexico, bordering on the Rio Grande, and entered on the most recent maps of Mexico as unexplored "desconocido," and it is from these mountain retreats that they have kept up a regular system of depredations upon the stock-raisers of the frontier counties of Texas; so that about in proportion as the demand for land increases, for the use of the rapidly increasing flocks and herds, the dangers attending the stock farmer in those counties have grown and become known.

The murders and robberies committed by these Indians have so long furnished the staple news of Western Texas papers that the people of the country have almost come to look upon this state of affairs as the normal condition of things, as for a long period of time it has been in Sonora, Chihuahua, and part of Coahuila, and to regard it as a part of the Texas ranchman's duty to put up with the regular full-moon raid and its accompanying horrors. Hence reports on this subject which have been made by me, although based upon official data, were, I am informed, regarded to some extent as incredible by people at the North, where life and property are (except in time of strikes) tolerably

well cared for.

To show how long these depredations have been going on in Northern Mexico, which is simply a continuation of Western Texas so far as concerns the character of the country and of the inhabitants, I quote from Father Jacob Sadelmayer, who visited the Apache country in 1744, after describing its great extent, over a large part of Northern Mexico, and what is now Western Texas, and the number of tribes included in the Apache nations, among which were numbered the Gilenos, Mimbrenos, Taracones, Mescalleros, Llaneros, Lipans, and Navajos, he adds: "Within this circuit of three hundred leagues, the Apaches reside in their small rancheries, erected in the valleys and the breaches of the mountains. The country also is of very difficult access, from the cragginess of the mountains and the scarcity of water. According to some prisoners who have been ransomed, they are exceedingly savage and brutal. They have very little cultivated land, nor does their country supply them with any plenty of spontaneous productions. croel to those who have the misfortune to fall into their hands; and among them are several apostates. They go entirely naked, but make their incursions on horses of great swiftness, which they have stolen from other parts, a skin serving them for a saddle. Of the same skins they make little boots or shoes of one piece, and by these they are traced in their flight. They begin the attack with shouts, at a great distance, to strike the enemy with terror. They have not naturally any great share of courage, but the little they can boast of is extravagantly increased on any good success. In war, they rather depend on artifice than valor; and on any defeat, submit to the most ignominious terms, but keep their treaties no longer than suits their convenience. His Majesty has ordered that if any require peace, it should be granted, and even offered to them before they are attacked. But this generosity they construe to proceed from fear. Their arms are the common bows and arrows of the country. The intention of their incursions is plunder, especially horses, which they use both for riding and eating; the flesh of these creatures being one of their greatest dainties.

"These people, during eighty years past, have been the dread of So-

nora, no part of which was secure from their violences.

* * "Of late years the insolence of these savages has been carried to the most audacious height, from the success of some of their stratagems, principally owing to the variances and indolence of the Spaniards. * * The Apaches penetrate into the province by difficult passes, and, after loading themselves with booty, will travel in one night fifteen, eighteen, or twenty leagues. To pursue them over mountains is equally dangerous and difficult, and in the levels they follow no paths. On any entrance into their country, they give notice to one another by smokes or fires, and, at a signal, they all hide themselves. The damages they have done * * in the villages, settlements, farms, roads, pastures, woods, and mines, are beyond description; and many of the latter, though very rich, have been forsaken."

These observations of Father Sadelmayer show that these savages, except that now they have rifles, were the same two hundred years ago

as to-day.

Dr. Villa Real, a Mexican gentleman of large interests and a stock-raiser, whose ranch is near Tres Rios, about forty miles southwest of Monclova, and who visited me in connection with this matter, told me, when I informed him of the regular full moon raids into Texas, that he and his neighbors suffered in the same way from the wild bands north of them.

Yesterday, September 30, 1877, I received a letter from Colonel An-

drews, commanding Fort Davis, in which he states that a gentleman just in from the city of Chihuahua, which he left on the 24th of September, informs him that "in Chihuahua I found everything dead and dull. There arrived there from Durango two days before I reached there. (Chihuahua,) two hundred and thirty regular troops, but from what I could learn they were to protect the frontier from Indians. the troops left there the same day that I did, to go against a gang of Indians that was killing the rancheros in the upper part of the State, (Chihuahua.) The rancheros had one engagement with these Indians and were defeated, losing upward of twenty killed. The last accounts the Indians had about forty Mexican families besieged, and these troops went to their rescue." Thus it appears that the Apaches are still killing the Mexicans as they did two hundred years ago. Can we expect that the frontier Mexicans, who for two hundred years have submitted to the forays of other Apaches, are now going to make vigorous war upon their own neighbors, the Lipans and Mescalleros, for our protection, especially since so long as these Indians can plunder Texas ranches and find security and a market for their spoils in Coahuila the lives and property of their Coahuilano neighbors are safe.

The Texans, during the war and reconstruction, have submitted to the murdering of the frontier inhabitants and plundering of the border settlements, because they did not see any way of relief; but now that they are reconstructed and about as good American citizens as if they had been born in Maine, (some of them were,) they feel that something should be done to make life and property more secure on the border.

Now, if in certain frontier districts the provincial local authorities harbor these marauding Indians and allow them to openly sell their plunder in their markets, and the central Government of Mexico is unable to control these authorities and enforce its orders, the remedy devolves upon us, and I believe that the instructions already received (allowing our troops to follow the trails of these marauders to their homes in the mountains south of the Rio Grande, if necessary) are sufficient.

During the last two moons there have been no raids reported below the mouth of Devil's River. Such a period of immunity has not occurred for years, and I believe it is due to the fact that my instructions, in all practicable cases, have been rigidly enforced.

It has been suggested that, in the absence of a sufficient number of regulars on this frontier to follow to the relief of any detachment in case Mexican troops should attack such detachment in large force, Texas volunteers could be supplied on call in unlimited numbers; to which I have to say that Texas volunteers, from the well-known animosity existing on the border between the two races, might be very effective in time of war; yet, for this very reason, I recommended last year that both governments should keep on the border their well-disciplined regulars.

The old feuds between the border men of Texas and Mexico have been kept up, and new ones have arisen, so there would be no more certain way of bringing on a collision than to have two such forces of hostile local troops facing each other, especially on the Lower Rio Grande, where the river, by changing its course, has made the boundary-line uncertain. Therefore, I prefer, until the General Government is able to increase my regular force, to continue operations—which are not intended to offend Mexico, but are for self-protection—with my present force. I must remark, however, that the use of colored soldiers to cross the river after raiding Indians is, in my opinion, impolitic, not because they have

shown any want of bravery, but because their employment is much more offensive to the Mexican inhabitants than that of white soldiers.

I have tried to convince the local authorities across the border that it is for our common interest to get rid of the raiding savages in the most summary manner, and that if they have not troops to do it, we have; but they have an idea that we want to get into the country and stay there, as if we had not enough of that kind of country already. Possibly, another reason why the Coahuila authorities are affiliating with the Lipaus and Mescalleros, instead of extraditing them, is that they think they might be useful as auxiliaries.

All this goes to show that however earnest the central Government of Mexico may be to act the part of a good neighbor, border feuds and the unrestrainable character of some of its more remote populations may nullify its best efforts and render necessary measures which would

not be applicable in a well-ordered community.

While executing orders to prevent marauding from Mexico, the troops in this department have carried out, as far as practicable, orders from Washington to enforce the neutrality laws and prevent the invasion of Mexico by parties from this side of the Rio Grande. A large party of revolutionists, under Colonel Martinez, was driven across the river, in Inne last, pursued to this side, and attacked again by Mexican troops; they took refuge in one of our camps near by, were disarmed and detained prisoners for about a month, and until they gave their parole not to organize in the United States to disturb the peace of Mexico. Another party, consisting of two officers, forty-four men, and forty-three horses, organizing for the same purpose, was arrested near Eagle Pass by the troops, August 5, and, pursuant to law, placed under bonds by the United States commissioner not to violate the neutrality laws. General Escobedo, and sixteen officers with him, were arrested in camp hear Ringgold Barracks, July 21, under instructions from these headquarters, and taken before the United States commissioner, who placed them under bonds to keep the peace; and a strict watch is being kept over the movements of every Mexican and American who might be susrected of designing to disturb the peace or plunder the people across

The officers and men of this command have, with some exception, shown zeal, enterprise, and, at times, great powers of endurance in the performance of the duties in the field required of them. As instances, I would refer to the last bold dash of Lieutenant Bullis, under the orders of and supported by Lieut. Col. William R. Shafter, to surprise and capture a camp of Lipans, and Mescalleros, within five miles of the town of Sara-Lola. The difficulty of surprising such a camp can be partially underwood after reading Father Sadelmayer's account of the habits of these savages; also to the report already forwarded recounting the terrible sufferings of Capt. Nicholas Nolan's command, which was eighty-six sours without water while pursuing Indians on the Staked Plains.

Few persons in the well wooded and watered States have any idea of the self-sacrificing character of the service which our officers and men are called upon to perform in order that the border settlers may sleep in

Prace.

Abstract A, appended, shows the number and names of the killed, wounded, and captured (these were all killed) by Indians during the year in this department. The number officially reported is shown, which about one-third of the number actually killed by the savages. In one taid the Lipans killed thirteen persons.

Abstract B shows the scouts made by the troops during the year.

Abstract C, the movements of troops.

D, copy of a letter from an officer of a Wisconsin regiment showing the character of the raids and raiders over the Lower Rio Grande just after the war. As nearly all the Maximilian native troops referred to deserted and remained on the borders, it accounts in a measure for the large number of desperadoes still in that country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,

Brigadier General, United States Army.

Col. R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General,
Adjutant-General Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

No. 4, A.—List of persons killed, wounded, and captured by Indians in the Department of Texas since September 30, 1876, officially reported by post-commanders.

Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Names and remarks.
			Fort Quilman.
1			Juan Marugo, at the mail-station at Eagle Springs, ()ctober 9. 1877.
			Fort McKavett.
2			Kountz and Spears, mail-carriers, between Fort McKavett and Denman.
			Fort Griffin.
2	•••••		—— Soule, buffalo-hunter, while engaged in hunting near th Staked Plains, February 22, 1877. First Sergt. Charles Buler, Company G, Tenth Cavalry, in an engagement with Comanche Indians near Lake Quemado, May 4, 1877.
			Fort Davis.
3			Derotes Cardinas and John Williams, at Musquez Cañon, March 7, 1877, about four miles from post. Bescento Acosta, about four miles from the post, May 30, 1877. Apache Indians.
			Fort Clark.
			— Whoermann, at his ranch, nineteen miles from the post, April 20, 1877. Unknown small boy, near Quehi, April 21, 1877. Unknown cow-boy, near Frio City, April 22, 1877.
11			

The foregoing statement includes only those that have been officially reported by post-commanders.

J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, San Antonio, September 30, 1877.

No. 4 B.—Letter from John H. Evans relative to affairs on Rio Grande frontier.

RAYMOND HOUSE, Austin, Tex., September 26, 1877.

Sir: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following statement: In June, 1865, I was sent to the Rio Grande frontier as a volunteer officer athe United States forces stationed there. During the summer of 1865 I was assistant inspector-general of the brigade occupying the line from Brownsville to Ringgold Ruracks, with headquarters at Edinburg. In the fall and winter succeeding I was assistant inspector-general of the division holding the line from Brownsville to Laredo, with headquarters at Ringgold Barracks. In the spring and part of the summer of 1 % I was provest marshal of Brownsville and provest marshal-general of the district of Western Texas, on the staff of General Geo. W. Getty, whose headquarters were at Brownsville. In the discharge of my duties as inspector I had occasion to make frequent trips along the frontier, and so became familiar with the condition of affairs

At that time it was a common occurrence for bands of thieves from Mexico to make incursions into Texas and return with their booty of horses and cattle. These thieves were desperate men, "armed to the teeth," and they did not hesitate to murder any one who came in their way. At that time, I think, their operations were mainly south of Ringgold Barracks, and there was a particularly bad lot of them at a large ranch on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, nearly opposite to a point called Las Cuevas, about le miles south of Ringgold Barracks.

At that time it was not considered safe for any man to travel alone, and every one

carried arms for his own defense.

As provest marshal, it was my duty to aid the civil authorities in the execution of the laws. I found the civil authorities wholly powerless to sustain themselves against the flood of thieves and desperadoes who swarmed across the river on their mission of

pillage and murder.

pillage and murder.

The Fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry was stationed along the Rio Grade from Carizo, in Zapata County, to White's ranch, south of Brownsville, and they did constant patrol duty, as if guarding the river in the presence of an active and recrement enemy in Mexico. This regiment did very effective service in checking frankers from Mexico. At one time Capatain Ramsey, of this regiment, commanding a remain below Brownsville, sunk a boat-load of the thieves, and captured and delivated to me at Brownsville eight of their horses and equipments. He rode up to the bank of the river where they had landed the horses and saddles and found them just under the heark returning in a boat for more. His demand for autrender was an awared. under the bank returning in a boat for more. His demand for surrender was answered insult, whereupon his men opened upon them with their Spencer carbines, riddling be last and its crew of thieves.

These men belong to a regiment in Matamoras, known as the "Contra-Guerrillas," in be ervice of Maximilian, and such was their reputation, both in Brownsville and stamoras, that it was said there was not a man in the whole command who had not mainted theft or murder. The destruction of that boat-load of thieves produced a her salutary effect, greatly decreasing the forays from Mexico, and showing clearly the reline of policy in dealing with the border question. A regimental surgeon (Doctor love) was murdered in sight of Brownsville one Sunday afternoon. After robbing he surgeon the thief took his horse, and within an hour or so was safe in Mexico. The avalry and guide sent in pursuit trailed him to the river. A band of thieves would cross te river early in the night, sweep through the country, taking all the horses and cattle a their way, and murdering any one who crossed their path, and by morning would a work in Mexico.

The trails invariably led to the river, and more than once our men saw the thieves oth their booty on the other side, and were treated to the derisive shouts and gestures the thieves. In February, 1868, I returned to the Rio Grande in the United States reque service, and for about eighteen (18) months had my headquarters at Eagle and Laredo, and traveled frequently between those points. During this period of that portion of the frontier was constantly overrun by bands of Lipans and kapoos, who lived in and about Mexican towns not far from the frontier. These bands naged and murdered indiscriminately, and in fact stripped that region of country of raily all of its stocks of horses and cattle. A man's life was entirely unsafe outside towns, and I never traveled without a military escort. Texans would go to Mexican and find their stolen property in the hands of Indians and Mexicans, and their is mis for the surrender of the property would be met with contempt and derision. I subsequently represented the frontier district in the legislature of Texas in 1870 11-71, and am the author of the resolutions, passed unanimously by both branches the legislature, calling upon the Government of the United States for protection. conclusion, general, as one who fought for the integrity of his country, permit me say that the utter failure of the United States to protect the people of Texas be-

tween the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers for many years, and to exact reparation from Mexico for the losses they have sustained, constitutes a most shameful passage in our history, and while it has justly earned us the contempt so liberally bestowed upon us by the Mexican people, should cause the cheek of every patriotic American citizen to mantle with shame. I am not among those who wish to see the United States acquire one foot of territory from Mexico, but only desire to have American citizenship honored and American interests protected by a government that is jealous of the honor and rights of both. Very respectfully,

JNO. H. EVANS, Secretary International and Great Northern Railroad Company, Palestine, Tex.

General E. O. C. ORD, Commanding Department of Texas.

No. 5.—REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL CROOK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, COMMANDING GENERAL'S OFFICE, Omaha, Nebr., August 1, 1877.

SIR: At the time my annual report for 1876 was rendered, the troops composing the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition were about being moved upon the Red Cloud Indian reservation, with a view of capturing and disarming the bands of Sioux under Red Cloud and Red Leaf. The movement was precipitated, however, and Col. R. S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, with the companies of his regiment stationed at Camp Robinson, successfully accomplished the object, the capture being made on the morning of October 24, 1876, the Indians being disarmed and their ponies taken from them.

The troops composing the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition, most of whom had been in the field since early in May, were sent, October 24, to their several posts for garrison-duty, and the Powder River expedition was organized on November 4, 1876. (See general order an-

nouncing its organization, inclosure 1.)

The expedition was concentrated at and marched from Fort Fetterman November 14, 1876. At the same time the expedition moved, a cantonment was established near the location of Old Fort Reno, Wyoming Territory, which soon served as a base for these operations, and is now the most advanced station from which troops can reach the Big Horn and Yellowstone country from the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Powder River expedition marched from Cantonment Reno November 19, 1876, and on the 21st I detached Colonel Mackenzie, with the cavalry of the command and Indian scouts, and sent them toward the head of the North Fork of Powder River, where, on the morning of the 25th of November, 1876, they surprised and defeated the Cheyenne Indians under their chief, Dull Knife. The details of this affair, together with the subsequent movements of the expedition, are given in my

report of January 8, 1877. (Copy herewith, inclosure 2.)

From information obtained from my Indian scouts, I was led to believe that a majority of the hostiles were ready to surrender, provided they could obtain terms of amnesty for the past. This was confirmed by certain Indians from Red Cloud agency, who stated that the hostiles would be glad to negotiate, in regard to the details, through Spotted Tail, chief of the Brulé Sioux, who was then allowed to go out to them with a view to opening up negotiations having their surrender in view.

Spotted Tail found the hostiles anxious to surrender, and upon being

advised that, with the exception of the giving up of their arms and ponies, no other terms would be demanded, they commenced to come in at the various agencies. Crazy Horse himself, with his band, and the Cheyennes under Dull Knife, surrendered at Red Cloud agency during the month of April. These surrenders included all the other bands of importance, except a small band of renegades who are still out, under a chief called Lame Deer, and another band under Sitting Bull, who fled with it to the mouth of the Yellowstone, and thence to the British possessions.

While it cannot be expected that no more depredations will be committed by hostile Indians in the department, it is safe to assume that hostilities of the extensive character they assumed during several years past are closed.

Lame Deer's band have committed some depredations in the Black Hills and vicinity this summer, but unless they surrender before that time, it is hoped that this coming fall and winter's campaign will com-

pel him to cease and surrender.

The Sonthern Cheyennes, with Dull Kuife, Standing Elk, and other noted chiefs, under charge of an officer and a few men, have returned to the South Cheyenne agency in the Department of the Missouri. Crazy Horse, Little Big-Man alias Little Bad-Man, and other noted hostile chiefs, are at the Red-Cloud and Spotted-Tail agencies, and to all appearances are now as peaceable and well-disposed as any of the Indians there.

Since the close of the Powder River Expedition, the troops of the department have been occupied in scouting the late hostile sections for straggling bands of Indians; in assisting the civil authorities in pursuit of the numerous bands of white banditti that have infested the routes of travel to the Black Hills; in protecting the Indians at the reservations from their depredations; in the pursuit of numberless bands of thieves who have stolen stock from the Indians; in escorting survey parties; in building roads; and in the routine duty of garrison life at frontier posts. (See inclosure 3.)

During the riots of July, ultimo, nearly all the troops along the line of the railroad, infantry and cavalry, were necessarily drawn away to Chicago, to this and other exposed points, so that the garrisons and horses belonging to the mounted troops, and other public property, were much exposed; and, unfortunately, just at this juncture, the depredations of Lame Deer's band on the people in the Black Hills were most frequent, and appeals for troops were coming in from all sides when there were none to give. However, by rapid movement, all that could be was done to have them at all points when needed, though the meager numbers of the battalions and their attenuated ranks made our weakness conspicuous.

At Cantonment Reno, W. T., a large and comfortable post has been built by the labor of the troops, and at very small expense, under the supervision and command of Capt. Edwin Pollock, Ninth Infantry.

At Camp Douglas, Utah. (near Salt Lake City.) Col. John E. Smith, Fourteenth Infantry, is about completing, by the labor of troops, one of the largest, best built, and most creditable posts in the Army.

At the Cantonment on Hat Creek, Black Hills stage-route, and indeed many posts in the department other than those before named, the troops have been occupied in labor of a similar character. With all these varied and onerous duties imposed upon them, desertions on the part of the men, and derelictions on the part of the officers, have been rare.

With this report I submit the reports of the chiefs of the several

staff departments here on duty, to which your attention is respectfully invited for details. (See inclosures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.)

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK.

Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Commanding Department.

The Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

No. 6.—REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. W. S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, New York, October 24, 1877.

SIR: In obedience to your telegraphic instructions of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the General of the Army, the following report of operations within the Military Division of the Atlantic during the past year.

Since the date of my last annual report (October 24, 1876) the geographical limits of the division have been enlarged by the addition to it in May, 1877, of the Department of the Gulf, Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, United States Army, commanding, headquarters at New Orleans, La. (G. O. No. 42, Headquarters of the Army, 1877.)

The aggregate in troops serving in the division on the 30th of September, 1877, was as follows, taken from the regular returns up to that date:

Commissioned officers	287 2, 998
m-4-1	9 005

I inclose a tabular statement showing the distribution at this date of these troops, the approximate strength of each garrisoned post, names of officers, &c.

Just prior to my making my last annual report, twelve batteries of artillery and six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry had been sent to the Military Division of the Missouri for special service in the West. These troops, having completed the duty for which they were detailed, returned to the division at different dates during the past year, and are now on duty within its limits.

The only permanent transfers of troops from the division have been— The Sixteenth Infantry, from the Department of the Gulf to the Military Division of the Missouri, between the 6th and 8th of June last; The Second Infantry, from the Department of the South to the Mili-

tary Division of the Pacific, on the 13th of July last; and

The Third Infantry, on special service in the North, from the Department of the Gulf to the Military Division of the Missouri, on the 22d of September last.

Full reports of these transfers were duly made at the time of their

occurrence.

There have been no transfers of troops to the division during the year. The movements of troops within the limits of the division during the year have been very numerous. The special services required of them at so many points in the division, and the limited numbers available, have rendered their duties arduous in the extreme. I have, heretofore,

in my reports and orders, stated so fully my satisfaction at the manner in which these services were performed that it is not necessary to expatiate upon the subject in this formal report.

I refer you to the inclosed reports of the commanders of the Departments of the Gulf and South for detailed and chronological statements

of the movements of troops within their respective departments.

The most important operations are those which have taken place in connection with the recent railroad strikes and labor troubles which assumed such gigantic proportions, beginning about the middle of the month of July last, which terminated only on the 17th instant, and on the 19th I was officially informed by the governor of Pennsylvania that the troops were no longer required in that State.

The character and magnitude of these agitations, and the deeds of violence and lawlessness springing from them, are so fresh in the memories of all, and have been so frequently and fully reported upon in detail, that I will not attempt more in this report than to give a brief résumé of the operations in this division in connection with them from

their inception, in July, until their final close.

The strikes on the great central railroads commenced about the 15th of July last. On the 18th of July, the Secretary of War, in orders direct from the War Department, ordered the artillery companies at Washington arsenal and at Fort McHenry to proceed at once to Martinsburg, W. Va., on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for special service in connection with the riots then existing on that road. The force sent in this direction was placed by the Secretary of War under the orders of the Col. W. H. French, Fourth Artillery, soon afterward succeeded by Col. G. W. Getty, Third Artillery, the present commander of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. On the 21st July, by direction of the Secretary of War, I ordered two batteries of artillery from Fort Monroe to Washington arsenal, and two from the same post to Fort McHenry to replace those sent to West Virginia. The entire force in Washington, consisting of detachments of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, was, by order of the President, conveyed direct from the War Department on the 22d of July, 1877, placed under command of Maj. James McMillan, Second On the 21st July I received telegraphic instructions from Washington to forward the available force at my immediate command at once to Baltimore, Md. The troops at the posts in New York Harbor, including those at Fort Columbus and Willets Point, were started the same evening for Baltimore, under command of Lieut. Col. R. B. Ayres, Third Artillery. On the afternoon of the 21st July I received a dispatch from the War Department, saying, "The President suggests it might be well for you to go to Baltimore to confer with the governor of Maryland and advise us." I at once completed my orders for the troops to be sent to Baltimore, and left for that city the same evening; arriving there at 4 a. m. of the 22d. Directly after my arrival I had an interview with Governor Carroll, who said matters were then quiet, but that it would be well to guard Camden Station, &c. The necessary disposition of the force at my command was at once made with a view to affording the best protection to the threatened points in the city.

On the 22d July I ordered on to Baltimore the available force in the New England States and the posts in Northern New York, except at Fort Porter, Buffalo, which, for prudential reasons, was returned to that post after it had moved as far as Rochester, N. Y. At the suggestion of Governor Carroll, I advised the War Department that the troops at Martinsburg, W. Va., had better be sent to Cumberland, Md., where the disorders in that section were likely to culminate. Colonel French was

directed accordingly from the War Department, and on the same day was placed under my orders, and the force on the Upper Potomac continued so to act until the troubles ceased, and they were withdrawn.

Matters at this time were tolerably quiet in Baltimore, but were becoming serious in Pennsylvania. About midnight of the 22d of July I received a dispatch from the War Department, saying the President desired me to go to Philadelphia as soon as I could leave Baltimore, and to take a sufficient force with me to restore order there. No formal call had yet been made at this time upon the General Government by the executive of Pennsylvania for the services of United States troops, but the President wished to prepare for emergencies, the aspect of affairs at Philadelphia being exceedingly threatening. I at once countermanded the orders for the troops from New England and Northern New York to come to Baltimore, and directed them, with Light Battery C, Third Artillery, its guns and horses, &c., from Fort Hamilton, to report to me at Philadelphia. I sent the battery from Fort Niagara to Fort Columbus, to be held there as a reserve in case of disorders in New York City. It is gratifying to state that there arose no occasion for its services.

On the morning of the 23d of July I left Baltimore for Philadelphia, sending in advance the battalion of marines placed under my orders. Matters were then comparatively quiet. Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, was at that time absent from the State. He soon, however, returned, and the formal call upon the President for the services of United States troops having been made, matters proceeded in a harmonious manner. The same day, I received at Philadelphia a dispatch from the Adjutant-General, which I quote in full. It was of the utmost importance to me in the grave situation of affairs within the limits of my division. The dispatch was as follows:

The Secretary of War directs me to say the President desires you to understand that you have full authority to move any troops within your division as you may think necessary during these disturbances, only informing this office. All information which may aid you concerning any point within your division will be sent from here, and the President relies on your discretion to do all that is possible within the law to preserve peace.

This greatly amplified my authority, as under the system which has usually characterized our period of peace, but which has received extraordinary development during the past few years, there were many military stations and organizations in my command over which I had no control. For instance, the engineer post of Willets Point, with its garrison of about 150 men; the recruiting depots at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio; the various arsenals, which I need not enumerate, with their material and garrisons, as well as the independent depots of the Quartermaster and Medical Departments.

The duties required of me could not have been properly performed without the authority conferred; and, in fact, no important military operations could be conducted to a successful issue without that author-

ity being invested in the commanding general.

The railroad strikes were now spreading over the country, and the disorders and riots springing from them were becoming more serious. It finally became necessary to order to the principal scenes of action the entire available force of my division. The Third and Thirteenth Infantry, from the Department of the Gulf, and the Eighteenth Infantry and batteries of the Second and Fifth Artillery, from the Department of the South, were ordered to the North. Troops were sent to Louisville and Newport Barracks, Ky.; to Indianapolis arsenal and to Jeffer-

sonville, Ind.; points from which it might be necessary to use a force, and in the vicinity of which there was much government property to protect. A battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry was sent to re-enforce the command at Cumberland, Md., and its dependencies at Keyser, Grafton, Sir John's Run, &c. Disturbances had, in the mean time, broken out at Reading, Pa., and a command of 200 men, under Maj. John Hamilton, First Artillery, was sent to that point. Pittsburgh had been the scene of the most violent disorders, and the civil authorities there not yet having recovered control, all my available troops (about six hundred men) at Philadelphia were hurried to that place. The six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, which had been stopped at Chicago, and the three companies of the same regiment from Fort Wayne, with the troops from Kentucky and Indiana, were also pushed forward to the

It will be seen from the foregoing brief sketch of movements made that troops from the most remote points in my command were sent to the scenes of the disturbances. From Forts Brady and Mackinac, in Michigan, from nearly all of the posts along the northern lakes, and from those on the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Florida, from the Gulf

coast to New Orleans, and from Arkansas as well.

Wherever the troops appeared they succeeded by their presence alone in repressing the disorders, and there is no instance of any serious attack being made upon them, although they had frequently to bear in patience and silence a good deal of abuse and some personal violence from the rioters.

About the 1st August, when the disorders incident to the railroad strikes were ending, it was found necessary to move troops to the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, on account of mining troubles which had broken out there, and all of the disposable force at my command was sent to the following points: Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, and Easton, Pa.

I invite special attention to the reports of the commanders of the Departments of the Gulf and South, herewith (Generals Augur and Ruger). The duties devolving upon them during the year have been of an exceedingly arduous and delicate nature, more so than in former years.

How ably they have performed them is a matter of record.

The troops under General Augur, although scattered previous to the Yovember elections in many small detachments throughout his department—he states at 62 different points—nevertheless conducted themwelves admirably and with perfect discipline.

General Augur, in his report, says:

In May I was called upon by the United States marshal for troops to assist his deputies in serving process of United States courts, in the parish of Calcasieu, La., where his deputies, as he stated, had been resisted and overpowered by a gang of desperadoes. I declined to furnish troops unless instructed by superior authority. Subsequently orders were received directing troops to be furnished for protection of Federal officers, and property under their charge in that locality. Two companies were ent there, and it has proved a very laborious duty.

The command has to be supplied via Galveston, Texas, which is an expensive and inconvenient route. The troops have suffered in their health, and it is hoped that the civil anthorities will soon find it unnecessary longer to detain these troops.

I invite particular attention to this subject. One company has lately been withdrawn from Calcasieu, leaving one company still there.

General Augur reports:

The posts at Jackson and Holly Springs, Miss., and at Mobile and Huntsville, Ala., have been abandoned, and the public property removed to New Orleans. It is not probable that these posts need ever again be occupied by troops, and it is therefore recommended that the public buildings be sold at public auction, and the leases of the land be relinquished. Digitized by Google The government owns the posts and buildings at Little Rock, Ark., Baton Rouge, and Jackson Barracks, La., and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

It is recommended that these posts be retained and kept in order, and they are likely

It is recommended that these posts be retained and kept in order, and they are likely to afford sufficient barrack-room for all the troops ordinarily needed in the department.

Concurring in his views in regard to these posts, I present the matter

for consideration, as one deserving special attention.

General Ruger gives in his report, herewith, a chronological statement of the movement of troops in the Department of the South during the past year. These movements were made mainly, if not wholly, with a view to preserving order in the department during the fall of 1876 and winter of 1876–777, when a disturbed condition of affairs prevailed, resulting mainly from the elections of that period. The instructions under which the department commander acted were sent to him from Washington, and usually direct, in a few instances only having been sent through my headquarters. All of the special reports made by General Ruger of these operations (referred to in his annual report), which passed through here, were transmitted to Washington directly on their receipt.

In his special report of posts in the Department of the South to be retained, abandoned, &c., General Ruger recommends that, in case no infantry is returned to his department, and that the troops therein will be only the artillery garrisoning the forts on the seaboard, the posts in the interior—Morganton, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.; McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, and Chattanooga, Tenn.—be abandoned as soon as proper disposition can be made of the public property; but in case a regiment of infantry is returned to the Department of the South, he advises the retention of Chattanooga, Tenn., and McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga. I concur in these views, except that, in case infantry is returned to the department, it would be better to concentrate it at McPherson Barracks,

Atlanta, and abandon Chattanooga.

I inclose the reports of the chiefs of the staff departments at these headquarters. They exhibit in detail the operations of the several departments during the year. Their responsible duties have been faithfully and efficiently performed; and during the recent emergency, when taxed to their utmost capacity and laboring under the disadvantage of want of appropriations, they conducted the operations of their depart ments in a prompt and efficient manner. I invite attention to Colonel Easton's remarks, in the concluding portion of his report, suggesting the revocation of General Orders No. 4, series of 1873, from the War Department, requiring division commanders, after they have approved expenditures at any post of \$500 from "barracks and quarters," to forward requests for additional expenditure from that appropriation to the War Department. This restriction was imposed before the present system of "allotments" of appropriations to divisions and departments, and, in view of this system, is not only unnecessary, but obstructs the public business.

Inspection duty, both as to posts, troops, national cemeteries, public property, &c., has been thoroughly performed during the year by the inspector-general of the division (Col. N. H. Davis) and his assistant (Major Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery, A. A. I. G.). These officers have been constantly employed in the important duties devolving upon them. Their reports, herewith, will repay perusal, and I ask attention to the recommendations of Colonel Davis, in the latter part of his report. The medical director of the division, Colonel Cuyler, reports the health of

the troops as exceptionally good.

Strict economy has at all times been exercised in the public expenditures; since the 1st of July, the orders governing contracts, purchases,

&c., in the absence of an appropriation, have been fully adhered to. No special case of inconvenience under the arrangement made occurs to me at this time, although there has been, no doubt, many cases of individual hardship. The troops were paid punctually to the 30th of June muster, since which time they have, of course, received no pay. I am gratified to say that so far as my knowledge goes they have borne the deprivation uncomplainingly, and, without any pay themselves, they faithfully aided in putting down the revolutionary attempts made by others on questions of compensation arising between the employed and their employers.

The report of the judge-advocate of the division shows a gratifying decrease in the numbers of desertions during the year, as compared with the years preceding. In the year ending October 1, 1873, the percentage of desertions was 33.5 per cent., a reduction gradual from year to year has brought it down until this year (ending October 1, 1877) it is

5.11 per cent.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the officers of the general staff stationed at headquarters, and am grateful

to them for the cordial assistance given me at all times.

In conclusion, I beg leave to invite attention to the somewhat incomplete organization of this military division. For some time prior to June, 1876, the division limits embraced what had formerly constituted two military departments-the East and Lakes. The command was styled the "Military Division of the Atlantic," but had no department organizations; my functions were, therefore, at the time, substantially those of a department commander, although my command was called a division. In June, 1876, the Department of the South was added to the. division, and, in May, 1877, the Department of the Gulf was also added. but the designation "Military Division of the Atlantic," is still used to define that command with its original limits, and also that command with these two military departments added to it. In other words, the name "Military Division of the Atlantic" is used to mean two entirely different things. This creates confusion and inconvenience which would be removed if the original portion of the division in question were constituted a department. This is desirable even if the division commander should be designated as its immediate commander, in addition to his other duties. A reorganization of the Division of the Atlantic into two. or, at most, three departments, with a commander for that duty alone would, however, be preferable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Major General Commanding Division.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Distribution of United States troops employed in connection with recent labor strikes, &c., covering a period from July 18 to August 31, 1877.

		S	Strength.		
Posts occupied at the begin- ning of the labor strikes.	Gatrison.	Commissioned areas	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Movements and remarks.
Fort Preble, Me	H, First Artillery	ĸ	3	\$	3 officers and 28 men left July 23; at Philadelphia, Pa., July 24 to 26; at Pitteburgh,
Kennebec Arsenal, Me	Detachment of ordnance	-	13	13	ra., July 20 to August 20; at Remiling, ra., August 2/10 51. No nevement to or from.
Total Maine		9	2	55	
Fort Warren, Mass	A, First Artillery	8	g	æ	B. A Town of 29 men left July 23; at Reading, Pa., July 24 to August 2; at Easton,
Do	I, First Artillery	က	84	33	Jofficers and 29 men left July 23; at Reading, Pa., July 24 to August 3; et Manch
Fort Independence, Mass	D and L, First Artillery	7	2	12	Chulle, I. B., August 3 to 3 4 officers and 33 men left land 193; at Philadelphia, Pa., July 23 to 26; at Pittaburgh, P. J. L. T. L. S. A. L. L. S. C. L. S. L. L. S. C. L.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass Springfield Armory, Mass	Detachment of ordnancedo	83 4	818	82	fa., out zo to August zo ; at Acadums, f.a., August zi to 51. No movement to or from. Do.
Total Massachusetts		8	111	197	-
Fort Adams, R. I	Headquarters First ArtilleryB, First Artillery	46	3.83	23	Not moved from post. 3 officers and 35 men. left July 23; at Reading, Pa., July 24 to August 2; at Easton,
Do	E and F, First Artillery	4	7	ħ	Fa., August 2 to 31. 3 officers and 61 men left July 23; at Reading, Pa., July 24 to August 3; at Mauch
Do	K, First Artillory	'n	8	٤	Canna, Fa., August 3, 20 3. 3 officers and 40 men left. July 23; at Reading, Pa., July 24 to August 2; at Easton, Pa., August 2 to 17, when they returned to post.
Total Rhode Island		91	196	212	
Fort Trumbull, Conn	C and M, First Artillery	œ	2	82	6 officers and 47 men left July 23; at Philadelphia, Pa., July 23 to 26; at Pitta- burgh, Pa., July 28 to Angust 36; at Reading, Pa., August 27 to 31.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y	Headquarters Third Artillery	410	8.38	38	Not moved from post. 5 officers and 61 men left July 23; at Philadelphia, Pa. July 23 to Angust 2; at
Do	D and L, Third Artillery	10	6	2	Losson, Fr., August 2012, he will recommend for a light to a second of the confidence of the confidenc
Д.	M, Third Artillory	е .	8	ê	Count, Fa., Augusto, to 31. 3 officers and 34 men left Joly 21; at Battimore, Md., July 22 to 30; at Piedmont, W. Va., July 31 to Angust 15; at Martinsburg, W. Va., August 15 to 25; at Mauch Chunk, Pa., August 26 to 31.

								GE	NER	AL	0	F T	HE	A)	RMY.	•					93	
3 officers and 10 men left July 91, as fasterons and rest. And	Chunk, P. A., Angust 3 to 31. 9 officers and 33 mea left July 91 at Pattimore, M., July 32 to August 9; at Manch W. Ve., July 31 to August 15; at Martinelure. W. Ve. Angust 15: to August 15: at Martinelure. W. Ve. Angust 15: to August 15: at Martinelure. W. Ve. Angust 15: to 93; at Martinelure.	Chunk, Pa., August 16 to 31. 3 officers and 38 men left for Baltimore, Md., July 23; proceeded as far as Rochester,	N. X., When ordered to retain to post. 5 others and 29 men left July 24 to August 2; at	Scrauton, Pa., August 3 to 31. 2 officers and 30 men left July 33; at Philadelphia, Pa., July 24 to 26; at Pittsburgh,	I'm, outy we to August 31. 3 officers and 29 men left July 21; at Baltimore, Md., July 22 to August 2; at Mauch	Jofflogen and 4 men left, July 23; at Philadelphia, Pa., July 24 to 26; at Pittsburgh,	Fa., uly 28 to August 31. 2 officers and 30 men left July 22; at Philadelphia, Pa., July 24 to 26; at Pittsburgh,	ra., duly 28 to August 31. 3 officers and 76 men left July 22; at Baltimore. Md., July 23 to August 2; at Mauch	Chuck, Fst., Auftens 3 to 25; Whot task victurate to post. officers and 140 men left July 21; at Baltimore, Md., July 22 to 26; at Philadolphia, Pa., July 26 to August 2; at Easton, Pa., August 2 to 17; when they returned to	post. Not moved from post.		Do.		3 officers and 32 men left July 21; at Washington, D. C., July 21 to 26; at Pittsburgh,	I smill was to Angues 20; as Fort mittenry, mu., August 2: 10 3:. Remained at post. Jofficer and 14 men left July 18; at Martineburg, W.a., July 19 to 22; at Cumber-	and, and, sug, sug, so to style the style of the style of the style of this company, was on duty part of July at Camden Station, Baltimore, Md. 3 officers and 29 men left July 18; at Martinsburg, W. Va., July 19 to 22; at Cumber.	and, and, super a to zer at a zerozer, w. v. v., any zero August i at Cumbersaud, Md., to August 15, when they retarred to post. 3 officers and 34 men left July 18: a: Martinsburg, W. Va., July 19 to 22; at Cum-	berland, Md., 1919 22 to 22; at Keyser, W. Va., July 29 to August 7; at Cumberland, Md., to August 15; at Fort McHenry, Md., August 15 to 30; at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., August 30 to 30.	No movement to or from.	•	Not moved from post. 4 officers and 34 men left July 18; at Martinsburg, W. Va, July 19 to August 15; at Fort McHenry, Md., August 15 to 31.	
8	8	š	7	43	\$	₹	4	830	153	윩	934	83	S.	2	28	9	\$		3	2	6.8	
8	ä	8	8	\$	ĸ	8	జ	223	142	8	25	28	2	\$	83	8	3		3	202	22	
æ	æ	•	9	6	*	ı	က	7	=	20	2	4.04	9	4		က	n			18	C1 🕶	
Fort Wadaworth, N. V E. Third Attillery	I, Third Artillery	B, Twenty-second Infantry	B, Third Artillory	F. Third Artillery	G, Third Artillery	K, Third Artillery	H, Thinl Artillery	General service recruits	Engineer Battalion	Detachment of ordnance		Detachment of ordnancedo		B, Second Artillery	Headquarters Second ArtilleryA, Second Artillery	H, Second Artillery	L, Second Artillory		Detachment of ordnance		Detachment of ordnance C, Second Artillery	
		Fort Porter, N. Y	Fort Ningara, N. Y	Fort Ontario, N. Y	Fort Schuyler, R. Y	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y	Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Fort Columbus, N. Y	Willets Point, N. Y	Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y	Total New York	Frankford Arsenal, Pa	Total Pennsylvania	Fort Foote, Md	Fort McHenry, Md	Do	•		Pikesville Arsenal, Md	Total Maryland	Washington Arsenal, D. C Do	

Distribution of United States troops employed in connection with recent labor strikes, &c.—Coutinued.)

	Movements and remarks.	2 officers and 33 men left July 18; at Keyser. W. Va., July 19 to 21; at Cumberland, Md., July 21 to 29: at Keyser. W. Va., July 29 to August 9: at Sir John's Run.	W. Va. August 9 to 17; and at Fort McHenry. Md., August 17 to 31. 2 officers and 62 men left July 18; at Martinsburg, W. Va., July 19 to 22; at Cumberland, Md., July 29 to 29; at Keyser, W. Va., July 29 to August 9; at Sir John's	Kun, W. V. S., Aug. 9 to 17; at Fort. McHenry, Ma., August 17 to 30; at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., August 30 to 31. Jofficer and 36 men left. July 18; at Martinsburg, W. V. S., July 19 to 22; at Cumberland, Md., July 12 to August 9; at Sir John's Run, W. V. S., August 9 to 15; at Fort	McHonry, Md., August 15 to 30; at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., August 30 to 31, 1 officer and 23 men left July 18; at Martinsburg, W Va., July 19 to 22; at Cumberland, Md., July 22 to August 10, when they returned to post.		No movement to or from. Do. Not moved from neat.	Do. 9 officers and 91 men left July 21; at Washington Arsenal, D. C., July 22 to 26; at Pittshureh Pa. July 29 to Angust 13; at Reading Pa. Angust 13 to 27: returned	to post August 28. 4 officers and 44 men left July 21; at Fort McHenry, Md., July 22 to 26; at Pittaburgh, Pa., August 13 to 27; returned to burgh, Pa., August 13 to 27; returned to	post August 23. 3 officers and 44 men left July 21; at Fort McHenry, Md., July 22 to 26; at Fitts-burgh, Fa., July 28 to August 9; at Cumberland, Md., August 9 to 18; at Fort MoHenry, Md., August 18 to 25; returned to post Angust 26.		3 officers and 29 men left July 25; at Baltimore, Md., July 26; at Pittsburgh, Pa., July	28 to August 31. 3 officers and 28 men left July 25; at Pittsburgh, Ps., July 28 to August 31.	
	A ggregate.	33	28	<u>න</u>	\$	241	822	10.4	8	-:-	320	3	\$	88
Strength.	Enlisted men.	8	99	8	8	25	ន∷ន	92 6	#	\$	310	8	8	7
S	Commissioned officers.	က	24	-	C1	7	2007	က	50	m	\$	-	*	œ
	Garrison.	D, Second Artillery	E and F, Second Artillery	G, Second Artillery	I, Second Artillery		Signal detachment Dischment of ordnance Hoodenstrate Artiflery School	G, First Artillery A, Third, and C, Fifth Artillery	K, Second Artillery	I, Fourth Artillery		M, Second Artillery	E, Eighteenth Infantry	
	Posts occupied at the begin- ning of the labor strikes.	Washington Arsenal, D. C	Do	Ъо	Ъ.	Total Dist. of Columbia	Fort Whipple, Va	Do	Do	D ₀ .	Total Virginia	Fort Johnston, N. C	Morganton, N C	Total North Carolina

			GENE	RAL OF	T	HE	AR	MΥ	•						•
wollteers and set men left July 84; at Graffent, W. V.s., July up to Anguse 15; at Countries before and Md., August 15 to 49; at Pitteshorgh, I.s., Angust 25 to 31. 2 officers and 86 men left July 84; at Defendential, Ind., July 36 to August 11; at Indiampolola, Ind., August 15; at 31. 3 officers and 80 men left July 84; at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 36 to August 31. 4 officers and 88 men left July 84; at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 36 to August 31. Not moved from peak in the July 82; at Baltimore, Md., July 37 to 39; at Keysor, W.	Va., July 29 to August 25; at Fort Molfenry, Md., August 23 to 31.	2 officers and 33 men left July 25; at Baltmore, Md., July 27 to 29; at Keyser, W. Va., July 29 to August 25; at Fort McHenry, Md., August 25 to 31. Not moved from post. 2 officers and 32 men left July 24; at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 25 to August 4; at	Scranton, f. a., August o to 10; at Fittsburgh, f.a., August 10 to 31. No movement to or iron.	Not moved from post; guarding Indians. Not moved from post. Do. 5 officers and 44 men left July 26; at Newport Barracks, Ky., July 27 to August 2; at Pittsburgh, Pa., August 3 to 4; at Wilkesbarre, Pa., August 5 to 31.		4 officers and 4 men left July 25; at Newport Barracks, Ky., July 27 to August 9; at Pittsburgh, Pa., August 10 to 14; at Seranton, Pa., August 15 to 22; at Wilkes-	barre, Pa., Angust 23 to 31. 6 officers and 90 men left, July 25; at Indianapolis, Ind., July 27 to August 4; at	7 officers and 64 men left July 26; at Newport Barracka, Ky., July 28 to August 2;	1 Officer and 28 men left July 36; at Newport Barracks, Ky., July 27 to August 2; at	Antonorigh, rea, Appus, 3 to 3 to 3 to 3 to 3 to 3 to 3 to 4 to 3 to 4 to 4		1 officer and 26 men left July 25; at Indianapolis, Ind., July 27 to August 4; at Scrap.	out, August of our. 3 officers and Summer of the August 4; at Scranton, Valy 27 to August 4; at Scranton, Pa., August 6 to 31.		
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- 24 12 40 40	ន	⇔ 404	8 S	Ø1-00	ឌ	4	-	80	Cł.	CR .	ន	CI	*	9	
Columbia, S. C. Do. D. Bighteenth Infantry Do. C. Kighteenth Infantry Charleston, S. C. E and I, Fifth Artillery E and I, Fifth Artillery		D, Fifth Artillery	Detachment of Ordnance	A and K. Fifth Artillory. G and H. Fifth Artillory. L. Fifth Artillory. B and M. Fifth Artillory.		Headquarters Third Infantry	A, C, and E, Third Infantry	D, G, and I, Third Infantry	B, Third Infantry	H, Third Infantry		K, Third Infantry	F, Third Infantry		
Columbia, S. C. Do. Do. Do. Greanville, S. C. Charleston, S. C.	Total South Carolina	Savannah, Ga Atlanta, Ga	Angusta Arsenal, Ga Total Georgia	Saint Augustine, Fla. Fort Broke, Fla. Fort Barancae, Fla. Do.	Total Florida	Mobile Bar acke, Ala	Do	Mount Vernon Barracks, Als. D,	Huntsville, Ala	Do	Total Alabama	Jackson, Miss	Holly Springs, Miss	Total Missicsippi	•

Distribution of United States troops employed in connection with the recent labor strikes, &c.-Continued.

		ž	Strength.		
Posts occupied at the begin- ning of the labor strikes.	Garrison.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Movements and remarks.
Jackson Barracks. La	Headquarters Thirteenth Infantry	-	ä	ង	3 officers and 4 men left July 25; at Lonisville, Ky., July 27 to August 8; at Indian- apolis, Ind., August 8 to 12; at Pittsburgh, Pa., August 13 to 17; at Scrauton, Pa.,
Do	A, Thirteenth Infantry	es	8	Ŧ	August 18 to 31. 2 officers and 32 men left July 25; at Louisville, Ky., July 27 to August 4; at Scran-
Do	H, Thirteenth Infantry	G\$	E	ន	ton, ra., Angust 3 to 31. 2 officers and 31 men left July 25, at Louisville, Ky., July 27 to August 3; at Wilkes-
Ъ.	I, Thirteenth Infantry	CR.	3	ĸ	DRIVE, FR., August 3 to 31. 2 officers and 30 men left July 25; at Louisville, Ky., July 27 to August 8; at Indian- apolis, Ind., Angust 8 to 13; at Pittaburgh, Pa., Angust 13 to 30; at Scrauton, Pa.,
Lake Charles, La Baton Rouge, La	D and G. Thirteenth Infantry	10 00	101	76 116	Angust 21 to 31. Not moved from post and to 11 x 25; at Louisville, Ky., July 28 to August 3; at Wilkesbarre, Pa., August 5 to 31.
Total Louisians		絽	538	324	
Little Rock, Ark	Cand E, Thirteenth Infantry	-	3	St.	6 officers and 57 men left July 25; at Indianapolis, Ind., July 27 to August 12; at Pittaburgh, Pa., August 13 to 20; at Scranton, Pa., August 21 to 31.
Chattancoga, Tenn	A. Eighteenth Infantry	3	33	ę	Not moved from post.
Columbus Barracks, Obio	Detachment of recruits	7	181	188	2 officers and 41 men left July 22; at Pittaburgh, Pa., July 22 to August 13, when they returned to post.
Fort Wayne, MichFort Mackinac, Mich	A and D. Twenty second Infantry	20 44	នន	នង	3 officers and 25 men left Angust 2; at Wilkesbarro, Pa., August 5 to 31, 3 officers and 20 men left July 24; at Fort Wayne, Mich., July 26 to August 2; at Wilkesbarre, Pa., August 5 to 31.
Total Michigan		12	28	86	
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind	Detachment of ordnance	CS	13	11	Not moved from post.
Saint Louis Arsenal, Mo	Detachment of ordnance	- 00	105	82	Not mored from post. 2 officers and 50 meu left July 22; at Indianapolis, Ind., July 22 to August 7, when they returned to post.
Total Missouri		0	22	13	

they returned to post. they returned to post. of efficers and 184 men left July set at Saint Louis, Mo., July 84 to August 10, when they returned to post. officers and 35 men left July 84 at Saint Louis, Mo., July 86 to August 10, when they returned to post. deficers and 86 men left July 84 at Saint Louis, Mo., July 85 to August 10, when they returned to post. To finders and 86 men left July 85; at Saint Louis, Mo., July 85 to August 10, when they returned to post. They returned to post. They returned to post. They returned to post. They returned to post. They saint Saint Louis, Mo., July 87 to August 13, when they returned to post.	August 6 to 31. August 6 to 31. August 6 to 31. August 6 to 31. August 6 to 31. August 6 to 31. August 6 to 31. August 6 to 31. August 16, when they returned to post and 10 to 30 to August 16, when they when they returned to post and 20 and 20 to 30 officers and 10 to 50 officers and 10 to 5	5 officers and 191 men left July 25; at Omaha, Nebr., July 26 to August 20, when they returned to post. 1 officer and 55 men left July 26; at Omaha, Nebr., July 28 to August 20, when they returned to post. 2 officers and 15 men left July 26; at Omaha, Nebr., July 27 to August 21, when they returned to post. 3 officers and 56 men left July 26; at Omaha, Nebr., July 27 to August 21, when they returned to post. 4 officers and 56 men left July 26; at Omaha, Nebr., July 27 to August 4, when they returned to post. 8 officers and 44 men left July 26; at Omaha, Nebr., July 30 to August 4, when they returned to post. 9 officers and 60 men left July 28; at Fort Dodge, Kans., July 31 to August 9, when they returned to post.
	λ	
From Fort Riley, Kans From Fort Riley, Kans From Fort Riley, Kans From Fort Riley, Kans From Fort Riley, Colo From Fort Cipon, Colo From Fort Gibson, Ind. T One company Twenty-third Infantry Two companies Rineteenth Infantry Two companies Rineteenth Infantry Two companies Rineteenth Infantry Two companies Rineteenth Infantry From Fort Gibson, Ind. T One company Twenty-third Infantry	While en route from Dakota Six companies Twenty-second Infantry From Fort Randall, Dak Two companies First Infantry From Omaha Barracks, Nebr. Two companies Fourth, and six companies Fort McPherson, Nebr. Three companies Fifth Cavairy Concentrated at Omaha, Nebr., in readiness for emergencies.	From Fort Sanders, Wyo Four companies Second Cavalry From Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. One company Second Cavalry From Fort Bridger, Wyo One company Fourth Infantry From Sidney Barracks, Nebr. One company Fifth Cavalrydo From Camp Douglas, Utah Three companies Fourteenth Infantry. Hold in reserve at Fort Dodge, Kons. From Camp Supply, Ind. T. Two companies Nineteenth Infantry.
From Fort Llower Kans On From Fort Llow, Colo On From Fort Riles, Kans On From Fort Lyon, Colo The From Fort Cibeon, Lad T On	Trops sent to Chicago, Ill. While en routs from Dakota From Fort Randall, Dak From Omaha Barracka, Nebr. From Fort MoPherson, Nebr. Obnesstrated at Omaho, Nebr., in readiness for emergencies.	From Fort Sanders, Wyo Four companies From Fort Ered Steele, Wyo One company S From Fort McPherson, Nebr. One company S From Sidney Barracks, Nebrdododo From Camp Douglas, Utah Three companies From Camp Supply, Ind. T. Two companies

Recapitulation of troops by States."

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Statos.	 begolesimgeo	officers.	Enlisted men.	.otagerga A	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	.elagot33.A	Commissioned officers.	.mem betaling	Aggregate.	Remarka
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North Carolina		2 00	2.5	3 2	9 5	25	<u> </u>				
South Carolina.		8	370	\$	প্ত	8	23				
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Nebraska	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	-	:	:	3	200		At Omana.
Kansas			_					7	2	2	At Fort Dodge

Readquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Waldington, D. C., September 13, 1877.

B. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

No. 7.—REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. C. C. AUGUR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, Plymouth, Mass., October 12, 1877.

SIE: I have the honor to forward report relating to operations, movements of troops, &c., in the Department of the Gulf during the past year.

At the time of my last annual report the troops were scattered, generally in small detachments, through the States comprising the department, with the intent to protect life and property during the excitement preceding the general election. The rule observed in sending troops to excited and disturbed localities was, when called upon by the governor of the State or the United States marshal of the district, and when satisfied that the excitement and disturbance really existed, to send the troops, if possible, in the hope that their mere presence would calm the excitement and prevent it from enlarging into a general disturbance. Troops were asked for in some instances when, upon further investigation, it was found they were not needed; and in these cases they were not sent.

Acting upon this rule, it was found that upon the day of election the detachments of troops were at sixty-two points within the limits of the department, in many cases but five or six men at a place, and in some instances commanded by non-commissioned officers.

Election-day passed off in perfect quiet, and no occasion offered neces-

sitating interference by the troops.

It is exceedingly gratifying to be able to report that during all this time when the enlisted men were comparatively free from the ordinary restraints of organized commands, not a single complaint was ever made of the misconduct of a single officer or soldier while performing these new and embarrassing duties; but, on the contrary, a number of letters were received at department headquarters expressing great satisfaction with the exemplary good conduct and courtesy exhibited by the troops in the vicinity of the writers.

Shortly after the election, and on the eve of the meeting of the returning-board of Louisiana, instructions were received from the President of the United States to protect the members of that board, if necessary, in the exercise of their legal duties, by the officers and soldiers of my

command.

The excitement connected with the elections, and which up to this time had been scattered, as it were, throughout the department, was now concentrated in New Orleans, and grave apprehensions were entertained by the State authorities, and by the business community generally, that it would increase and culminate in riotous disturbances.

To enable me, under any circumstances that might arise, to carry into effect my orders regarding the returning-board, and, at the same time, to restore confidence to the community, orders were given to concentrate in New Orleans and at Jackson Barracks all the troops in the department, excepting small detachments to protect public property at the several posts, and leaving one company at each of the posts at Saint Martiusville, Monroe, Pineville, and Clinton, La., and at Little Rock, Ark.

This brought to the city the whole of the Sixteenth Infantry except one company, all of the Third Infantry except two companies, and all of the Thirteeth Infantry except two companies.

The object of this concentration was effectually secured; confidence

was restored, the returning-board was not molested, and although during the intense excitements aroused by the vigorous assertion of the claims of the rival candidates for the position of governor of the State the peace of the city was frequently and seriously threatened, still there

was no open conflict and no loss of life or property.

During the contentions in New Orleans, and when it was uncertain how far the excited passions of the people might carry them, the United States steamship Ossipee arrived in New Orleans, and its commander (Commander Breeze, United States Navy) called upon me with assurances that he was ready to co-operate and act with me in the event of its becoming necessary.

The Ossipee was subsequently relieved by the United States steamship Plymouth, commanded by Capt. Edward Barrett, United States Navy. Captain Barrett called upon me with the same assurances of

readiness for co-operative action in the event of its necessity.

To both of these officers I am officially and personally indebted for many acts of courtesy and kindness. Besides the strong sympathetic support they afforded me during many anxious days, their presence and the moral effect of their splendid ships and crews contributed largely to the solution of the question of peace and order.

After the final settlement of the troubles in Louisiana, the troops in and about the city were distributed. The Sixteenth Infantry was relieved from the department, and in June sent to the Department of Missouri. The Third and Thirteenth Infantry were distributed to the

posts in the department.

In May, I was called upon by the United States marshal for troops to assist his deputies in serving process of United States courts in parish of Calcasieu, Louisiana, where his deputies, as he stated, had been re-

sisted and overpowered by a gang of desperadoes.

I declined to farnish troops unless instructed by superior authority. Subsequently, orders were received directing troops to be furnished for protection of Federal officers and property under their charge in that locality. Two companies were sent there, and it has proved a very laborious duty. The command has to be supplied via Galveston, Tex., which is an expensive and inconvenient route. The troops have suffered in their health, and it is hoped that the civil authorities will soon find it unnecessary longer to detain these troops.

During the "labor and railroad strikes" in the North, all the troops in the department, except the two companies at Calcusieu Parish and small detachments to protect public property at the posts, were ordered to the scenes of disorder and violence, from which duty they have not

been returned.

The Third Infantry has since been ordered and has gone to the De-

partment of Dakota.

The removal of the detachments of the Third Infantry from the posts formerly occupied by the regiment, in order that they might join in the movement to Dakota, rendered it necessary to call in one of the companies from Calcasieu to take charge of public property at other posts.

The posts at Jackson and Holly Springs, Miss., and at Mobile and Huntsville, Ala., have been abandoned and the public property removed to New Orleans. It is not probable that these posts need ever again be occupied by troops, and it is therefore recommended that the public buildings be sold at public auction and the leases of the land be relinquished.

The government owns the posts and buildings at Little Rock, Ark.

Baton Rouge and Jackson Barracks, La., and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

It is recommend that these posts be retained and kept in order: and they are likely to afford sufficient barrack-room for all the troops

ordinarily needed in the department.

It is a noteworthy fact, and one to which I refer with great pleasure, that, during all the excitement and conflicts of passion in the department, and particularly in Louisiana, during the past year, not a single conflict of authority has occurred between the civil and the military; and I cannot close this report without again referring to the remarkably good conduct and evidences of discipline exhibited by the troops of the three regiments in the department during the past year of exceptional and embarrassing service.

Previous to and during the election the troops were scattered over the three States, in some cases with no officers; during the winter, with twenty-five companies assembled in a large and populous city when excitement was at its highest, and when the general feeling of the people was exceedingly sensitive to any show of Federal interference, not a single offense was ever charged against them in connection with the performance of their duties, and but a very few for any personal dis-

They seemed to have been actuated by the very spirit which was prescribed for the guidance of the Roman soldiery in Judea, "Do violence to no man; accuse no man unjustly."

I refer again with pleasure to the continued efficiency of my personal

staff and of the officers of the general staff serving with me.

Accompanying this report will be found record of movements of troops in the department during the past year and too voluminous to be embraced in the body of the report; also, copies of reports of the acting chief quartermaster, the acting chief commissary, and the acting medical director of the department.

I remain, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

C. C. AUGUR.

Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

The Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic.

New York, N. Y.

No. 8.—REPORT OF BVT. BRIG. GEN. THOMAS H. RUGER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Atlanta, Ga., October 10, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops within this department since annual report of last

Special reports have from time to time been made relative to action by the troops, to which reports attention in connection herewith is re-

spectfully requested.

October 9th, 1876. Company H, Eighteenth Infantry, was ordered from Blackville, S. C., to encamp at Allendale, S. C.

The commanding-officer, Columbia, S. C., was ordered to send a company of the Eighteenth Infantry to encamp at Newberry, S. C.

12th. Companies D and G, Second Infantry, were ordered from Atlanta, Ga., to encamp at Edgefield, S. C.

17th. The commanding officer, Columbia, S. C., was ordered to send

a company of the Eighteenth Infantry to Cainhoy, S. C.

18th. The commanding officer, Tampa, Fla., was ordered to send a battery of the Fifth Artillery to encamp at Gainsville, Fla., the battery to arrive there between the 1st and 7th of November, with orders to return on the 14th of November.

The commanding officer, Saint Augustine, Fla., was ordered to send the following detachments: One officer and ten enlisted men to Lake City, Fla.; one officer and ten enlisted men to Quincy, Fla.; one officer and twenty enlisted men to Madison, Fla.; the detachments to arrive at their places of destination between November 1st and 7th, and to remain until November 14th.

The commanding officer, Fort Barrancas, Fla., was ordered to send a battery of the Fifth Artillery to encamp at Marianna, Fla., the battery to arrive there before November 7th, with orders to return on the 14th

of November.

20th. Pursuant to Special Orders No. 139, series of 1876, Headquarters Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., Battery A, Third Artillery, Battery I, Fourth Artillery, and Battery C, Fifth Artillery, arrived at Columbia, S. C., for duty in this department, and Battery G, First Artillery, which, while en route from Fort Monroe, was directed to proceed to and encamp at Bennettsville, S. C.; Battery C, Fifth Artillery, was ordered from Columbia, S. C., to Summerville, S. C.; Battery A, Third Artillery, and Battery I, Fourth Artillery, were ordered temporarily to form part of the garrison at Columbia, S. C.

21st. Pursuant to Special Orders No. 194, of series of 1876, head-quarters Depot General Recruiting Service, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Company C, permanent party general recruiting service, arrived at Columbia, S. C., for duty in this department. Company H, Second Infantry,

was ordered from Atlanta, Ga., to Aiken, S. C.

22d. Pursuant to Special Orders No. 206, series of 1876, headquarters Division of the Atlantic, Batteries I and K, Third Artillery, arrived at

Columbia, S. C., for duty in this department.

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 207, series of 1876, headquarters Division of the Atlantic, Batteries B, D, H, I, L, and M, First Artillery, and Batteries B, F, and H, Third Artillery, arrived at Columbia, S. C., for duty in this department.

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 246, series of 1876, headquarters Principal Depot General Recruiting Service, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Company A, permanent party general recruiting service, arrived at Co-

lumbia, S. C., for duty in this department.

23d. Battery A, Third Artillery, was ordered from Columbia, S. C., to Blackville, S. C. Company C, permanent party from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Capt. H. C. Corbin, commanding, was ordered to Aiken, S. C. Maj. C. L. Best, First Artillery, with Battery M, First Artillery, and Battery I, Third Artillery, were ordered from Columbia, S. C., to Blackville, S. C. Company A, permanent party from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Capt. E. G. Bush commanding, was attached to the post of Columbia, S. C. Maj. H. G. Gibson, Third Artillery, was assigned to the command of the battalion Third Artillery, (Batteries B, F, H, and K, Third Artillery,) and ordered to report his battalion for duty to the commanding officer, Columbia, S. C.

25th. The commanding officer, Columbia, S. C., was ordered to send Batteries D, H, and L, First Artillery, to Edgefield, S. C. Battery B, First Artillery, was ordered to be reported for duty to the commanding officer, Columbia, S. C. The commanding officer, Fort Barrancas, Fla.,

was ordered to send a battery of the Fifth Artillery to Pensacola, Fla., for duty on the 7th of November.

26th. Battery K, Third Artillery, was ordered from Columbia, S. C.,

to Camden, S. C.

28th. Battery E, Fifth Artillery, was relieved from duty at Blackville,

S. C., and ordered to return to Summerville, S. C.

30th. Battery B, First Artillery, was ordered from Columbia, S. C., to Summerville, S. C. The commanding officer, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., was ordered to send an officer and fifteen enlisted men to Easley's Station, Pickens County, S. C; also, Company E, Second Infantry, (Captain Cook,) to Greenville, S. C., with detachment therefrom

of an officer and twelve enlisted men to Spartanburg, S. C.

31st Company I, Eighteenth Infantry, was relieved from duty at Aiken, S. C., and ordered to Chester, S. C. The commanding officer, Aiken, S. C., was ordered to send immediately a company to Hamburg, S. C., and detachments of an officer and from 10 to 15 enlisted men each, to the following places: Beach Island, Boyd's Store, and Jordan's Mill, S. O.; detachments to arrive at their places of destination by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer, Chester, S. C., was ordered to send an officer and 12 men to Carmel Hill, S. C., to arrive there by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity.

The commanding officer, Columbia, S. C., was ordered to send Battery B, Third Artillery, to Union, S. C., with instructions to the commanding officer, on its arrival at Union, to send an officer and 8 enlisted men to Gowdersville, Union County; the battery, with its detachment at Gowdersville, to return on the 11th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer, Columbia, S. C., was ordered to send Battery H, Third Artillery, to Sumter, S.C., with orders to return on the 11th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer, Edgefield, S. C., was ordered to send a company to each of the following places, viz: Shaw's Mill, Richardsonville, and Liberty Hill, and detachments of an officer and 12 men each to Rich Spring and Leesville, Lexington County, S. C., to arrive at their places of destination by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer, Yorkville, S. C., was ordered to send a detachment of an officer and 12 enlisted men to Rock Hill, S. C., to arrive there by the 4th of November, with orders to return on the 8th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicin ty. The commanding officer, Greenville, S. C., was ordered to send an officer and ten enlisted men to Sullivan's Factory, S. C., to arrive there by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding office Newberry, S. C. was ordered to send an officer and 12 enlisted men to Prosperity, Newberry County, to arrive there on the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer, Blackville, S. C., was ordered to send a company to Barnwell, and detachments of an officer and from ten to fifteen enlisted men each to the following places: Midway and Buford's Bridge, to arrive at their places of destination by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer, Bennettsville, S. C., was ordered to send detachments of an officer and from ten to fifteen enlisted men each to Brownsville and Red Bluff, Marlborough County, S. C., to arrive

at their places of destination by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer, Winnsborough, S. C., was ordered to send a detachment of an officer and ten enlisted men to Ridgeway, S. C., to arrive there by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer, Lancaster, S.C., was ordered to send an officer and twelve enlisted men to Waxhaw, to arrive there by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the The commanding officer, Marion, S. C., was ordered to send an officer and eight enlisted men to Mar's Bluff, to arrive there by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer, Laurensville, S. C., was ordered to send First Lieut. William A. Miller, Eighteenth Infantry, and from twelve to fifteen enlisted men to Clinton, Laurens County, S. C., to arrive there by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer, Allendale, S. C., was ordered to send an officer and ten enlisted men to Milletts, Barnwell County, to arrive there by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer, Camden, S. C., was ordered to send an officer and eight enlisted men to Red Hill, S. C., to arrive there on the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer, Abbeville, S. C., was ordered to send detachments of an officer and ten enlisted men each to Lowndesville and Greenwood, S. C., to arrive at their places of destination by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity.

November 1, 1876. The commanding officer, Columbia, S. C., was ordered to send Battery I, Fourth Artillery, on the 3d of November to Timmonsville, Darlington County, S. C., with instructions to send, on the 6th of November, a detachment of an officer and ten enlisted men to Lynchburg, Sumter County, and an officer and twelve enlisted men to Darlington, to reach there on the 6th of November; the battery with its detachments to return on the 11th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer, Cainhoy, S. C., was ordered to send Second Lieut. William B. Wheeler, Eighteenth Iufantry, and eight enlisted men, on the 6th of November, to Muster House, Christ Church Parish, provided the roads were passable, with orders to return on the 8th of November. The commanding officer, Summerville, 8 C., was ordered to send detachments to the following-named places, viz: an officer and twenty enlisted men to Beaufort, S. C.; an officer and ten enlisted men to Adams Run, Colleton County; an officer and ten enlisted men to John's Island; an officer and ten enlisted men to Strawberry Ferry, in Saint John's Berkley Parish, Charleston County; and, if possible, a small detachment to James Island. The detachments to arrive at their places of destination by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the He was also ordered to have the remainder of his command available (after leaving a sufficient guard at Summerville) in the city of Charleston during the day of the election, November 7.

3d. The commanding officer, Columbia, S. C., was ordered to send Battery F, Third Artillery, on the 4th of November to Greenwood, Abbeville County, S. C., with orders to return on the 11th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity. The commanding officer,

Abbeville, S. C., was ordered to send a detachment to Calhoun's Mill, in place of Greenwood. The commanding officer, Summerville, S. C., was ordered to send an officer and 8 enlisted men to Walterborough, Colleton County, to reach there by the 6th of November, with orders to return on the 9th of November, provided quiet prevailed in the vicinity.

4th. The commanding officer, Newberry, S. C., was ordered to send a small detachment to Chappell's Depot for the election. The commanding officer, Marion, S. C., was ordered to send a detachment to Rock Hill in place of Mar's Bluff. First Lieut. J. A. Fessenden, Fifth Artil-

lery, at Madison, Fla., was ordered to send a non-commissioned officer and 8 enlisted men to Monticello, Fla.

5th. The commanding officer, Yorkville, S. C., was ordered to send a non-commissioned officer and 6 privates to Fort Mill, to remain until the 8th of November. The commanding officer, Chester, S. C., was ordered to send a non-commissioned officer and 6 privates to Rich Hill, with orders to return on the 8th of November. The commanding officer, Marion, S. C., was ordered to send a non-commissioned officer and 4 privates to Berry's Cross-Roads, with orders to return on the 8th of November. The commanding officer, Aiken, S. C., was ordered to send a detachment to Silverton for the election.

7th. The commanding officer, Columbia, S. C., was ordered to send an officer and a few enlisted men to Trenholm Station, with orders to

return the same evening.

9th. The commanding officer, Blackville, S. C., was ordered to send Lorain's Battery A, Third Artillery, by first procurable transportation to Charleston, S. C. Maj. J. M. Brannan, First Artillery, at Edgefield, S. C., was ordered to take Batteries D, H, and L, First Artillery, and one company of infantry from Edgefield, and proceed with them forthwith to Tallahassee, Fla. The commanding officer, Aiken, S. C., was ordered to take two companies, and proceed himself with them forthwith to Tallahassee, Fla. The commanding officers, Chester, Camden, Newberry, Unionville, and Timmonsville, S. C., were ordered to report

with their commands at Columbia, S. C.

10th. The commanding officers, Easby's Station and Seneca City, S. C., were ordered to return with their commands to Atlanta, Ga. commanding officer, Greenville, S. C., was ordered to return with his command to Atlanta, Ga. The commanding officer at Oliver, Screven County, Ga., was ordered to send Battery D, Fifth Artillery, forthwith to Tallahassee, Fla. The commanding officer, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., was ordered to send Company B, Second Infantry, forthwith to Tallahassee, Fla. The commanding officer, Abbeville, S. C., was ordered to proceed at once with his company to Tallahassee, Fla. commanding officer, Aiken, S. C., was ordered to withdraw the company from Hamburg, S. C. Battery G, First Artillery, at Bennettsville, S. C., was ordered to Florence, S. C. The commanding officer, Allendale, S. C., was ordered to proceed at once with his company to Tallahassee, Fla. Battery B, Third Artillery, and Company I, Eighteenth Infantry, at Columbia, S. C., were ordered to Tallahassee, Fla. Battery L, Second Artillery, was ordered from Lancaster, S. C., to Chester, S. C. Battery F, Third Artillery, was ordered from Greenwood, Abbeville County, S. C., to Aiken, S. C. Lieut. Col. H. M. Black, Eighteenth Infantry, at Columbia, S. C., was authorized by the department commander (in case of necessity requiring speedy action) to give orders to the commanding officers at Yorkville, Winnsborough, Chester, Marion, and Laurens, S. C. Lieut. Col. H. M. Black, Eighteenth Infantry,

Columbia, S. C., was ordered to direct the companies of the Eighteenth Infantry at Laurens, Yorkville, and Cainhoy, S. C., and Battery D, Second Artillery, at Winnsborough; also, Battery L, Second Artillery, from Lancaster, S. C., en route to Chester, S. C., and Battery F. Third Artillery, en route from Greenwood, Abbeville, S. C., to Aiken, S. C., to

proceed to Columbia, S. C.

11th. The commanding officers at Aiken and Edgefield, S. C., were ordered with their commands to Columbia, S.C. Col. H. J. Hunt, Fifth Artillery, was ordered to direct Maj. C. L. Best, First Artillery, and his two batteries (Battery M, First Artillery, and Battery I, Third Artillery) from Blackville, S. C.; also, Battery G, First Artillery, on its arrival at Florence, to Charleston, S. C.

15th. Lieut. Col. H. M. Black, Eighteenth Infantry, Columbia, S. C.,

was directed to send two companies to Edgefield, S. U.

19th. The commanding officer, Tallahassee, Fla., was ordered to send Company A, Second Infantry, to Marianna, Fla., and Company F, Eighteenth Infantry, to Gainesville, Fla.

20th. The commanding officer, Columbia, S. C., was ordered to direct the detachment of Company K, Eighteenth Infantry, left at Laurens-

ville, S. C., to join its company at Columbia, S. C.

21st. First Lieut. J. A. Fessenden, Fifth Artillery, at Madison, Fla., was directed to proceed with his command and join the detachment at at Lake City, Fla., and to take command at that place.

25th. The commanding officer, Company A, Second Infantry, at Marianna, Fla., was ordered, after baving performed the special service

assigned him, to return to Tallahassee, Fla.
29th. First Lieut. Paul Roemer, Fifth Artillery, at Gainesville, Fla., was ordered to return with his command to Tampa, Fla., after the 5th of December.

December 4th, 1876. The commanding officer, Lake City, Fla., was ordered to return with his command to Saint Augustine, Fla., on the 8th of December.

7th. The commanding officer, Tallahassee, Fla., was ordered to direct

Battery D, Fifth Artillery, to return to Savannah, Ga.

The commanding officer, Tallahassee, Fla., was ordered to proceed with his whole command (except Company A, Second Infantry) to Columbia, S. C.

11th. The commanding officer, Gainesville, Fla., was ordered to return

with his command to Columbia, S. C.

15th. Orders of December 11, to commanding officer at Gainesville, Fla., were sent to him by telegraph, to Archer, Fla., to which place be had meantime gone with his command.

January 3d, 1877. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Company I, Second Infantry, was ordered to the quartermaster's

depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.

10th. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Batteries B, F, H, I, and K, Third Artillery, were ordered to return to their proper stations in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and Company A, permanent party general recruiting service, was relieved from duty in this department and ordered to return to its proper station, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

11th. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Capt. H. C. Corbin, Twenty-fourth Infantry, with Company O, permauent party general recruiting service, was ordered to return to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Company A, Second Infantry, was relieved from duty at Tallabassee, Fla., and ordered to return to Atlanta, Ga. Orders were issued

that the post of Nashville, Tenn., be discontinued.

24th. Company K, Eighteenth Infantry, was ordered from Columbia, S.C., to Greenville, S.C. The commanding officer, Columbia, S.C., was ordered to direct the detachment of Company D, Eighteenth Infantry, at Yorkville, S.C., to join its company at Columbia, S.C.

27th. Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, was ordered from Columbia

to Spartanburg, S. C.

30th. Company D, Second Infantry, was relieved from duty at Edge-field, S. C., and ordered to Atlanta, Ga. In accordance with instructions from the War Department, Company E, Second Infantry, was ordered from Atlanta, Ga., to Ellijay, Gilmer County, Ga., to assist the civil officers of the government. The commanding officer, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., was ordered to send two officers and twenty-five enlisted men to Bockmart, Polk County, Ga., to assist United States civil officers, in accordance with existing orders.

31st. Company H, Second Infantry, was relieved from duty at Colum-

bia, S. C., and ordered to Atlanta, Ga.

February 2d, 1877. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Batteries D, H, I, L, and M, First Artillery, were ordered to their former stations in the Division of the Atlantic, and Battery B, First Artillery, and Batteries D and L, Second Artillery, were ordered to proceed to the Washington arsenal, Washington, D. C.

3d. The commanding officer, Columbia, S. C., was ordered to send an officer and ten enlisted men to encamp at Greensborough, N. C., to protect United States internal-revenue officers, in accordance with existing

orders.

13th. The commanding officer, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., was ordered to send a company of the Second Infantry to Ellijay, Gilmer County, Ga., for service in giving protection to the United States civil officers.

19th. Company G, Second Infantry, was relieved from duty at Colum-

bia, S. C., and ordered to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

21st. The commanding officer, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., was ordered to send two officers and twenty enlisted men to Ducktown, Polk County, Tenn., to protect the United States civil officers in the performance of their duties.

March 24th, 1877. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Company I, Second Infantry, was relieved from temporary duty at the Jeffersouville depot, and ordered to return to McPherson Barracks, At-

lanta, Ga.

29th. The commanding officer, Greensborough, N. C., was ordered to return with his detachment to Columbia, S. C. Companies E and H. Second Infantry, were relieved from duty at Ellijay, Gilmer County, Ga., and ordered to return to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

April 14th, 1877. Company K, Second Infantry, was relieved from duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., and ordered to McPherson Barracks,

Atlanta, Ga.

19th. Company O, Second Infantry, was relieved from duty at Aiken, 8. C., and ordered to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga. Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, was relieved from duty at Spartanburg, S. C., and ordered to Greenville, S. C. Company B, Second Infantry, was relieved from duty at Columbia, S. C., and ordered to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

20th. Battery I, Fifth Artillery, was relieved from duty at Fort Bar-

rancas, Fla., and ordered to Charleston, S. C.

21st. Pursuant to Special Orders No. 85, current series, Division of the Atlantic, Battery E, Second Artillery, at Baleigh, N. C., and Battery F, Second Artillery, at Morganton, N. C., were relieved from duty in this department, and ordered to Washington arsenal, Washington, D. C. Orders were issued that the post of Raleigh, N. C., be discontinued.

June 19th, 1877. By authority from these headquarters, the garrison of Key West Barracks, Key West, Fla., (Batteries G and H, Fifth Artillery,) went into summer camp at Tampa, Fla., distance about 220 miles.

26th. By authority from these headquarters, the garrison at Fort Barrancas, Fla., (Batteries B, L, and M, Fifth Artillery,) went into summer camp near Sellers's Station, Fla., 20 miles from Fort Barrancas, Fla., on the Pensacola Railroad.

28th. By authority from these headquarters, the garrison of Charleston, S. C., (Batteries E and I, and Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery,) went into summer camp at Summerville, S. C., 22 miles from Charles-

ton, on the South Carolina Railroad.

July 5th, 1877. Companies F and I, Eighteenth Infantry, were relieved from duty at Columbia, S. C., and ordered to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga. Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, was relieved from duty at Greenville, S. C., and ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn.

13th. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, the Second Regiment of Infantry left this department for the Division of the Pacific.

23d. The commanding officer, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., was ordered to send a company to Jeffersonville, Ind. The commanding officer, Columbia, S. C., was ordered to send at once two companies of the Eighteenth Infantry to Jeffersonville, Ind.

24th. The commanding officer, Fort Barrancas, Fla., was ordered to send Batteries B and M, Fifth Artillery, without delay, to Newport Barracks, Ky. The commanding officers, Greenville and Columbia, S. C., and Morganton, N. C., were ordered to proceed with their commands immediately to Washington, D. C. The commanding officers, Fort Johnson, N. C., and Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga., were ordered to proceed with their commands immediately to Baltimore, Md. The commanding officer, Summerville, S. C., was ordered to send Batteries E and I, Fifth Artillery, immediately to Baltimore, Md.

27th. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Companies B and H, Third Infantry, from the Department of the Gulf, arrived at Newport Barracks, Newport, Ky., for duty in this department. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Companies A, H, and I, Thirteenth Infantry, from the Department of the Gulf, arrived in

Louisville, Ky., for duty in this department.

28th. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Companies D, G, and I, Third Infantry, from the Department of the Gulf, arrived at Newport Barracks, Newport, Ky., for duty in this department. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Companies B, F, and K, Thirteenth Infantry, from the Department of the Gulf, arrived at Louisville, Ky., for duty in this department.

August 2d, 1877. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Batteries B and M, Fifth Artillery, and Companies D and I, Third Infantry, left Newport Barracks, Newport, Ky., for Pittsburgh, Pa.

3d. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Companies B, F, H, and K, Thirteenth Infantry, left Louisville, Ky., for Pittsburgh, Pa.

4th. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Companies B and G, Third Infantry, left Newport Barracks, Newport, Ky., for

Pittsburgh, Pa. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry, left Louisville, Ky., for Pittsburgh, Pa.

8th. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Company,

I, Thirteenth Infantry, left Louisville, Ky., for Indianapolis, Ind.

9th. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Company H. Third Infantry, left Newport Barracks, Newport, Ky., for Pittsburgh, Pa.

September 14th, 1877. Orders were issued that the post of Greenville, S.C., be discontinued.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. RUGER,

Colonel Eighteenth Infantry,

Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, Division of the Atlantic, New York City.

No. 9.—REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL IRWIN McDOWELL.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco, Cal., October 17, 1877.

SIE: I have the honor to report as follows concerning the service in this division since my last annual report:

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Movement of troops.

August, 1876.—In anticipation that, under the orders of the General of the Army, its services would be required against the hostile Sioux in the Department of the Platte, Company G, First Cavalry, left San Diego, Cal., August 18, and marched to Soledad Pass, then the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad, where the company remained until September 9, and then returned to its station.

September, 1876.—The headquarters and band of the First Cavalry left Benicia Barracks, California, September 16, 1876, for Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., in the department of the Columbia, to which station they had been transferred by Special Orders No. 127, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, series of 1876.

October.—Company D, First Cavalry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., October 4, 1876, on a tour of instruction, returning to the

post October 24, after a march of 336 miles.

January, 1877.—Companies C, F, H, and K, Fourth Artillery, returned to their stations in the harbor of San Francisco January 13, from detached service in the Department of the Platte. These companies had been absent out of the division since August 12, 1876. Company I, Twelfth Infantry, having been transferred from Alcatraz to Angel Island, per Special Orders No. 7, series of 1877, from these headquarters, left Alcatraz Island January 17, and reached its new station same day.

May.—Company D, First Cavalry, left the Presidio of San Francisco May 7, on a tour of instruction, returning May 31, after a march of 331

miles.

June.—Hostilities with the Nez Percé Indians having broken out in the Department of the Columbia, the following designated companies stationed in the department were placed under General Howard's orders and sent to join his command, via the following routes:

Company D, First Cavalry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, for

Boisé City, I. T., via Winnemucca and Camp McDermit, June 22.

Company I, First Cavalry, left Camp Halleck, Nev., for Biose City,

I. T., via Winnemucca and Camp McDermit, June 21.

Company C, First Cavalry, having been joined by Companies D and I, same regiment, left Camp McDermit, Nev., for Boisé City, I. T., under command of Major George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, June 30,

Company G, First Cavalry, left San Diego, Cal., June 27, for Boisé City, I. T., via Southern Pacific Railroad and Winnemucca.

Company B, at Angel Island, and F, Twelfth Infantry, at Alcatraz Island, Cal., left their stations en route to Fort Boisé, I. T., via Winnemucca, June 26, 1877.

July.—Battery B, Fourth Artillery, left the Presidio of San Francisco for Boisé, (equipped as cavalry,) July 3, 1877, via Winnemucca and

Camp McDermit.

Company D, Twelfth Infantry, left Camp Independence, Cal.. July 10, 1877, for Lewiston, I. T., via San Francisco and the Columbia River.

Companies C and L, Fourth Artillery, stationed, respectively, at the Presidio of San Francisco and Alcatraz Island, Cal., left the harbor of San Francisco for Lewiston, I. T., via Portland and Columbia River, July 13.

Besides the above enumerated troops pertaining to the Department of California, Companies H, Eighth Infantry, and C, Twelfth Infantry, stationed at Fort Yuma, (Department of Arizona,) were sent to report, via San Francisco and the Columbia River, to the commanding officer Department of Columbia, for operations in the field. They left Fort Yuma on the 8th of July.

The Second Infantry, transferred from the East to this division, was also ordered to report to the commanding officer Department of the Columbia, for field duty, and left San Francisco, en route to Lewiston,

I. T., on the 22d of July.

All these troops are yet in the field under General Howard's orders, Company D, Twelfth Infantry and Battery B, Fourth Artillery excepted, the latter having returned to its station, Presidio of San Francisco, on the 16th of August.

To replace Company C, First Cavalry, at Camp McDermit, Nev., Company I, Twelfth Infantry, left Angel Island, Cal., June 21, and arrived at

Camp McDermit June 25.

At the request of the commanding officer Department of the Columbia, Company A, First Cavalry, Camp Bidwell, Cal., was directed to proceed to Camp Harney, Oreg., for temporary duty. The company left Camp Bidwell, June 30, and arrived at Camp Harney on the 6th of July.

The post of Angel Island having been left without troops by the departure of the companies there stationed for field-service, and a riot being apprehended in the city of San Francisco, Company K, Twelfth Infantry, stationed at Fort Yuma, was ordered to that post, at which the company arrived on the 25th of July.

Troops were withdrawn from Benicia Barracks, Cal., garrisoned only by the headquarters and band of the First Cavalry, on the 16th of September, 1876, and from Camp Independence, Cal., July 10, 1877. movable property at these posts was transferred to other posts, where most needed, and Independence left in charge of a quartermaster's agent. The commanding officer Benicia 'Arsenal has volunteered to take charge of the property left at Benicia Barracks.

Company G, First Cavalry, has been transferred to the Department of the Columbia, and assigned to Fort Boisé, I. T., at which post the com-

pany has taken station on the 11th of October, 1877.

Company D, Twelfth Infantry returned from detached service in the Department of the Columbia, arriving at Angel Island, Cal., October 11, 1877, at which post the company is awaiting assignment to a new station.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

The general commanding this department being still absent with a large part of his command, beyond the geographical limits of his department, and having been actively engaged since June 15th last in pursuit of the hostile Nez Percés Indians, and unable, from the nature of the service, and the country through which he has been operating, to make his stated annual report, the following is given as the movements of troops within his command, exclusive of those operating with him, and concerning which he has sent in a preliminary and partial report, which is herewith, together with the reports of the chiefs of his staff, remaining at the permanent department headquarters.

The general being now on his way back, further reports may be expected from him, both as to his department generally and as to his operations in the pursuit of Joseph's band of the Nez Percés beyond the de-

partment lines.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

At the date of his last report the following was the distribution of the

troops of his command:

Alaska.—Post of Sitka, Companies A, G, and M, Fourth Artillery, Capt. John Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery, commanding; Fort Wrangle, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding.

Idako Territory.—Fort Boise, Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. George M. Downey, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding; Fort Lapwai, Company F, First Cavalry, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry,

Capt. David Perry, First Cavalry, commanding.

Washington Territory.—Fort Canby, Company D, Fourth Artillery, Capt. George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, commanding; Fort Colville, Company M, First Cavalry, Capt. Moses Harris, First Cavalry, commanding; Fort Townsend, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. George H. Burton, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding; Fort Vancouver, beadquarters Twenty-first Infantry, Companies D, E, H, and I, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. Evan Miles, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding; Vancouver Arsenal, detachment of ordnance, Capt. John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, commanding; Fort Walla Walla, Companies E, H, and L, First Cavalry, Capt. S. G. Whipple, First Cavalry, commanding.

Oregon.—Camp Harney, Company K, First Cavalry, Company A, Twenty first Infantry, Maj. John Green, First Cavalry, commanding; Fort Klamath, Company B, First Cavalry, Company F, Twenty first Infantry, Captain James Jackson, First Cavalry, commanding; Fort Stevens, Company E, Fourth Artillery, Capt. M. P. Miller, Fourth

Artillery, commanding.

PERMANENT CHANGES.

The changes contemplated in his former report were duly made.

Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. George M. Downey, stationed at Fort Boisé, transferred with Company A, Captain Collins, of same regiment, at Camp Harney, the change being completed in September, 1876. In obedience to Special Orders No. 126, of 1876, Military Division of the Pacific, the headquarters of the First Cavalry arrived in that department in September, 1876, and were established at Fort Walla Walla on the 20th of October following, having been detained in the mean time at Fort Vancouver. Capt. S. P. Jocelyu's Company B, of the Twenty first Infantry, was, in November, 1876, transferred from Fort Wrangle to Fort Stevens, its place at Fort Wrangle being supplied by the transfer of Company A, Fourth Artillery, Capt. E. A. Bancroft, from Sitka. In March last the object of its transfer to that post having been accomplished, the details of which are referred to in the report under the head of Fort Stevens, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, was relieved from duty at Fort Stevens and sent to Fort Walla Walla.

In view of the reduction of the garrison at Fort Walla Walla, by the detail of two companies for the occupation of the Wallowa Valley, and the probable detail of the only remaining company for field service near Lewiston, Idaho, Company H, of the Twenty-first Infantry, was transferred, in April last, from Fort Vancouver to the former post.

In accordance with General Orders No. 1, Division of the Pacific, current series, Companies A, G, and M, Fourth Artillery, were relieved from duty in Alaska in June last, and ordered respectively to Forts Townsend, Canby, and Stevens, which posts are now considered their stations, although the companies are in the field.

In obedience to General Orders No. 63, Adjutant General's Office, the Second Regiment of Infantry arrived in that department in July, and reported for duty at Lewiston, Idaho Territory, on the 29th of the month.

POSTS AND GARRISONS.

The following table shows the posts, their respective garrisons, and commanding officers at the date of last report:

Tabular statement of posts in the Department of the Columbia, showing their respective garrisons and commanders, August 31, 1877.

Posts.	Number of companies.	Garrisons.	Commanders.
Fort Boisé, Idaho Fort Canby, Wash Fort Colville, Wash Camp Harney, Oreg Fort Klamath, Oreg Fort Stevens, Oreg Fort Stevens, Oreg Fort Vancouver, Wash Vancouver Arsenal, Wash Fort Walla Walla, Wash	1 9 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	*A, %1st Inf *D, 4th Art; G, 4th Art *M, 1st Cav; K, %1st Inf *E, 1st Cav; F, %1st Inf *F, 1st Cav; G, %1st Inf *E and M, 4th Art *A, 4th Art; C, %1st Inf. *D, E, and I, %1st Inf. ataf, and band, %1st Iuf. Detectment of Ordance *E, H, and L, 1st Cav; B and H, %1st Inf.; field, staff, and band.	Capt. M. Harris, 1st Cav. Msj. John Green, 1st Cav. Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav. Capt. D. Perry, 1st Cav. Capt. M. P. Milier, 4th Art.
Temperary post. Lewistown, Idaho		†D, 19th Inf	Col. F. Wheaton, 2d Inf.

^{*} Absent from post on detached service against hostile Indiana.
† Casually in department for service against Indiana.
† In the field against Indiana.

§ Attached at Fort Lapwai.

GAINS AND LOSSES.

The following tabular statement will show, as nearly as possible with the necessarily incomplete returns received, the gains and losses of the command during the past year:

			G▲	IN.							1.088	•			
	e, by		Enl	isted	l me	b.		officers,			Enlis	ted me	D.		
Months.	officers, &co.		epot.					~9	Di	echarg	ed.				
	Commin.joned trausfer,	By transfer, &co.	Recruits from depot.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	From desertion.	Aggregate.	Commissioned fransferred,	Expiration of service.	For disability.	For other causes.	Transferred.	Died.	Deserted.	Aggregate.
S-ptember, 1876 November, 1876 November, 1876 Iweember, 1876 Iweember, 1877 February, 1877 March, 1877 April, 1877 Jue, 1877 Jue, 1877 August, 1877 August, 1877 August, 1877	17 14 9 3 5 5 3 3 38	53 60 58 1 1 2 25 30 37 361	13 10 18 12 3 7 23 8 5 2	3 2 2 2 4 17	3 8 5 5 6 4 6 4 3	4 2 2 1 2 4 5 4 2 3	93 94 94 91 11 16 39 50 62 45 405	9 11 6 1 4 5 8 4	24 12 20 22 17 21 33 6 8 9	4 1 1 3 2 1 	5 3 3 2 4 2 6 4 1 33 4	36 23 41 1 25 2 32 38 2	1 1 20	5 2 8 2 1 2 15 6 1	79 555 79 29 26 26 26 23 55 106
Total	94	626	102	32	45	29	930	49	173	16	67	200	23	47	575

^{*} Returns for June, July, and August incomplete.

FIELD MOVEMENTS, SCOUTS, ETC.

The movements of the troops of this department for the past year are shown in the table hereto appended, marked "A."

Early in September, 1876, information was received that Joseph, with his band of Nez Percés, had appeared in the Wallowa Valley, and demanded the surrender of two men, McNall and Finley, accused of killing one of his Indians, and threatened, in case this demand was not complied with, to destroy the farms of the settlers therein, giving them a week's time to decide. Upon receipt of this intelligence, the commanding officer at Walla Walla was at once directed to send one company of cavalry to the scene of the difficulty; and Company E, First Cavalry, Lieut. A. G. Forse commanding, was at once dispatched. He had an interview with Joseph, which resulted in withdrawing his demand and threats, and a promise on the part of the military authorities that they would use their endeavors to bring the accused men before the civil authorities for trial. The command returned to its station the last of September.

In May last, on account of the apparent restlessness of the so-called Columbia River bands of Indians, and in anticipation of the trouble that might occur, Companies D and I, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. Robert Pollock commanding, were ordered to Wallula, where they went into camp and remained until the commencement of hostilities in Idaho, when they were at once transferred to the scene of active operations.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS, MAY 15, 1877.

The distribution of the troops of this command at the commencement

of the Nez Percés hostilities is shown by the roster of troops, dated May 15, 1877, appended, and marked "B."

During the active operations in this department Lewiston has been the depot of supplies for troops in the field, and Major Weeks, quarter-

master, has been placed in charge.

August 27, orders were issued making a military district of Eastern Washington Territory, north of the Snake River, and Northern and Middle Idaho, and placing Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, in command. His headquarters are now at Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory.

The Second Infantry, transferred to this division by orders from the War Department, arrived at Lewiston, July 29. It at once proceeded, in accordance with instructions from the department commander, to the vicinity of the Spokane River. The regiment has since returned, and five companies have taken station at Fort Lapwai, two near Mount Idaho, two near the Spokane River Falls, and one at Fort Colville.

The two principal events in the Department of the Columbia have

been.

First, the abandonment of Alaska by the military authorities. was done under the orders of the Secretary of War of April 10, 1877, and the entire command withdrawn on the 14th of June, 1877, arriving on the Columbia in time to be used in the operations against the hostile Nez Percés.

Second, the operations against a portion of the Nez Percés. In my last annual report I referred to these Indians, and said:

I ask especial attention to the condition of affairs among a portion of the Nez Percés Indians, and trust some suitable measures may be taken at an early day by the proper department to adjust them.

This condition was set forth in a paper forwarded by General Howard to the division headquarters, June 11, 1876, and forwarded thence to you. General Howard recommended the creation of a commission to adjust the matter in question, and one was instituted by the Department of the Interior, consisting of D. H. Jerome, esq., General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., William Stickney, esq., A. C. Barstow, esq., and Maj. H. C. Wood, assistant adjutant-general.

The commission duly made their report, and the following instructions

were given:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, March 7, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated the 6th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon the subject of the removal of Joseph's band of Nez Percés Iudians from the Wallowa Valley to the Nez Percés reservation in Idaho, under the control of Agent Monteith.

The recommendation of the Commissioner has the approval of this department, and I have the honor to request that the commanding officer of the troops in the Wallowa Valley be instructed to aid the Indian Office in effecting the removal of the Indians named to the Nez Percés agency.

The extract from the letter of Agent Monteith mentioned by the Commissioner is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES T. GORHAM, Acting Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, D. C., March 6, 1877.

SIR: I have the horor to submit herewith, for the information of the War Depart ment, an extract copy of a letter from John B. Monteith, United States Indian agent for the Nez Percés Indians, giving a detailed statement of his efforts to induce Joseph

and his band of f llowers to abandon the Wallowa Valley and settle upon the Nez Percés reservation in Idaho.

If Joseph can be induced to surrender his claims to this valley and settle down into reactal habits upon the Nez Percés reservation, by yielding to him the privilege of an annual visit of four to six weeks in the Im-na-hab Valley for hunting and fishing, I see no ejection to granting such a favor, and have so advised Agent Monteith this day. The sent has been advised, however, that Joseph and his followers must obtain from him a pass to make this visit, or before absenting themselves from the reservation for any purpose, and at the same time agree not to molest settlers in the Imnahah Valley or prefere with their vested rights.

I fully concur in the views of Agent Monteith, that steps having been commenced in the removal of Joseph and his band, he should be made to realize that there can be to peace for him until he yields to this reasonable request of the government. To we're that end, and to secure it promptly and successfully, I have the honor to recom-mend that the honorable the Secretary of War be requested to issue the necessary inructions to the officer in command of the troops who were to be sent to occupy the Wallowa Valley, as contemplated in my report of the 6th of January last, upon this object, to aid this department in the execution of some efficient plan for their peaceful

removal to the Nez Percés agency. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. SMITH, Commissioner.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT NEZ PERCÉS INDIANS Lapwai, Idaho, February 9, 1877.

Sir: In accordance with instructions contained in department letter, dated January & 1-77, marked "L," I notified Joseph of the wish and purpose of the government in regard to him, his band, and all bands of roving Indians living off of reservations.

I sent "Reuben," (head chief and brother-in-law of Joseph), "James Reuben," on of Renben,) "Whis-tas-ket," (Joseph's father-in-law,) and "Captain John" to Joseph's camp, to talk with him and try to persuade him and his band to come on the nerve without any further trouble.

The four Indians named above as messengers to Joseph are Nez Percés, and friends of Joseph. The first night they spent with him James Rouben informed Joseph and his people as to the nature of their visit, and of the wish and purpose of the government in regard to him. his band, as d other like bands of roving Indians.

The four reasoned with and counseled them to come on the reserve without any further opposition, and take good farms. Joseph made no reply until the next day, when he spoke as follows:

I have been talking to the whites many years about the land in question, and it is the country they claim belonged to my father, and when he died it was given to me and my people, and I will not leave it until I Am rompelled to."

inhers of the Indians expressed themselves in the same manner. "Reuben" tried and to persuade them to give up and cone on the reserve, but they persisted in Beir refusal.

There were present in the lodge where the council was held about forty Indians, and afteen outside, which is the strength of the band who claim Joseph as their chief.

There are other bands of Indians living on Salmon and Snake Rivers, who also nface to move to reservations, and will not so remove, probably, until forced to do so.

I think, from Joseph's actions, he will not come on the reserve until compelled to. He has said so much to the Indians who have moved on the reserve, calling them cowards, ar, that he would be lowering himself in his own estimation, as well as in that of the immediate followers, did he not make some show of resistance. By making such resistance, he could say to the other Indians, "I was overpowered, and did not some of my own choice," in case he is forced on the reserve.

When the four left them to return to the agency, Joseph and band were making preparations to go into the mountains near the "Wallowa" on a hunting excursion. If they could be induced to come on the reserve, with the understanding that they would be allowed to go to the Im-na-hah four or six weeks annually, for the purpose of bunting and fishing, would the department so agree? So far as I am aware, there are an ettlers in that valley—i.e., "Im-na-hah Valley"—and as the only way it can be satured is on horseback, over the mountains, I think it will be a long time before any stilers go there. The Im-na-hab River empties into the Snake River, and is a great mimon-fahing resort of the Indians. I think the commissioners who were here last all would have been willing to have agreed to recommend that said fishing resort be perved as a fishing-ground for the Indians, had Joseph shown a willingness to come of the reserve.

I have given Joseph until April 1, 1877, to come on the reserve peaceably. They can come one time just as well as at another, having nothing to hinder them in moving.

I have gone as far as my instructions of the 6th ultimo will warrant, and now I

respectfully ask for further instructions.

If the department intends to compel Joseph to comply with its wishes, I would recommend that the officer in command of the troops who are to occupy Wallows Valley, in the interest of peace, be instructed to call on Joseph and inform him that unless he goes on the Nez Percés reserve on or before April 1, 1877, he will be forced to do so by the soldiers and also inform him that he must remain on the reserve, not leaving it without a pass from the agent at Lapwai. This would have a tendency to hurry him up and show him that the department is in earnest. If he is allowed to have his own way this time, it will only make him more stubborn in the future.

I have reserved enough land for them to locate on, and in the spring they could be

provided with agricultural implements as they need them.

One of the objections that is made by the Iudians in question, as well as the Indians at present on the reserve, is the occupation of so much good land in the Lapwai Valley by Mesers. Caldwell and Finley.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Very respectfully,

JOHN B. MONTIETH. United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. Q. SMITH, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully referred to the General of the Army for his views and recommendations. By order of the Secretary of War.

H. T. CROSBY, Chirf Clerk.

MARCH 8, 1877.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 13, 1877.

Official copy respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. I. McDowell, commanding Military Division of the Pacific, who will comply with the request of the Secretary of the Interior, the removal to be conducted by the agents of the Indian Bureau, the military authorities merely protecting and aiding them in the execution of their instructions.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA San Francisco, Cal., March 24, 1877.

Sir: I am directed by the division commander to send you, and I do so herewith, an official copy of a communication dated March 7, 1877, from the Department of the Interior to the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a letter, dated the 6th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon the subject of the removal of Juseph's band of Nez Percés Indians from the Wallowa Valley to the Nez Percés reservation in Idaho. under the control of Agent Montieth.

Accompanying the letter of the 6th is an extract from Agent Montieth's letter of

February 9, 1877.

The division commander desires your especial attention to the indorsement on the foregoing papers, dated Headquarters of the Army, March 13, 1877. This in connecin transmitting to you, through division headquarters, a copy of a communication dated the 6th of January, 1877, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the occupation by the military of the Wallows Valley, Oregon.

By the orders of January 13 given you by the General of the Army, you are to comply with the request of the superintendent of Indian Affairs in the interest of peace.

(The underlining is by the division commander).

By the indorsement of March 13, the action to be taken by the military is further

qualified as follows:

"The removal to be conducted by the agents of the Indian Bureau, the military authorities merely protecting and aiding them in execution of their instructions." (The

underlining is by the division commander.)

The division commander has examined the various papers transmitted from the headquarters of the Army, hereinbefore referred to, and it seems to him that the Indian Bureau anticipate possible, not to say probable, resistance to the demand on Joseph to

remove to the reservation. In fact, the case seems not unlike that of the recent diffi-city with the Sioux, which resulted in the war of last year against those Indians.

It is, therefore, of paramount importance that none of the responsibility of any step which may lead to hostilities shall be initiated by the military authorities. You are to acryny Wallows Valley in the interest of peace. You are to comply with the request of the Department of the Interior, as set forth in the papers sent you, to the extent only of merely protecting and aiding them in the execution of their instructions.

I am further to state, by the order of the division commander, that if, in your judgment, in taking away the cavalry company from Fort Harney, it is not now prudent to kave the post in charge of the company of infantry, he will send there the company of cavalry from Camp Bidwell; but as this will make it necessary to send up another company to replace the latter, and this from a great distance, requiring time and invelving expense, when the amount of the allotment for Army transportation is low, he wishes to avoid doing so if it is possible.

He desires to hear from you on this point. As this question of the removal of Joseph's band is a very delicate and important one, the division commander directs that it be done under your personal direction, if practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BRECK, Assistant Adjutant-General.

To the DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oreg.

April 14, 1877, the Secretary of the Interior sent to the War Department a copy of a letter of March 9, 1877, from Agent Montieth, detailing an interview had by him with "Ollicut," Joseph's brother, pertaining to the removal of the Nez Percés from Wallowa Valley to the Nez Percés reservation. This was referred, through division headquarters, to Headquarters Department of the Columbia, indorsed as follows:

> HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, April 26, 1877.

Official copy respectfully referred to the commanding general Department of the Columbia, through Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific. The General of the Army is of the opinion that the Indian Bureau should resolve to remove the Indians r not according to their interpretation of the treaty, and that the Army should only and them to execute the resolve when made.

E. D. TOWNSEND. Adjulant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco, May 5, 1877.

Respectfully transmitted to the commanding officer of the Department of the Columbia.

By command of Major-General McDowell.

J. C. KELTON,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENL. DIV. PACFIIC.

May 21st, General Howard telegraphed the following as the result, thus far, of the measures taken in compliance with the foregoing instruc-

> PORTLAND, OREGON, May 21, 1877.

Leturned Portland, evening 19th. Non-treaty Nez Percés constrained compliance with order of government. Thirty days allowed to gather scattered people and work. Location on reservation selected and agreed upon. Troops enough left in Taihity under commander Lapwai to enforce agreement case draw back. Some 500 manderers from Umacillas and Yakima agencies still roaming—would join hostiles the outbreak Told them at talk their own seeking government requirement they apon reservation. Please ask Agent Wilbur be designated by telegram. Indian larea co-operate with me for these Indians, as Agent Montieth has well done for the characteristics. her Perces. Wish one head. Wilbur best man every way.

May 22, General Howard made a full report of his action in the mat-

ter of Joseph's Nez Percés. This report was duly forwarded on its receipt to the headquarters of the Army, June 8, 1877.

June 15, General Howard reported the commencement of hostilities

by these Indians.

I am since informed that the immediate cause of this outbreak was different from that reported, and that instead of being a retaliation for a murder of one of their number, it was a deliberate act on the part of some Indian outlaws who had nothing to gain and all to lose by going on the reservation, and who "fired" the Indian heart by deliberate murders, and thus forced the chiefs to go with them. The latter, feeling that they were irretrievably compromised in the eyes of the whites by the dreadful acts of their people, threw themselves into the conflict, the commencement of which they had not sanctioned.

I submit herewith, in addition to General Howard's report, copies of all the telegrams and orders given and received by me bearing on the

subsequent operations, marked C.

After Joseph's defeat by General Howard on the 12th of July, there was no longer any question of other Indians joining the former; and the operations subsequently were the pursuit of a mere banditti, who certainly displayed great courage, energy, and enterprise, leading their pursuers many hundreds of miles over a most difficult country, but who were finally compelled to surrender unconditionally to Colonel Miles, Fifth Infantry, after a sharp and sanguinary engagement, on the 30th of September, not far from the British possessions, after all those who had been engaged in the murders of citizens at the commencement of hostilities had been killed.

General Howard is now on his way back to his department, with the troops of his command which he had taken from it, with the exception

of the cavalry, which had been sent back in advance.

The General of the Army having recently passed through the department, and directed the establishment of a new post on the Spokane River and the strengthening of the garrison of Fort Colville, the two companies of the Second Infantry (I and H), hereinbefore reported at camp near Spokane River Falls and the one at Fort Colville, were sent

to these stations in compliance with his instructions.

On the return of the troops under General Howard, it is proposed to station four (4) cavalry companies at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and six (6) companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, at Fort Vancouver. Forts Stevens, Canby, and Townsend are to be artillery posts; but one (1) company of the Twenty-first Infantry (C) will be stationed at Fort Townsend; Company E, (Miller's) Fourth Artillery, which has been a long time stationed at Fort Stevens, will be retained on its return from field-service in the Department of California, for assignment to a station in the harbor of San Francisco.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

I send herewith the report of the department commander of the De-

partment of Arizona, with its accompanying papers.

Much, if not all, of the friction heretofore existing in this department between its commander and his officers and the United States civil and Territorial officers will, I think, cease with the changes that have been made since my last report.

I send herewith, as bearing on this subject, a copy of a correspond-

ence with the present governor of the Territory, marked D.

I am obliged, at the risk of seeming importunate, to again say that I

think the interests of the service require that a post be established south of Tucson, as near the Mexican frontier as a good site can be obtained.

After much correspondence and no little misunderstanding between the company and the military authorities, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company have, under the authority from the War Department, built their road across the United States military reservation at Fort Yuma, and over the Colorado River at that place, and are now running their trains into Arizona.

I send herewith some extracts from reports of various officers, not that I entirely concur in all the views therein expressed, but because the subjects treated upon are of interest, and I think the General of the Army may the better see them in this way, than to have to search for them through the reports from which they are taken. (Marked E)

I send, also, the reports of the chief of the staffs departments at these

beulouarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, IRVIN McDOWELL.

Major General, Commanding Division and Department. The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U.S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

No. 10.

Norg.-Report of Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Department of the Columbia, not received in time to be printed in its proper place.

No. 10. A.—Report of Brig. General O. O. Howard of operations against the Nez Percés Indians.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, In the field, Cump Ebstein. Henry Lake, Idaho, August 27, 1877.

COLONEL: For the information of General McDowell, and to enable him to mention our operations in his annual report, I will furnish such brief account as I can during w active campaign. I would like the privilege of making a full and connected supplementary report embracing operations of other of my troops than those in this column after my return to my department. You already know the steps that were taken as required by orders to put renegade Nez Percés and other wandering bands of Indians upon their proper reservations.

My efforts in conjunction with Col. E. C. Watkins, the inspector of the Interior Department, and the Indian agents concerned were apparently completely successful on June 14th, the date of my arrival at Lapwai.

The Indians belonging to Joseph, from Wallowa, to White Bird, from Salmon River, and to Looking Glass, from the Clearwater, were then assembled near Cottonwood Creek, on the borders of the Lapwai Reserve. As they seemed to heitate at the last moment to fulfill the promises made to me thirty days before, I directed Capt. David Perry, First Cavalry, to send small detachment of men thither to observe and bring back report; detachment to start early the 15th. Meanwhile, just at dark, a citizen, Mr. L. P. Brown, gets a letter to me from Mount Idaho, expressing suspicious of Indians keeping faith.

Friday, June 15. The detachment having proceeded part of the way, returns at 12 a, with two Indians, much excited. They report four citizens on John Day's Creek killed. Murderers, three or four in number, had rushed into Indians' camp, and talked excitedly. White Bird mounted his horse, rode around and avowed that the Indians would not go on the reservation. I then go at once with the reporting Indians to Colonel Watkins, and Indian Agent Monteith, at Nez Percés agency. After examination, it seems to have been a private quarrel, according to Indian story. Colonel Watkins sends the head chief and Joseph's father-in-law immediately toward Indian camp. At 4.30 p. ni., these Indians, with Mr. West and Looking Glass's brother, returned with letters from Mount Idaho, one letter dated 7, the other 8 a. m. the same morning. These letters give detailed accounts of massacres already begun. Captains Perry's (F) and Trimble's (H) companies of the First Cavalry, that were by my direction already being prepared from first report of outbreak—these being the only cavalry within reach for the emergency—were dispatched without delay to the scenes of disturbance. They numbered 99 men. As Captain Perry had no officer with his company, unless he took the post quartermaster, Lieutenant Bomus, Lieutenaut Theller, Twenty-first Infantry, was detailed to his command. The troops marched all night, found the Indians gone from Cottonwood, so proceeded on to Grangeville, and thence, after an hour's rest, through the next night to the bead of White Bird Canon. Having made a forced march of upwards of 70 miles, with the loss of two nights' sleep, they came in sight of the Indian camp, a few miles below in the canon.

Assisted by eleven volunteers from Mount Idaho, Captain Perry proceeds at once to assault the Indians, that everybody expects are hastening with all speed to cross the Salmon. Unexpectedly the assault is not successful. The Indians turn the left flank of the command, and with more than double Perry's numbers force him to retire from his position and to return fighting all the way to Grangeville. His losses are 33 enlisted men and one commissioned officer, Lieutenant Theller, killed. This battle occurred, as I have indicated, the 17th of June. I refer to Captain Perry's report for a detailed account of the engagement. More than twenty people on Camas Prairie, White Bird Creek, and vicinity, had been reported as murdered, accompanied in several cases with horrible outrage, so that the terror and excitement in the whole community were extreme. This precipitated the encounter, and I have only high commendation for the conduct of Captain Perry and his officers for an effort that deserved better results. He remained with his remnant at Grangeville till re-enforced and re-supplied. Meantime at 5 p. m., June 15, I start my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant M. C. Wilkinson, to telegraph orders from Walla Walla, W. T., and to send dispatches to Wallowa by messenger, so as to concentrate at Lewiston a sufficient force to make the

Friday, June 22d, having assembled at Lapwai Whipple's (L) and Winters's (E) companies of cavalry, that had marched over 200 miles in 6 days, Pollock's (D), Eltonhead's (I), Miles' (E), Jocelyn's (B), Haughey's (H) companies of Twenty-first Infantry, and Miller's Company E, of Fourth Artillery, armed as infantry, making an effective force for the field of 227 men, I deemed it best to take the field at once in the company of the company o person, so as to operate carefully till the remainder of my troops could be concentrated

and brought up.

From the direction the Indians were taking, and from information, I saw the necessity of interposing some force at once between the renegade Nez Perces and the Weiser Indians. This was to be done by organizing a force at Boise City under Major Green, First Cavalry, and moving it to Weiser River. He was to draw his forces from Boise and Harney and looked to General McDowell for re-enforcement from the military division. Bendire's company, First Cavalry, was sent direct from Harney to the Weiser country and was in position on the 29th of June, in season to effect the object desired. The other troops, of which I shall hereafter speak, three companies of cavalry and three of infantry, were more slowly brought together from great distances, so that Green did not commence his northward march from Boise until the 10th of July. My immediate command arrives at Norton's ranch, 43 miles, the 23d of June. The 24th I immediate command arrives at Norton's ranch, 43 miles, the 23d of June. send Trimble's small company to re-enforce a few citizen families that were protecting themselves on State Creek by a temporary barricade. I hoped that this post at State Creek would check the Indians in that direction, serve to occupy their attention, preventing further outrages there and beyond, while I was moving on them more directly.

The 25th I moved my command by two routes to Johnson's ranch, some 4 miles from the head of White Bird Canon. The 26th with my whole force I make a reconnaissance

into the cafion and beyond Captain Perry's bartle-field

Captain Page, with some twenty volunteers from Walla Wulla, that had joined me at Lapwai, moved along the crest of the mountain-ridge on the right of White Bird Casion, till he came in sight of the country beyond the Salmon. He discovered and reported the enemy in force. After burying the dead found on the battle-field (Perry's) and in the ravines leading to the rear, we returned to camp.

June 27th and 28th marched to the crossing of the Salmon, about a mile and a half above the mouth of White Bird. The second force, Throckmort is M, Rodney's D, Bancroft's A, and Morris's G, companies of Fourth Artillery, and Burton's C, company Twenty-first Infantry, collected at Lapwai, here joined the advance, making in all an effective force of 400 men. In the afternoon Indians charged to the river, a brisk

skirmish ensued, after which they left the valley for the heights beyond.

The 29th Lieutenant Miller, First Cavalry, is sent with trains to Lapwai for supplies, and is escorted by Captain Perry's company and Page's volunteers returning home. The Salmon River is at this time high and the current very swift, so that it takes all day of July 1st to cross the command. Captain Trimble gets over opposite his position on State Creek. The evening of the 29th positive information is obtained

that Looking Glass, who, with his people, had stood aloof from the hostiles, had been femishing re-enforcements to them of at least twenty warriors, and that he proposed to join them in person with all of his people, the first favorable opportunity.

His grounds for cultivation lay near the month of the south fork of the Clearwater, apposed to be about 40 miles from our present position. With a view of preventing the completion of this treachery, I sent Captain Whipple, commanding his own and Winter's companies, and the Gatling guns, with instructions to make a forced march, suprise and capture this chief and all that belonged to him.

Captain Whipple made the march, finding it at least 10 miles longer than anticipated, and did not make his attack until next morning. With a short parley and a brisk dirmish the Indians escaped. Between six and seven hundred ponies were captured and the Indian lodges destroyed. The loss of the ponies and the attack unfortunately had the effect to give prompt re-enforcement to those who were fighting, and caused me

some disappointment.

Whipple's command the evening of the 1st of July reached Grangeville, where he received an order from me to march to Norton's ranch, on the Cottonwood, where Cap-

uin Perry's company, returning with supplies, was to join him the 3d.

The object of this movement was to meet the enemy and hold him in check should be anywhere attempt to recross the Salmon and turn upon my communications, which be would probably do as soon as I crossed and pursued him, since the report of Bendire's position kept him from going south, while my troops and those at State Creek hindered a return on the front and lett.

The 2d of July we ascended the mountain after forming junction with Captain Trim-ble's command, now consisting of his own company and McConville's twenty volunteers. Another small company of mounted volunteers under Captain Hunter had joined me from the vicinity of Dayton, W. T. The ascent was by a blind trail, exceedingly steep and difficult, and rendering a march of not more than 10 miles equivalent to three times

much on an ordinary road.

A beavy rain followed by thick clouds so impeded the command that several packnules were killed by rolling down the mountain, and the greater part of two days spent in completing the ascent. Several caches of Indian supplies were found about half way up and destroyed. Abundant Indian trails showed which way the enemy had gone, viz. toward our right. The first destination, whether by Canoe Encampment to Snake country, or to one of the lower crossings of the Salmon, is yet uncertain. Beside finishing the march the 3d of July, a reconnaissance is made by Lieutenant Fletcher, my ad-de-camp, for 10 miles.

The 4th we reached the vicinity of Rocky Canon. Here news is brought me that the comy, probably part of his force joining Looking Glass, had recrossed the Salmon and turned back, crossing my communication beyond Norton's; that Captain Whipple had sent out Lieutenant Rains and ten men in advance of his own reconnaissance on the d; that Rains, with the ten brave men, had been ambushed and all killed; that

there was also fighting on this day when the couriers left.

I sent Hunter's and McConville's volunteers immediately by the way of Rocky Comon to re-enforce Whipple's, now Perry's, command; the latter having reached Cot-

wawood one day later than expected.

Captain Whipple had made a prompt and gallant movement toward Lapwai, secreting in bringing in the supplies with Perry's escort in safety, though surrounded by 300 Indians. It was the next day after the arrival of Captain Perry that 17 citi-Fos (volunteers), having started of their own accord from Mount Idaho to re-enforce the cavalry, were attacked by the Indians en route, losing their captain and several men killed and wounded, not far from Norton's. Complaint has been made that our thops were slow in going to their rescue. Captain Perry, whose gallantry at the White Bird battle is undenied, has demanded a court of inquiry. I shall receive the dicial reports and the investigation of the court, and will forward them as the best roord and judgment. I may say, however, that reasonable caution under the circum-

stances, in the presence of a superior force of the enemy, was to be expected.

The reason I did not cross my whole force immediately at Rocky Canon was that I believed from the reports that the enemy was making only a raid, and that his main camp, with women, children, and plunder, was yet on or near the Suake River. Therefore I deemed it best, with my foot-men and Trimble's company, to pursue his

main trail.

The 5th of July brought us to Craig's Ferry, where it became evident that all the indians had passed back and taken the trail toward the Cotton wood, 16 miles distant. At first I hoped by a prompt crossing to join Perry and throw my whole force upon the enemy before he could reach the Clearwater or pass my front to Wallowa, if such were his intention; but having no boats, a raft had been constructed from the timber of a cabin near the ferry.

Our first attempt the morning of the 6th to cross the river, here a perfect torrent, but as our raft, which tumbled down the rapids at a swift rate, with all on board, for

three or four miles.



About this time by Indian couriers I ascertained that the enemy had already passed from the Cottonwood to the Clearwater, so that my shortest line was to turn back via White Bird Canon. That evening we again ascended the mountain, making six (6)

miles by dark.

The evening of the 8th my head of column had reached Grangeville. Here McConville, who after a visit to Norton's had escorted the wounded volunteers to Mount Idaho, reorganized by forming a battalion consisting of his own, Hunter's, and the Mount Idaho companies. He had proposed to me in writing to make a reconnaisance in force toward Kamiah, and now made report.

He said: "We occupy a strong position six (6) miles from Kamiah, on a hill, where we

can see the enemy near the Clearwater, three or four miles further from Kamish."

I resolved upon this information to take Whipple's route to Looking Glass's camp via Jackson's Bridge, with the hope of taking the enemy in reverse.

About twenty volunteers were sent directly to McConville, and he was urged to hold

steadily where he was until I could get into position. This he did until the 11th July,

when the volunteers left their position and went to Mount Idaho.

The 9th of July (the cavalry from Norton's having joined us the evening before), I proceeded four (4) miles beyond Jackson's Bridge, and here waited one day for the infantry and artillery, a portion of which was still en route from the Salmon. companies of Miller's and Miles's batalions made a march from the evening of the 9th to the evening of the 10th of 38 miles, without halt, being assisted in part by a few wagons, and rejoined me.

The next day, the 11th, we marched from this camp at 7 a.m., following the ridge between the forks of the Clearwater.

About twelve o'clock my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Fletcher, discovers the enemy in

a deep ravine near mouth of Cottonwood Creek.

Numbers of horses and a few Indians are seen. I sent Captain Trimble's company, accompanied by an aid-de-camp, to watch toward the front and right, while I rode to the bluff at the left, and saw plainly the hostiles, who, judging from their motions, had

just discovered our approach.

By one o'clock a howi zer, maneuvered by Lieutenant Otis, Fourth Artillery, and two Gatling guns were firing toward the masses of Indians below. They were running their horses up the South Fork on both banks near the river, and driving their stock as fast as possible beyond our range. In ten minutes it was impossible to reach them longer, owing to the craggy mountain shores back of and close by the river border. My guide, Mr. Chapman, assures me that they can escape only by a cañon on my left, which makes a small enclay with the river and leads toward my year. which makes a small angle with the river and leads toward my rear.

The next bluff in that direction was beyond a deep and rocky transverse ravine perpendicular to this canon. I instantly order my howitzer battery and Gatling guns, supported by Winters's cavalry, to go thither with all speed.

Around the head of the ravine our distance was over a mile, the enemy having less than a third to go, so we found him dismounted and in position already on our approach, beyond the second bluff, while some thirty or forty mounted Indians galloped just beyond range to compass my left. For a few minutes I feared the result of this attempt, when just in time Major Mason, I wenty-first Infantry, department inspectorgeneral, appeared close by with Burton's company of infantry, having anticipated my order (at every juncture Major Mason thus has supplemented my efforts). This company deploying to the right enabled Winters to take care of his left. Firing now became very brisk. My line was extended to the left by the cavalry and to the right by the infantry and artillery battalions, gradually refusing my flanks until the whole was enveloped. Four hundred men held a line of two miles and a half in extent. My main pack-train had passed by this position. A small train with a few supplies was on the road nearer us.

The Indian flankers by their rapid movement struck the rear of the small train, killed two of the packers, and disabled a couple of mules loaded with howitzer ammunition. The prompt fire from Perry's and Whipple's cavalry saved the ammunition from capture. I had previously sent an orderly to conduct the trains within my lines; the fierce onset of the Indians requiring greater haste, Lieutenaut Wilkinson, aid-de-camp, being sent, brought in the trains under cover of Rodney's (artillery) and Trimble's

(cavalry) companies.

The enemy manifests extraordinary boldness, planting sharp-shooters at available points, making charges on foot and on horseback with all manner of savage demonstra-These attempts are successfully resisted at every part of the line. At 3.30 p. m. a spirited counter-charge is made on the right, down into a ravine, by Companies H, (Haughey's), D (Pollock's), E (Miles's), and B (Jocelyn's), Twenty-first Infantry; A, and part of E, Fourth Artillery, participating. Captain Miles, commanding the infantry battalion, supported by Captain Miller's artillery battalion led in this charge. Captain Bancroft, Fourth Artillery, and Lieutenant Williams, Twenty-first Infantry were wounded about this time. A number of Indians were killed and several wounded in this charge, and the ravine cleared.

Captain Miller a little later led a second charge near the center, Burton, Haughey, Elonhead, and Winters with their companies participating. Lieutenant Wilkinson, ud-de-camp, by my direction, meanwhile, led a demonstration on the right, using artillery and infantry and every available man from the cavalry, horse-holders, orderies, extra-duty men, and train. Lieutenant Fletcher, acting aid-de-camp, also using a howitter at this and at several other times during the battle, did effective service by ledging shells within the enemy's barricade.

Miller's charge gained the ridge in front and secured the disputed ravine near Winter's left. Further spasmodic charges on the left by the enemy were repelled by Perry's and Whipple's cavalry, dismounted, and Morris's artillery, Company G. Yet a few Indian sharp-shooters managed to so annoy every man who approached the spring, our water-supply, that in spite of our successful charges matters were not very bright at dark. During the night stone barricades and rifle-pits were constructed by ourselves and the enemy. At daylight the 12th every available man was on the line. I directed that food should be cooked and coffee made at the center and carried to the front, but we had first to get complete possession of our spring, as sufficient water was not secured in the night. This was executed by Captains Miller and Perry, using Lieutenant Otis's battery, supported by Rodney's company. The sharp-shooters were driven from their hiding places and the spring secured against recapture. As soon as every man had been provided with food, I directed that the artillery battalion be withdrawn entirely from the lines, thin though they were already, and that the lines be held by the infantry and cavalry battalions. It may be remembered that the number of the Indian warriors and the number of men that I could put on the line were about equal, owing to the fact that with us a large number are necessarily absorbed in holding the horses and in performing extra duty.

performing extra duty.

Captain Miller withdrew his battalion at about 2.30 p. m. (the time I had selected), and was preparing to execute this movement, viz, to push out by the left flauk, pieroing the enemy's line just left of the center, cross his barricaded ravine, then face suddenly to the right and charge, striking the Indian position in reverse, assisting himself

by a howitzer.

As he was about to move, a dust appeared in the distance beyond the Indians' position. Our glasses revealed it as an expected supply-train, escorted by Captain Jack-win's company, B, of the First Cavalry. Immediately the artillery battalion is sent to rest the new comers. With a little skirmishing and delay of an hour, the train was brought in, in asfety.

blunght in, in safety.

Major Keeler, of General McDowell's staff, accompanies the escort and brings us cheering words from his general. His subsequent generous aid will not be forgotten. Then at once Captaiu Miller, instead of returning to our position with the train, is marching slowly in column by the right flank toward us; when just at the right point be faces quickly to the left, moves steadily for nearly a mile across our front, and charges the enemy's position. The usual attempt to double his left is made by the ludians, when a reserved company (Rodney's) in Miller's rear deploys and flanks the flankers. For a few minutes there is stubborn resistance at the enemy's barricades. Then the whole line gives way. Immediately the pursuit is taken up by the infantry and artillery and Winters's cavalry company, dismounted, and the remaining cavalry as one as they can saddle and mount. Captain Jackson's company, just arrived, followed the Gatling gun in support at a trot as far as the bluff overlooking the river. The howitzers are brought to the same point with Trimble's company and shot and shell poured into the retreating masses of Indians and ponies.

They are closely pursued through the ravines into the deep casion, thence to the nver, over rocks, down precipices, and along trails almost too steep and craggy to traverse. The footmen pursued them to the river opposite the Indian camp. The niver being too deep and rapid for the men to ford, they here waited for the cavalry

under Captain Perry.

The cavalry worked its way as rapidly as it could from its position on the left down the rugged mountain steeps to the deep ford, and crossed slowly into the Indian Amp. and was strongly posted beyond it while the Gatling guns and the howitzers, near which I was observing, were doing their best to reach the Indians, who were decing in every direction up the heights to the left of Cottonwood Creek and beyond the Clearwater.

At this time (about 5 p. m.), I was following up the movement, descending a steep trail, when about half way down the mountain side I discovered a number of the warriors apparently returning toward their camp from the Cottonwood ravine, at least 3 miles from us. I warned Captain Perry, and directed him to immediately carry

over the foot-men with his horses.

While doing this, time was consumed, and the Indians had turned eastward, crossed

the Cottonwood Cafion, and under cover of a transverse ravine got well in advance of the cottonwood Cafion, and under cover of a transverse ravine got well in advance of the cottonwood Cafion, and under cover of a transverse ravine got well in advance of the cottonwood Cafion, and under cover of a transverse ravine got well in advance of the cottonwood Cafion, and under cover of a transverse ravine got well in advance of the cover

The Indian camp abandoned in haste had their lodges still standing filled with their effects, blankets, buffalo-robes, cooking utensils (food cooking on the fire), flour, jerked

beef, and plunder of all descriptions. The wounded and dead horses showed that our artillery had reached their camp. I reported at the time fifteen Indians killed and a

large number wounded.

After that, 8 dead were found on their trail, of those who died from mortal wounds, making for this battle 23 warriors killed; and there were at least twice as many wounded. Twenty-three prisoners, warriors, and 17 women and children were subsequently secured in the pursuit. Our loss was 2 officers and 22 enlisted men wounded, and 13 killed.

I have denominated this battle of the 11th and 12th of July as the "Battle of the South Fork of the Clearwater." The Nez Percés fought with skill and the utmost obstinacy. Their numbers were about 300 warriors, aided by their women, who formed for them a substantial reserve. My force engaged amounted, in effectives, to 400. The conduct of our troops, officers and men, during this battle, could not have been betfor them a substantial reserve. ter. No man was seen to leave his post of duty from alarm, and the movements

were spirited and confident throughout.

The 13th, as soon as the battery could be brought down from the trail where it was obstructed and left at dark the evening before, the pursuit was resumed by all the troops, except Winters's company, which was to finish burying the dead and escort the wounded to Grangeville. As soon as we reach the heights above Kamiah, we see that the enemy's families, their stock and effects, are mostly across the Clearwater, about a mile above the ferry. We press down the trail as rapidly as possible, and move the advance in two columns at a trot to the place of crossing, Captain Jackson's company leading on the left road, and the rest of the cavalry on the right. When Jackson reached the river, the last warrior had gotten over and well up the other bank.

The Gatling guns and musketry were used profusely from our side, but with little apparent effect, except to increase the rapidity of the enemy's retreat. As Perry's and Whipple's cavalry were passing a high bluff, which was beyond the river, a brisk fire was opened by the enemy for a few minutes, throwing this cavalry into considerable confusion for a time, but without loss. We learned that the enemy had intended from behind barricades and natural cover to meet us near the river, but our resolute and rapid approach, after their defeat the day before, they could not withstand; so they jumped upon their skin rafts, already overloaded, and swam over, occasioning the loss of many of the supplies which their women had saved and brought off from their camp the day before. One enlisted man, only, was slightly wounded in the skirmish at the river.

The 14th was spent in reconnoitering. The 15th I started a column of cavalry with irtention of ascending the heights to the rear, as if en route to Lapwai, to move 20 miles down the Clearwater to Dunnwell's Ferry, and crossing there, to attempt to gain the trail to the rear of the Indians, as they were encamping in plain sight, not more than 4 miles from Kamiah. I had not proceeded more than 6 miles before the Indians began their retreat in good earnest along the Lo Lo trail. Therefore, leaving Captain Jackson with his company and a few volunteers who had just returned to me, to watch Dunnwell's Ferry, I returned to Kamiah and prepared at once to move my entire command over the river.

My own return was hastened by a request, said to be sent in from Joseph, asking on hat terms he could surrender. While I was talking with his messenger, not far from he river, a shot was fired from the enemy upon our picket near by. The messenger what terms he could surrender. the river, a shot was fired from the enemy upon our ploket near by. The messel himself and his family and some others subsequently surrendered, but not Joseph.

It was doubtless a ruse to delay our movements, but it did not affect them.

The 17th I sent Major Mason, of my staff, in command of the cavalry, Indian scouts, and McCohville's volunteers, to pursue the hostiles for two marches. The trail is exceedingly difficult, and passes mostly over wooded mountains, the woods being filled with fallen timber. This enables the Indians to form ambuscades with ease. Major Mason followed the enemy to within 3 miles of Oro Fino Creek; his scouts ran into the enemy's rear guard. Three of them were disarmed, and 1 wounded and 1 killed One of the control of killed. One of the enemy was killed, and 2 pack-animals captured. Having accomplished, as he believed, the object of his movement, and finding the trail unfit for action with the cavalry, where a small rear guard could easily throw them into confusion, he concluded it wise to return, so that, at 8 a. m. the 18th, the pursuing column returned to Kamiah. This really ended the campaign within the limits of my department.

I count some of the results as follows:

First. From Perry's battle, 17th June, all murders of citizens by the Indians imme-

diately cease, their attention being fully occupied by the troops.

Second. The hostiles are kept in constant motion. They are prevented from going southward; forced from the country between the Salmon and the Snake; their treacherous allies under Looking Glass deteated, and lodges destroyed, and 600 ponies captured.

Third. They are auticipated in their plans at Cottonwood, met by troops at every point, and finally, by our forced marching on inner lines, brought to battle and defeated with loss.

Fourth. They are then immediately pursued, and faintly attempt to make a stand at Kimiah, on our side of the river, but again are driven, with loss of provisions and

morale.

Fifth. They are then pressed beyond the river along the Lo Lo trail, their fightingfree having been reduced at least one-third, till it is certain that the main body of the murderous hostiles have departed for the "buffulo country" and the Department of the Columbia freed from their presence.

This completes the first period of the campaign against the hostile Nez Percés.

SECOND PERIOD.—Campaign without the Department.

My first plan, which I commenced the morning of July 19 to execute, was to leave a mail garrise n at Kamiah, proceed with my fighting-force by the way of the Mullan road to Missoula, Mont., picking up twenty days' supplies at Lewiston en route. I believed that Major Green with his Boise force would arrive within a week, and sufficiently guard Camas Prairie and neighboring country against any small scouting parties that the hostiles might have left behind, and I knew, further, that Colonel Wheaton's regiment (Second Infantry) would reach Lewiston in season to keep everything quiet to the north and west among the discontented renegades of other trib's. I was half-way to Cold Spring with the cavalry—artillery and infantry being already there—when because came to me from Colonel Watkins and Mr. Monteith, the Indian inspector and sgent, that the Indians were turning back toward Kamiah; and soon after from the Hon. S. S. Fenn, that parties of Indians were burning houses along the North Fork of Clearwater; and from Captain Throckmorton, commanding at Kamiah, that they were threatening his position; a little later from James Sawyer, head chief of the Kanishs, that several hundred of his people's poules had just been stolen by the hos-Lien

I now know that the alarm was occasioned by a small observing party that had fol-. wed our cavalry on its return from the Lo Lo trail, and that the only mischief done by them was the stealing some of the Kamiah Indians' horses. But at the time, the excitement was too real to admit of my leaving the vicinity, till Green or Wheaton would arrive. I moved my command to Croesdale's farm on Camas Prairie, a point about quidistant from Norton's at the Cottonwood, from Rocky Canon on the Salpon, from Mount Idaho, and from the forks of the Clearwater, and only 16 miles from Kamiah here I waited gathering in my supplies.

Having modified my plan, I embodied it in General Field Orders No. 3, as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, IN THE FIELD,
"Camp A. Sully, Idaho T., July 23, 1877.

[General Field Orders No. 3.]

"I. The hostile Indians, according to the latest information, having retreated via the Lo Lo trail toward Montana Territory, leaving but a few families, supposably concealed in the rocky fastnesses of the Snake and Salmon Rivers country, it is directed—

That two columns and a reserve shall operate as follows:

"A. The right column, personally commanded by the department commander, consting of the battalion of artillery under command of Capt. Marcus P. Miller, Fourth Artillery, the battalion of infantry commanded by Capt. Evan Miles, Twenty-first leastry, and a battalion of four companies of cavalry under command of Maj. George B Sanford, First Cavalry, will immediately upon the arrival of Major Green's force from Boi-é, enter upon direct pursuit of the Indians over the Lo Lo trail. Objective point, Missoula City, Mont.

"B. The left column, commanded by Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, consisting of his force of infantry, increased by a battalion of cavalry to be commanded by tol. Cavier G. over. First Cavalry, and composed as follows, viz:

"Companies F (Perry's) and H (Trimble's), First Cavalry, and two companies (200) of Washington Territory Mounted Volunteers will proceed northward by way of Hangman's Creek and Court d'Alene Mission. Objective point, Missoula City, Mont. The design of this column will be:

"1. A co-operation with the right column: frequent communications to be kept up by

means of reliable couriers via the reserve column near Mount Idaho.

"2. By overawing malcontent Indians, or occupying their attention to prevent any re-enforcements of the hostile Indians, and should the latter attempt to return through the Cour d'Alene country, to engage them.

"3. To quiet the fears and apprehensions of the settlers, that they may return to their

Paceful paranits.

"4. A cordial co-operation with the officials of the Interior Department in their endraver to settle disputes and controversies between so-called friendly Indians and scitlers.

"Colonel Wheaton will, as soon as pract cable, furnish the commanding officer of Fort Lapwai, Idaho, with a small detachment of ten or fifteen men, and will leave a

guard at Lewiston sufficient to protect the main depot.

"Finally, recent indications of a reconcentration of fugitive hostile Indians on the Lo Lo trail having altered the department commander's original intention of pursuing the northern route in person, he desires that the commander of the left column exercise the greatest caution in the anticipation and prevention of complications tending to cause an increase of allies, either direct or indirect, to those Indians now actually at

"C. The reserve column will be commanded by Maj. John Green, First Cavalry, and will consist of the troops from Boise, excepting the cavalry designated to accompany the right column, increased by L Company (Whipple's) and E Company (Winters's,) First Cavalry, and a body of Warm Spring Indian scouts.

"Major Green will locate his main force ator near Croesdale's farm, Cottonwood Creek. protecting with at least one company and two pieces of artillery the subdepot at Kamiah, and maintaining a small outpost at Mount Idaho as a nucleus for the Mount Idaho and Grangeville Volunteers. He will closely watch, by means of sconting-parties and patrols, the crossings of the South Fork of the Clearwater River and Salmon River, e. g., the forks, Kamiah, Dunnwell's Ferry, &c., on the former, and White Bird Creek, Rocky Cañon, &c., on the latter. The country between the Salmon and Snake Rivers, and beyond the forks of the South Fork of Clearwater River, will be thoroughly and constantly scoured by scouting parties, its most hidden recesses probed by the Warm Spring Indians, and any scouts, little parties, or hiding families left by the hostile Indians, be captured and brought in. Major Green will forward promptly communica-

tions between the operating columns.

"II. The right column will move well across the South Fork of the Clearwater River. so as to be ready to take its departure from the Wey-ipe Monday, the 30th instant. Colonel Wheaton will endeavor to make the movement of the left column northward as nearly simultaneous with the movement of the right column as possible. It is desirable that any necessary delay in the left column take place as far northward (near the Cœur d'Alene country) as possible.

"Each column will be supplied with 20 days' small rations, and will take with it a herd of as many steers as necessary. As a general rule forage will not be carried, but will be obtained en route.

"III. The Lewiston depot is designated as the main depot for the army in the fie'd. The general staff will keep it well furnished with at least three months' supplies in advance.

" By command of Brigadier-General Howard.

"R. H. FLETCHER. "First Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry, A. A. D. C."

In execution of this order my movement commences Thursday, the 26th of July,

the first march being to Kamiah.

The 28th, with McConville's eighteen volunteers, while the right column is assembling and crossing the river, I make a personal reconnaissance to the Little Camas Prairie, 11 miles distant, and find no signs of the families of the hostile Indians suspected to be there. After this reconnaissance the volunteers return home. During my absence, Major Sanford, First Cavalry, arrives at Kamiah, with Bendire's, (K), Carr's (I), and Wagner's (C) companies. (This is the first appearance of Major Green's troops.) The 29th of July is spent in crossing the cavalry and supplies and completing the preparations or the movement over the Lo Lo trail.

The 30th (Monday), the march beyond the Clearwater commences. A heavy continuous rain renders the mountainous trail slippery and exceedingly difficult. A heavy and trail runs for the most part through pine forests, with thick underbrush and fallen timber. There are occasional openings. At the Camas Prairie (the Wey-ipe) there is

grazing and good water. Here we encamp, having made 16 miles.

The 31st, the weather is clear, the trail narrow and difficult from fallen timber and miry bog-holes. At our camp we had fair grazing.

During August 1, 2, 3, and 4 our way is made through a rough wilderness, for the most part along what is called a "divide," or narrow and winding creet, where we find scarcely grass enough to keep our animals alive. During the 4th, I am met by two messengers that I had sent ten days before from my camp at Croesdale's farm to Missoula. They bear to me a message from Captain Rawn, Seventh Infantry, saying that the Indians had been permitted to pass through the Lo Lo Canon, and were moving slowly up the Bitter Root Valley, and that Colonel Gibbon was expected at Missonla immediately. This dispatch determines me to divide my command, with the hope of forming junction with Gibbon earlier than I could with the whole.

August 5, I march the cavalry 21 miles, camping after dark at another fork of the Clearwater, where there is not a particle of food for the animals.

Before breakfasting the 6th, the command moves at dawn till grass is reached at

Summit Prairie. After grazing for a few hours, we push on to Hot Springs, where we not a messenger from Colonel Gibbon himself. He had left Missoula the 4th, and was in pursuit of the hostiles. He wishes, if possible, I get to him a hundred cavalry. The man night I dispatch two couriers to let Colonel Gibbon know that I am making the longest possible marches with my cavalry, and will press it in person, bringing him two hundred instead of one.

The 7th, from Hot Springs, I send an aid-de-camp ahead to Missoula, to secure forage and other supplies, and have them meet us at the mouth of the Lo Lo Fork of the Bitter Root, so that there shall be no delay in the march. This day the trail is found to be even more trying to the animals than before, but we came at the end of 22 miles out of the timber and mountain trail into excellent grazing.

August 8, leaving the camp by dawn, we soon reach Captain Rawn's fortifications,

now vacant, in the Lo Lo Caffon, and are shown by a citizen where the Indians ascended the heights on his right and passed his flank without hinderance. He had

about twenty-five regular troops, with about two hundred volunteers.

It seems that the Indians really negotiated their way by promising the citizens that they would do them no harm if permitted to pass by unmolested. Captain Rawn thought it wiser under the circumstances, to let them go than attempt a fight, which he feared would be disastrous. The position was a very strong one, and it is to be regretted that the Indians could not have been met and driven back upon me. It was with a hope of such a result that I had sent disparches in advance as soon as the Iudians started upon the Lo Lo trail. In truth, I should have been in Missoula by the northern route in season had I not been detained by the reports of the return of the hostiles after they had started for Montana. This day our supplies met us as provided, and we succeeded in making a march upon good roads of 34 miles.

The 9th we proceeded up the Bitter Root Valley, making a little over 20 miles, the cavalry horses being too weak to go farther. We got word from some citizens returning concerning Gibbon's progress. He had passed beyond Ross's Hole and was making rapidly in wagons for Big Hole Valley in close pursuit.

The morning of the 10th, feeling very anxious to form junction with Gibbon or com-municate with him, I have 20 of the best horses picked out, 5 from each company, under command of Lieutenant Bacon, First Cavalry, and take this detachment with the In-dian scouts, 17 in number, as escort, and ride all day from 4 a. m., generally at a trot, making at sundown 53 miles; the last 16 miles was over the Rocky Mountain divide. Here I found myself from 15 to 18 miles from Colonel Gibbon's position. Seven volunteers who had left after his battle met us ou the road just before we encamped, and give a fearful picture of matters at the front. They report that Colonel Gibbon had been successful at first in yesterday's battle, but that the enemy had rallied and driven him into a dangerous position, taking his artillery, cut off his supplies, and killed and woulded more than half of his force, including all of his officers but one, and that he was in distress, without blankets or food or a medical officer. I knew that men escaping from the field invariably exaggerate the horrors of a battle, and made due allowance on this account for their stories. Yet I was intensely anxious for Gibbon's command till I came in sight of it, between nine and ten the next day. His wagons were near his fortified camp, his men were bathing and washing their clothes at the creek, and the borses grazing quietly in the bottom. There was no sign of an enemy in the vicinity. On reaching his position, which was on a wooded point just above the willow bottom, we found Colonel Gibbon's command, covered by small barricades, with many wounded, including Colonel Gibbon himself, but all cheerful and confident as troops are wont to be who bave remained in position and slept on the field of battle. They had saved their sup-Plies at the reserve camp, excepting about 2,000 rounds of ammunition captured while co to the front. After his first successful assault at dawn on the 9th, Colonel Gibbon had withdrawn to this point, and had been very much annoyed by Indian sharp-shooters posted in favorable positions above and beyond him, some of them being between him and his supply-camp. When in this condition, the evening of the 9th, Sergeant Sutherland, Company B, First Cavalry, whom I had sent from Hot Springs, Lo Lo trail, reached him and reported that I was coming. Colonel Gibbon said this gave them great encouragement and the men cheered. Ahead of us, during the last 10 or 12 miles, the fresh moc-casin-tracks of an Indian scout indicated that the hostiles were apprised of my approach that though we were not permitted to participate in the battle, which evidently did the Indians much damage, yet our extraordinary marches and early approach were not lost, for the Indians had abandoned their apparent advantage and left Colonel Gibboo's position at eleven o'clock the night before our arrival. When I met the seven bon's position at eleven o'clock the night before our arrival. When I met the seven rolunteers from Gibbon's battle, the evening of the 10th, a messenger was immediately dispatched who went back 40 miles to order forward the cavalry. A messenger from Colonel Gibbon's supply-camp was sent me by Sergeant Sutherland, who, taking another route, passed on to my camp without meeting me. Major Mason, in charge, sends back to the infantry, at least two marches in rear, to hasten forward, and moves on with the cavalry, coming up on the afternoon of the 12th. Colonel Gibbon had also sent a dispatch, begging that a medical officer be sent to him. This dispatch also

passed me by en route. Surgeon C. T. Alexander and Assistant Surgeon Fitzgerald, being present with the cavalry, made the ride of 53 miles without rest, reaching G b bon's camp ten hours before the command. They were thanked by the colonel for the prompt, effective, and generous aid which they rendered to more than 30 wounded

officers and men.

The next day, the 13th of August, Colonel Gibbon, with the wounded, starts for Deer Lodge, detailing to accompany my cavalry fifty of his command under Captain Browning, Seventh Infantry. Hoping to overtake the enemy before he gets beyond the Big Hole Valley, I engage to permit this company to return home from Bannack City, 60 miles distant. I march 23 miles and pitch camp, and here I am overtaken by Captain Wells's and Lieutenant Humphrey's companies, fifty strong, in wagons. A courier arrives from Horse Prairie with the story that eight men had been murdered near the head of that valley the night before; that the enemy, instead of passing near Bannack City, had left the Big Hole country by a pass to Horse Prairie, farther to the right, called Bloody Dick Captain called Bloody Dick Cañon.

From my full conviction that the Indians were working toward their old haunts in the Buffalo country, and were only deviating to blind our pursuit and get supplies for themselves undisturbed by large settlements, I resolved to head them off by pushing to their left first at some point along the stage-road from Deer Lodge to Corinne or at Henry Lake; so, in that view, I determine to continue my march through Ban-

Tuesday, the 14th, we march 25 miles. More messengers arrive from Horse Prairie, bearing a letter from Sheriff Bray. The Indians left the head of Horse Prairie, bearing to the right, and went directly through the Stephenson's Cafion pass toward the junction in Leuchi Valley. A few hostile raiders having secured some 200 horses from Horse Prairie; also some straggling parties were reported as at the head of the prairie and moving as if to return to Bloody Dick Cafion, and, being so near the Indians, I determined to retain Captain_Browning's command a little while longer. On the 15th, sending Lieutenant Adams, First Cavalry, ahead to secure supplies and forward them to the camp, we leave Bannack City a little to our left, and march on to Barrett's ranch. A message from Colonel Shoup, of the volunteers, shows that the Indians have enveloped the temporary fortifications at the junction, Lemhi Valley, which contains some forty people, and that he himself with some sixty Bannack volunteers had reconnoitered their camp and found them too strong for him. The Indian camp was situnoitered their camp and found them too strong for him. The Indian camp was situated west of the junction, and Colonel Shoup, with his men, was near Fort Lemhi. I was urged by everybody I met from Lemhi and Horse Prairie to go straight to Lemhi, and by Colonel Shoup to take my way by the fort. But with the same conviction as ever, I knew that my pursuit of them by a stern-chase would be hopeless, should I actempt to do this. Yet, for fear that they might murder more people before leaving Lemhi Valley, I agreed to try and intercept them by a trail that would put me east of their position. In the night I was relieved of my embarrassment by another courier, bearing intelligence that the Indians had moved rapidly eastward in the direction of Birch Creek, agreeing with the people of the fortifications not to harm them. Therefore, on the 16th, I continue my march for the stage-road, hoping to reach the point where the Indians will cross it before they can, whether they emerge by Sheep Creek hasin or Medicine Lodge. Two companies of volunteers, Cantains Stawart and Clarke. basin or Medicine Lodge. Two companies of volunteers, Captains Stewart and Clarke, had joined me the day before at Horse Prairie. As I was moving this morning a courier comes up, bringing a note from Captain Clarke, which states that these companies have resolved to make two days' march into Medicine Lodge Valley and then return home.

I immediately send an aid, Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, to explain my movement, and to show them that theirs will be likely to result as a diversion in favor of the enemy, and request that they move near my right flank, watching all approaches from the right.

They consider the matter, and for some reason return home. We encamp at Red Rock

stage-station.

On the 17th, the march is continued for 23 miles to Junction Station. Captain Browning, with his command, having been detached, sets out for Deer Lodge. As soon as we are encamped, Major Sanford, commanding the cavalry, selects forty (40) cavalrymen who had horses in the best condition of any in the battalion, and details Lient. George R. Bacon, First Cavalry, to command them. I send this picked force, increased by the Indian scouts under their captain, Mr. Orlando Robbins, with instructions to set out at midnight, and proceed by Red Rock Lake to Mynhold's Pass, near Henry Lake, with a view of intercepting and hindering the Indians should they come in that direction, or of procuring and transmitting to me early information of value.

This expedition was resolutely undertaken. While at the Junction, another com-

pany of volunteers, under Captain Calloway, arrives from Virginia City, Montana, and

go into camp.

While here I am visited by the superintendent of the stage-road, Mr. Salisbury, who informs me that the stage-line has been interrupted, and that Indians have already been seen beyond the Dry Creek Station. Several citizen-scouts, with Mr. Charles tailton, are sent to Pleasant Valley, and beyond, to watch the enemy. During the night another agent of the road, Mr. Pollinger, rides back in haste from Pleasant Valley, bringing an urgent dispatch from Mr. Salisbury as to the condition of things at the front

I had not quite determined at this time whether to push my main column down the roal with the risk of the Indians getting past me, they having the shorter line, or to and it to Henry Lake by the trail north of the divide. On the morning of the 18th Idelay my command in camp, hoping to give the animals rest and grazing, till three in the afternoon, but go forward myself to Pleasant Valley. While on the road my scouts bring me word that the Indians are in force near Dry Creek Station, and that they all have not yet crossed the road, and that turning off at that station is the best possible road to Henry Lake. Upon this information I sent for my command at once, and it is moved forward with the utmost rapidity to Dry Creek Station, the rear of the column not getting into camp until 10 p. m. Captain Norwood, with his Company, L of the Second Cavalry, who had overtaken my command in the morning before it marched, encamped at the same point with us. Part of the volunteers returned home from the Junction, and the remainder came up to Pleasant Valley and staid there that night. Here Lieutenant Benson joins, having been sent forward by Coloral Gibbon with instructions to organize the volunteers and head off the Indians before they shall emerge from Medicine Lodge; but as I had anticipated the movement, and as the majority of the volunteers had already returned home, he asked to be assumed to duty, and was sent as a lieutenant to Captain Norwood. The next day, Sinday, the 19th, we leave the stage-line and take the road to our left, soon coming into the large Indian trail.

The command makes camp 18 miles distant, just across the Camas Meadows, quite early in the afternoon, and take up a very strong natural position on the first elevated ground which overlooks the meadows toward the west and some lava-beds toward the north and east. The cavalry was posted in line of battle covering the camp; the Liantry in reserve near the creek, and great pains taken by my inspector, Maj. E. C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, to cover the camp with pickets in every direction. Before night every animal was brought within, the horses tied to the picket-ropes, the animals with the few wagons to their wagons, and the bell-mares of the pack-trains were bobbled. Captain Calloway's volunteers came up and encamped about one hundred yards from me, across a creek. They are between two streams of water whose backs were fringed by thickets of willows. Two or three Indians were seen by one of cor scoute just before night, but as this was an ordinary occurrence, it excited little botice. An unusual feeling of security pervaded the camp. My command, with Lieutenant Bacon's detachment absent, did not at this time exceed in effectiveness one hundred cavalry and fifty infantry. This was, however, sufficient for any defensive purpose. The enemy were encamped 16 or 12 miles farther on toward Henry Lake. They started, as we subsequently learned, before sunset on Sunday evening, and rode back to our position and worked themselves carefully around our camp, sending into

the herd a few skillful men.

When everything was in readiness a column of fours, so much like one of our companies in movement as to deceive in the night, approached, at a walk, the picket-line along the road; the column is challenged, but not giving satisfactory answer, the picket-fires; then immediately there is firing from every quarter. The citizens' camp is bear this approach, and many of their horses break away, all the mules between the two creeks are easily stampeded, and a rush is made for the other animals. Our men are quickly dressed and in position, our horses at the picket-ropes; the mules with Norwood's company, most of the animals at the wagons, and at least half of the horses of the volunteer company are saved; but the enemy escaped in the darkness with some 150 pack-animals and horses. Though there was considerable firing, some of the tuilets striking the wagons, yet fortunately but one man of the command was hit, and be only elightly wounded. In a few minutes, as soon as I was informed of what had resulted, I ordered Major Sanford to have the cavalry saddle up at once and to move out just as soon as it was light enough to see, and to attempt to recover the lost animals. Carr's, Norwood's, and Jackson's companies galloped out a few minutes later, accompanied by Major Sanford in command. The moving column of Indians and animals could then just be discovered four or five miles away. I remained to organize the anaining troops against an attack still possible. The cavalry succeeded in striking the escaping herd, and at first recovered at least half; but many, made wild by the charge and the firing, ran to the enemy. The Indians had hastily prepared defenses whind some rocks, so as to envelop our head of column at least eight miles from our samp. As Captain Carr, in the advance, charged upon the Indians who were driving the mules, his company received the sudden fire from this position. This checked our strand movement. Norwood and Carr went into position nearly abreast of each wher, while Jackson with his company came up on th

to retire from an untenable position. Captain Norwood began to fulfill the order simultaneously with the rest, when, finding himself pressed too hard to do it with safety, he received word at camp of the position of affairs at the front, I took Captain Wells's company of infantry and Wagner's company of cavalry, and one howitzer under Lieutenant Otis, Fourth Artillery, and pushed forward till I came up with Sanford's line. Reorganizing it, with the infantry on the right, we moved slowly forward till we came to Norwood's position, where for a time he had really been cut off from the rest of the troops. In the engagement, Lieutenant Benson, serving with him, and 5 enlisted men of his company were wounded. One enlisted man of Jackson's company was killed and one of Carr's wounded. As I am not prepared to push the pursuit farther at this time, we take me in the evening about 7 o'clock. They had that day made the extraordinary march of forty-six miles, by alternating in the use of wagons. They were stimulated to this activity by hearing of the attack upon my advance.

The 21st, the command advances eighteen miles, the wounded, escorted by the volunteers, taking the road to the rear by the way of Dry Creek to Virginia City (five of the volunteers, however, accompanied me on the march as far as Henry Lake). During the day's march we were overtaken by several Bannock Indians from Fort Hall, followed in the night by Captain Bainbridge, Fourteenth Infantry, with more Indian scouts, increasing the number to fifty. These, he told us, were sent by direction of General Crook to report to me and assist me against the hostiles. The scouts were under the immediate charge of Mr. Fisher, Captain Bainbridge merely coming to

see them safely under my command.

Next day we make a long march, and camp on the North Fork of the Snake River in a glade closely hemmed in by the thick woods. The Indians were supposed to be near by, and there were rumors of another attempt at a night attack, which kept the command on the qui vire and prevented the usual rest. I resolved to make one more effort to overtake and attack the hostiles before they got beyond Henry Lake, so that we were up at 2 a. m., and on the road before dawn. By 8 a. m. our Indian scouts, with the column following in sight, had reached the Tachee Pass, through which the road runs to the National Park. The hostiles had camped at this point, but were already gone. The Tachee Pass is about two miles east of Henry Lake. Being necessitated to obtain supplies of every kind, I delayed my main command in this vicinity for four days, sending, however, Cushing, Field, and Norwood immediately, via Fort Ellie, to operate from the Crow agency, and keeping the Indian scouts constantly in the neighborhood of the hostile Indians to determine and report the directions they might take, and annoy them by capturing their stock if opportunity offered.

SUMMARY.

The infantry and artillery have met the enemy four times.

1st. Skirmish upon the Salmon. The Indians were across the river and retreated after the skirmish. Date, June 28, 1877.

2d. General engagement; battle of the Clearwater. Date, July 11 and 12, 1877. 3d. Skirmish at crossing of Clearwater at Kamiah. Date, July 13, 1877.

4th. Night attack upon our camp at Camas Meadows. Date, August 20, 1877.

The cavalry has engaged the enemy nine times:

1st. Captain Perry's engagement, June 17, 1877; White Bird Caffion.

2d. Captain Whipple's skirmish with Looking Glass, July 1, 1877, at Forks of Clearwater.

3d. Skirmish of July 3, 1877, near Cottouwood Creek.
4th. Skirmish of July 4, 1877, at Norton's Ranch.
5th. Skirmish at the Wey-ipe, July 17, 1877.

Sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth were in conjunction with the infantry and artillery, :as named above.

The number of miles marched by the active column of infantry and artillery during the campaign thus far is over eight hundred.

The number of miles in the saddle by the cavalry now with me, during same period, is as follows:

Company I (Carr's), in saddle	1, 256
Company 1 (Carrs), in saddle	1 164
Company I (Carrs), in saddle	1, 103
O D / Toolsoon's in addition	I, UII
Company D (Jackson 8), in saidle	966
Company K (Bendire's), in saddle	

From Kamiah to Henry Lake, at which point the cavalry and infantry arrived together, the command was matching continuously without a day's halt 26 days, making an average of 19.3 miles a day; baggage carried generally by pack-trains, the Indian trail from Kamiah to the Bitter Root Valley being impassable for wagons. The command suffered often for want of shoes, overcoats, and underclothing during the Digitized by GOOQ

latter part of the march, owing to the rapidity of the march and the difficulty of prolatter part of the march, owing to the rapidity of the march and the difficulty of procuring the supplies in Montans. Another cause of serious embarrassment has been the absolute want of money by every department, and the necessity of giving vouchers that do not even pledge the credit of the government. The weather has usually been warm by day, but of late the nights exceedingly cold, water freezing in basin overnight an inch thick at Henry Lake, and also at other camps.

The command has lived on the country as much as possible, and supplies have been purchased from the small villages along the route as far as their scanty stores would go. Accompanying this report is a list giving recognition of service and recommending brevet promotions or other substantial reward.

Though under known interpretation of law our campaign against hostile Indians is not recognized as war, yet as it has been a severer tax upon the energies of officers and men than any period of the same length of our late civil war, surely some method must be found to encourage and properly reward such gallantry and service hardly ever excelled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier General U.S. A., Commanding Department of the Columbia.

To Lient. Col. J. C. KRLTON, Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Pacific.

No. 10 B .- List of killed and wounded in General Howard's command.

List of killed and wounded of Capt. David Perry's command against the New Percés Indians, in the battle of White Bird Cañon, Idaho, June 17, 1877.

KALED.

_	Variable Control). 		
No.	Name.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Regiment.
l	Edward R. Theller	First lieut	G	Twenty - first Inf
5	Remin D. Lee	Corporal	Н	First Cavalry.
3	Michael Curran		H	Do.
4:	Frank A. Marshall		H	Do.
5	John Galvin	Saddler	H	Do.
6	Adaluska B. Crawford	Private	H	Do.
7		do	H	Do.
ė	Lawrence Kavanagh	do	H	Do.
9	James E. Morrissey	do	H	Do.
lu	John J. Murphy	do	н	Do.
11	Olaf. Neilson	do	H	Do.
12	John Shay	do	H	Do.
13 '	John Simpson		H	Do.
14	Albert Werner		H	Do.
15	Patrick H. Gunn	Sergeant	F	Do.
16	Thomas Ryan	do	F	Do.
17	John L. Thompson	Corporal	F	Do,
*	John Jones	Trumpeter	F	Do.
19	Charles Armstrong.	Private	F	Do.
2)	Joseph Blaine	do	F	Do.
21	Frank E. Burch	do	F	Do.
	John C. Colbert		F	Do.
23	Patrick Connelly		F	Do.
4	Lawrence K. Dauch	do	F	Do.
5	John H. Doune		F	Do.
5	William L. Hurlbert		F	Do.
7	James S. Lewis	do	F	Do.
35	William Liston	do	F	Do.
9	James M. Martin		F	Do.
i)	John R. Mosforth		F	Do.
SI .	David Quinlan		F	Do.
ż	Peter Schullien	- do	Î.	Do.
3	Andrew Shaw		F	Do.
ŭ	Charles Sullivan		F	Do.
-	AMERICA (281114911	uv		<i>1</i> 0.

WOUNDED

Thomas McLoughlin, private, Company F, First Cavalry. Flesh-wound of right arm and forearm; conical bullet. Left in charge of Dr. Morris, a citizen physician of Mount Idaho, by Captain Perry, First Cavalry; none with command.
 Joseph Kelly, private, Company H, First Cavalry. Flesh-wound of left thigh; conical bullet. Left at Mount Idaho, in charge of Dr. Morris.
 These two men joined the wounded in hospital at Grangeville, Idaho, July 19.

List of the killed in the action of July 3, 1877, near Cottonwood Creek, of Captain Whipple's detachment First Cavalry.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regime: t.
1	Sevier M. Rains			First Cavalry.
2	Charles Lampman	Sergeant	E	Do.
3	John Burke	Private	E	Do.
4	Patrick Quinn	do	E	Do.
5	David Ryan			Do.
6	William Roach	do	E	Do.
7	Franklin Moody			Do.
В	Frederick Meyer.			Do.
9	George H. Deuterman			Do.
ŏ	Otto H. Ricter			Do.
1	David Carroll			Do.

No wounded.

wound; flesh-wound.

List of the killed and wounded of General Howard's command in the battle of the Clearwater, July 11 and 12, 1877.

KILLED.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.
1	James A. Workman			Fourth Artillery.
2 3	Charles Marquardt			Do. Twenty-first Infantry
4	Charles Clark	Private	I	Do.
5	Juan Plater	do	E	First Cavalry.
6	Elson Compton	do	I	Twenty-first Infantr
7	Montaudon	do	E	Fourth Artillery.
8	William Hutchinson	do	C	Twenty-first Infanta
9	Mayer Cohen	do	H	First Cavalry.
10	Edward Wykoff	do	В	Twenty-first Infantr
11	David McNally	do	E	Do.
12	Fred Gaudmyer	do	E	First Cavalry.
13	Charles Simonds	do	G	Fourth Artillery.

WOUNDED.

1. E. A. Bancroft, eaptain, A, Fourth Artillery; conical ball; left shoulder and thorax; severe wound; ball extracted from shoulder; apex of lung wounded.
2. C. A. Williams, second lieutenant, C, Twenty-first Infantry; conical ball; right forearm and right thigh; slight wound; flesh-wound.
3. Abraham Repert, sergeant, I, Twenty-first Infantry; conical ball; left buttock;

severe wound; ball not found.

4. Levi Shaffner, private, I, Twenty-first Infantry; conical ball; right thigh, left thigh, and left leg; three flesh-wounds; ball extracted.

5. Richard Hauson, sergeant, E, First Cavalry; conical ball; right leg; alight

- 6. William Buckow, private, B, Twenty-first Infantry; right thigh; severe wound; amputated through middle third; compound fracture of lower extremity of femur.
 7. Daniel McGrath, private, H, Twenty-first Infantry; conical ball; left arm; severe wound; resection of three inches of humerus.
 8. Henry V. Richet, first sergeaut, C, Twenty-first Infantry; round ball; left thorax;

severe wound; perforating wound of thorax.

9. George Graham, private, E, Fourth Artillery; round ball; back and jaw; slight;

two flesh-wounds. 10. Bernard Simpson, sergeant, L. First Cavalry; conical ball; left leg; severe wound;

ball not found.

11. William Garvin, private, I, Twenty-first Infantry; conical ball; scalp wound; slight wound.

12. Ephraim Hess, corporal, A. Fourth Artillery; conical ball; left arm; severe wound; wound enlarged and explored; fracture of the humerus not comminuted.

13. Joseph Held, bugler, First Cavalry; conical ball; left foot; slight wound; flesh-

14. Francis Winters, private, B, Twenty-first Infantry; conical ball; left thigh;

alight wound; flesh-wound.

15. Gottlich Wickerle, private, I, Twenty-first Infantry; conical ball; buttock; severe wound; flesh-wound through both buttocks.

16. Fritz Heber, private. M, First Cavalry; right arm and right leg; severe wound;

- 17. Peter Murphy, corporal, I, Twenty-first Infantry; conical ball; right arm and thorax; ball extracted; flesh-wounds. 18. William Kenkle, first sergeant, I, Twenty-first Infantry; conical ball; thorax;
- 19. Thomas Burns, corporal, E. Fourth Artillery; conical ball; left foot; flesh-wound. 20. Thomas Connelly, corporal, H, Twenty first Infantry; round ball; back; slight wound; ball extracted; flesh-wound.
- 21. Samuel Ferguson, private, E, First Cavalry; round ball; left thigh; slight wound; fiesh-wound.
- 22. Frederick Schickler, private, H, Twenty-first Infantry; round ball; right arm; left thigh; right hand; three flesh-wounds.

23. Peter Blumenberg, sergeant, E, Fourth Artillery; conical ball; thorax; ball ex-

tracted; probably not a penetrating wound of thorax.

24. William Barton, private, B, Twenty-first Infantry; round ball; left shoulder; fiesh-wound.

25. Engene McFilmore, corporal, E, Fourth Artillery; conical ball; left arm; severe

wound; wound enlarged and explored; fracture of humerus; not comminuted.

26. Charles Carlin, corporal, I, Twenty-first Infantry; conical ball; left leg; severe wound; femoral artery tied; died en route from exhaustion due to loss of blood on the field; posterior of artery wounded.

27. John G. Hineman, musician, I, Twenty-first Infantry; conical ball; hip; severe wound; died en route from the field to hospital; ball passed into the ablominal cav-

ity; nrine escaping from wound.

I certify that the above is a correct list of the killed and wounded of General Howard's command, in his operations against the hostile Nez Percé Indians, of Idaho Terntory, to July 31, 1877, as returned to this office by medical officers in the field. E. J. BAILY

Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon, U. S. A., Medical Director.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, July 31, 1877.

Corporal William Mulcaby, Company A, Fourth Artillery, wounded July 13, 1877, by sharp-shooter; gnushot wound of the forehead and gouging of frontal bone; rifleball: left at camp at Kamiah.

No. 11.—REPORT OF COLONEL AUGUST V. KAUTZ.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, Prescott, Ariz., August 15, 1877.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the operations in this department for the past year.

With the exception of some depredations in the extreme southeastern portion of the Territory, peace has prevailed in this department, and the country has advanced materially in its mining, agricultural, and stock-raising interests. The population has received a considerable increase in the past year, by immigration

TROOPS.

With the exception of two or three interchanges of companies between posts, no changes of troops have occurred in this department. The recent reductions have diminished the rank and file in this command very materially, which, with the limited appropriations of last year, and the failure of an appropriation by Congress for the support of the Army for the present fiscal year, has seriously affected the efficiency of the troops. It is fortunate that no greater demand has been made for the services of this command, as it is entirely unequal to the task that it may be called upon to execute at any time.

POSTS AND CAMPS.

In consequence of a raid last winter made by renegade Indians from the Warm Spring reservation, in New Mexico, I caused a temporary camp to be established in the extreme southern portion of the Territory, in the Huachuca Mountains, about 12 miles from the Sonora line, which is garrisoned by two companies of the Sixth Cavalry, drawn from Camps Grant and Lowell, and one company of Indian scouts enlisted among the Hualpai Indians. As the renegades are believed to be still at large in the almost uninhabited region southeast of Bowie, where the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora corner with the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, I have not considered it advisable to return these troops to their stations. Otherwise the posts and camps remain as they were established at the date of my last annual report.

I am of the opinion that the camp in the Huachuca Mountains, as well as Camp Thomas, will both require to be kept up, and I would therefore earnestly recommend that an appropriation for quarters and storehouses be made in order that the troops kept there may be made more comfortable. The camp in the Huachuca Mountains will be needed for the protection of the border against that class of lawless characters which finds its greatest safety near a boundary line between two foreign States. Camp Thomas will be needed on account of commanding the entrance to the San Carlos reservation, on which have been concentrated nearly all of the most refractory Indians in the Territory.

In consequence of the limited appropriation last year, but little progress has been made in improving the condition of the public buildings at the various camps and posts. The building for headquarters offices was not completed until December last. The money for the purpose was supplied from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June, 1876. It is a very substantial and commodious building, and has been economically constructed. The walls are built of mud after the manner of the prehistoric race of this country, modified by the shingle roof and wooden floor. The long continued and slow shrinkage of the walls in the process of drying is an obstacle to the speedy completion by this method of building, as the plastering must be renewed in every instance.

OPERATIONS OF TROOPS.

The troops have continued to be successful in the pursuit of renegades in the northern portion of the Territory. In the month of August, 1876, as soon as the troops were sufficiently rested from the long marches consequent upon the removal of the Chiricahua Indians to the

San Carlos reservation, Captain Porter, Eighth Infantry, with fourteen soldiers and twenty-six Indian scouts, made a scout after renegade Indians in the Red Rock country north of Camp Verde, and succeeded in killing seven and capturing seven of the renegades.

During the month of September last, another scout under Guide Sieber, with twenty-one scouts, killed five and captured thirteen Indians

in the rough country lying east of Camp Verde.

In October another scout from Camp Verde, consisting of twelve soldiers and twenty-one Indian scouts, commanded by Captain Porter, Righth Infantry, killed eight Indians and captured two squaws, in the country east of Verde, known as Tonto Basin.

From January 10 to February 4, of the present year, Captain Brayton, Eighth Infantry, with 9 soldiers and 29 Indian scouts, was out to and 3 Indians and 3 squaws, renegades from San Carlos reservation, at the request of the acting agent. At various points in the Tonto Basin country, he succeeded in killing 18 and brought in 20 prisoners, which were sent back to San Carlos.

In June of last year the removal of the Chiricahua Indians was ef-It will be remembered that a portion of the Chiricahuas escaped the removal, and I was of the opinion that they had gone to the Warm Spring reservation, in New Mexico. Depredations followed upon the breaking up of Chiricahua reservation in the southeastern portion of the Territory, and every effort was made to secure the perpetrators with

most unsatisfactory results.

In July two miners named Todenworth and Keho or Cadotte, were killed in the Chiricahua Mountains 25 miles south of Bowie. men are referred to in my last report. A small detachment of cavalry was sent out which buried the bodies of these men and followed the trail of the perpetrators, believed to be 5 Indians, to the Sonora line. During the month of July some stock disappeared from the headwaters of the San Pedro River. A portion was ascertained to have been taken

by Mexicans, but the greater portion was charged to Indians.

September 13, 2 men were killed on the San Pedro River. pames were Mowrey and Johnson. Captain Tupper, Sixth Cavalry, was sent to the scene of the killing, and his report threw great doubt upon the charge that they had been killed by Indians. During the month of September an extensive scout was made by Lieutenant Heuely, Sixth Cavalry, without finding any Indians. During the month of October a very thorough scout was made by Captain Tupper with 50 exalry and a company of Indian scouts, which had recently been enlisted, and he reported it the safest country against Indians that he had ever scouted through. Captain Whitside, Sixth Cavalry, scouted the country near Old Camp Crittenden about the same time with a like result. During the month of November Lieutenant Rucker, Sixth Cavalry, scouted the Chiricahua Mountains with a company of Indian scouts and a detachment of cavalry, but failed to find any Indians.

About the 1st of December Samuel Hughes reported the loss of 21 horses and colts, and that his partner had been pursued by Indians in neighborhood of Camp Crittenden. Lieutenant Rucker, with the bdian scouts and a small detachment of cavalry, was orderd to pursue he depredators. As he had to be recalled from another scout that he had undertaken, he was not able to take up the trail until the 17th of December. He, however, followed it faithfully until the 9th of January, hen he found the Indians in the southwest corner of New Mexico. Stacked and killed 10 of them, captured their herd of more than forty bimals and their camp and made a small boy prisoner. This boy made

prisoner proved to be a nephew of Geronimo, the principal chief of those who made their escape from the Chiricahua reservation, and the fact that Lieutenant Rucker's report gave evidence of more Indians than I had supposed Geronimo's party to consist of, satisfied me that he had been re-enforced from the Warm Spring reservation, and that he had probably made that reservation his base of operations. Subsequent investigations confirmed this opinion. In answer to a letter of inquiry on these points, Dr. Whitney, acting agent at the Warm Spring reservation, answered under date of February 28, that about the time of the removal of the Chiricahuas about 250 Indians came from the Chiricahua to the Warm Spring reservation. Lieutenant Henely visited the Warm Spring reservation, and under date of March 17, 1877, telegraphed that he had seen Geronimo at the reservation the day previous; that he had just returned from a raid with 100 horses, and was indignant that he could not draw rations for the time he was absent. These evidences confirmed the impressions, made by Lieutenant Rucker's report, that the Warm Spring reservation was the base of operations for the renegades, and that there was a larger force liable to be in the field committing depredations than I had at first supposed. To meet this re enforcement of renegades, Captain Worth, Eighth Infantry, with the scouts from Camp Apache, was ordered to Camp Bowie, January 30, 1877.

On the 4th of February, the commanding officer at Camp Bowie reported that Indians had appeared on the San Pedro, and were committing depredations, and that Lieutenant Rucker, with the scouts and a cavalry support, had been ordered to that neighborhood. On the 5th the commanding officer at Camp Lowell reported that Indians were depredating in the Sonoita Valley, and that Lieutenant Hanna, with Company B, Sixth Cavalry, had been ordered to that locality. The same day I received a dispatch from Governor Safford asking for arms, which the commanding officer of Camp Lowell was directed to furnish. The governor did not ask for troops, but I informed him of what had been done.

This raid proved to be one of unusual extent, although first reports were found to be greatly exaggerated. The reported ten men killed in the Sonoita Valley, proved to be two men killed and one wounded. The loss by the entire raid, including the losses in the San Pedro, Sonoita and Santa Cruz Valleys, was seven Mexicans killed and four wounded. and eighty-five horses, mules, and cattle captured or killed. The number of raiders was variously estimated from fifteen to thirty Indians. separated about the 8th of February, and a portion returned to the Warm Spring Reservation. It was the trail of this party that Lieutenaut Rucker struck and followed within a day's march of the Warm Spring Reservation, when the inclemency of the weather obliterated the trail and compelled him to put in to Fort Bayard, N. M., for supplies and recuperation. The other raiders continued on into Sonora, and reports of their outrages reached us from that region, and three weeks later Captain Worth, with his command, intercepted a trail made by some of the party that crossed the border into Southwestern New Mexico from Sonora, and which was followed for some days by Captain Worth. he abandoned the trail it was leading in the direction of the Warm Springs, and the renegades evidently had reached the reservation and had been lost beyond detection among the other Indians at the time he gave up the pursuit. Captain Worth's command did not reach Bowie from Apache until the middle of February. He made a long scout from February 18 to April 4, searching for the renegades, but was not able to find them.

To protect the people that inhabited the region visited by Indians in this raid, I established, February 12, the camp in the Huachuca Mountains, drawing a company of cavalry from Camp Lowell and one from

Camp Grant for the purpose.

April 1 another raid was made by the renegades in the neighborhood of old Camp Crittenden and the Sonoita Valley, in smaller force but proportionally successful with the raid in February, in which two Mexicans were killed and one wounded near Camp Crittenden on the 15th, and a Mr. Devers wounded on the 16th in the Sonoita Valley. The amount of stock killed and captured amounted to about thirty-five horses and mules.

Captain Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry, with his company from Camp Huachaea, was at the scene of depredations near Camp Crittenden the next day after they were committed, but reported his inability to follow the trail, and the renegades made their escape, although he traveled over two bundred and thirty-five miles. He had no competent trailers. Lieutenant Craig, with twelve cavalrymen from the same camp, made a scout about the same time to the eastward, returning by the scene of depredations, but was unable to find the depredators. During this same period Lieutenant Rucker, with twenty-nine cavalry and thirty-five Indian scouts, was scouting the country still farther east, including the Chiricahua Mountains, San Simon Valley and Stiens Peak Range, but tailed to find any Indians. These three scouts were made between the 16th and the 28th of April, over the ground that it is believed the renegades had to pass in going to and coming from their raids.

From May 9 to 30, Lieutenant Rucker, Sixth Cavalry, with thirty cavalry and thirty one Indian scouts, made a scout southeast of Bowie through Peloncilla, Leidsdorf, Las Animas, and Guadalupe Mountains.

without finding any Indians.

Just before Lieutenant Rucker's return the Indians appeared near Bowie and killed the mail carrier going east, four miles from Camp Bowie, on the 29th, and on the 31st the same party killed the mail-carrier going west, five miles from the same post. Lieutenant Rucker's command was too much reduced from the constant scouting to make pursuit. Lieutenant Toney, with twenty two enlisted men from Camp Grant, with limited transportation, took up the trail of these depredators and followed them into the Las Animas Mountains, where he came upon six Indians, who discovered their pursuer in time to scatter and make good their escape. Lieutenant Toney's scout, although unsuccessful in capturing the renegades, seems to have been energetically and judiciously conducted under great disadvantages. He returned on the 11th of June to Camp Bowie.

Lieutenant Hanna, Sixth Cavalry, with twenty-five cavalry and thirtysix Indian scouts, madea scout in the adjacent country from the camp in the Huachuca Mountains, from June 6 to 23, without finding any

Indians.

I have been thus precise in detailing the principal scouts made during the past year, to show that notwithstanding the limited means, the troops in this command have been far from idle. It should be borne in mind that the allotment from appropriations for this department for the past fiscal year has been more than one-third less than the previous year in most of the items, and for some, as for example forage, nearly one-half, while the prices under the contracts have generally been greater; this necessitated a great reduction in the number of civilian employés, in place of whom soldiers were necessarily detailed, while the amount of field service required from the troops was also greater than the year before. The injustice of the reflections of the late governor of the Ter-

ritory, and one or two other Federal officials, on the military operations are thus made apparent.

THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

I deem it quite proper to give a general review of the transactions of the late governor in connection with military operations. He was mainly instrumental in securing the order for the removal of the Chiricahna Indians last year. The heaviest portion of the expense of this removal fell upon the War Department, which was not consulted in regard to it. I have heretofore given my opinion against concentrating large numbers of hostile and antagonistic Indians on one reservation. I was not disposed, therefore, to aid in a movement the consequences of which could not be foreseen without the instructions of the War Department in the matter. I had the impression also that there was an ulterior motive in bringing about this removal. Since it was made there has been a constant demand for troops in that section, and a state of alarm that had some foundation, but did not justify all that has grown out of it, and particularly the attack that has been made upon me.

No sooner had the removal been effected than numerous complaints of depredations were made and continued, many having a partial foundation in fact but were greatly exaggerated, whilst many had no truth whatever in them. It was claimed that the larger portion of the Chiricahuas had not been removed, and that they were still at large on the reservation, committing depredations. The governor was specially industrious in communicating these reports to me. Under date of August 21, 1876, a petition was circulated in Tucson, headed by the governor, and I have since learned circulated by him, representing that the "most refractory and desperate Chiricahua Indians were still roaming over the old reserve and harassing the neighboring settlements; that a number of prospectors and travelers had been murdered, and a still larger number were missing who are supposed to have fallen by the hands of these savages." The petition asked to have the country "on and about the reservation scouted." This petition, which was perfectly legitimate, although far from true, was signed by most if not all the territorial and county officials, and all the leading merchants of Tucson, all residents of Tucson except one. It was answered by me in good faith, informing the signers, through the governor, of what had been done and what was being done. This petition reached me on the 29th of August, and was answered at once.

In due course of time a copy of this petition, duly authenticated, and accompanied by a letter of fourteen pages, addressed to the Secretary of War, signed by the aforesaid non-resident of Tucson, was referred to me for a report. The letter was dated August 24, four days before I received the petition, implying that I would do nothing in the matter, charging me with inefficiency, and reflecting generally on the management of military affairs in the department, stating "that it was the unanimous opinion of the people on the border that as long as he (I) remained in command of this department nothing better than the present state of affairs could be expected, and the flourishing settlements of the San Pedro must be abaudoned." I referred the communication to the governor to know what authority, if any, the writer had from the signers to use the petition in the manner he had. The governor evaded the question, and I was then convinced that he was connected with a faction that was seeking my removal from the command, and was being used by it to effect this result. The imputations and reflections were

not true, and the insidious nature of the attack satisfied me that this faction, which had been controlling the political affairs of the Territory, desired to control the military affairs also, particularly as the loss of the former was foreseen.

My convictions were fully realized. In February, when the raid occurred in the Sonoita Valley, and the legislature was in session, the governor sent a message to that body reflecting severely on the military management in this department, and stated, "unless the troops were managed with more energy than has been practiced during the past six months, the whole Army of the United States, with all the friendly Indians employed by the government, will not subdue this little band of hostile Indians in the next twenty years, while I believe a scout composed of twenty-five citizens and twenty-five friendly Indians would subdue them in three months."

In an excitement which was fostered for the purpose by exaggerated reports of the damage done by the raiders, the legislature passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the employment of a company of volunteers and Indians. The character of this assault, the lack of truth both in the representations of the amount of damage done and extent of the raid, and the charge of inefficiency, satisfied me that there was a method in the movement that had for its object the formation of a basis on which to ask for my removal, and I expressed this opinion under date of February 14, forwarding a copy of the governor's message with my explanations on the same.

My opinion in this case was verified in due course of time; the governor's application for my removal, which was referred to me by the War Department, was dated February 7, and referred to a copy of his message dated February 6, and asks: "Is it possible that the government will longer continue a man who is amply provided with means and allows at least thirty to be murdered in six months, when one of his ludian scouts, energetically managed, would have given peace and

ecunty ?"

I have shown the whole number of persons killed and wounded by Indians, including Mowry and Johnson, from the removal of the Chirica-buas to the date of the governor's letter is four Americans killed and

even Mexicans killed and four wounded.

The governor's message was so badly received by the people of the Territory that he found it necessary to sustain it by a lengthy explanation in the Arizona Citizen of the 17th of February. This drew from me a statement of facts, furnished to the press of the Territory mainly for the information of the people, who might have mistaken my silence for an admission of the correctness of the governor's statements. I could not well remain silent to such grave charges, made public against me by the highest civil official of the Territory. A printed copy of the governor's message, his letter to the Citizen, and my statements are inclosed. The governor subsequently published another lengthy reply in the Citizen of March 24 that I did not deem worthy of an answer.

Under the authority conferred by the legislature the governor mustered into service his company of volunteers, composed of forty-five Indians from the San Carlos reservation, under Capt. Clay Bufford. They took the field in the latter part of February, and were discharged in June. I have yet to hear that they accomplished anything that could not have been done by the regular troops. The number of Indians killed by them has never been made public. I was of the opinion from the first, and the result has shown it to be so, that this expense to the Terntory was useless and unnecessary.

I have referred to the governor's course in this matter to show some of the difficulties under which I have labored. Instead of being supported and aided by him, I have been opposed and assailed. I would have been more justified in demanding his removal than he was in asking for mine, for he had been constantly interfering with Indian affairs in a way which affected my duties. He has been mainly instrumental in the concentration of so many Indians on the San Carlos reservation. Each of these movements gave great uneasiness and apprehension at the time, and more or less expense and labor to the military service, and were carried into effect without reference to the views of the department commander. Had I asked for the governor's removal I should have been very properly condemned.

I think I am justified in this connection in referring to an equally questionable course by another Federal officer. I refer to the surveyorgeneral of the Territory. He is the editor and proprietor of the Arizona This paper has aided and abetted with the governor in criticising and condemning military operations, and has worked in the interest of the faction to which I have referred. This faction was composed in part of civilians in business in Tucson who have directly or indirectly been more or less concerned in supplying the Indian reservation at San Carlos, and who have been interested in keeping up an illfeeling between the agent and officers of the Army, for it is not at all to the interest of contractors for Indian supplies that Indian agents and officers of the Army should harmonize. This faction, once all powerful, has become demoralized and partially broken up. One of its members writing to me under date of February 23, 1877, claiming mutual friendship for the governor and myself, while assuring me that he (the governor) would not ask for my removal, after referring to what the governor and one or two others had done, adds: "They can do more to tear down or build up any man than any portion of this Territory or all combined, and any man who thinks they cannot do this is deceived." They were then, and had been for some time, engaged in their efforts to tear me down. I refer to these matters in order to support what I have to say in regard to the operations of the past Indian policy and Indian agents.

SAN CARLOS INDIAN AGENCY.

The officer who has had charge of this agency for the past three years has been kept in a hostile attitude to the officers of the Army during all that time, in part by the faction I referred to, in part by the belief that it was agreeable to the officers controlling the Indian Bureau in Washington, but mainly from a highly-developed tendency for controversy. He has attacked the officers of the Army over his own name in the papers, particularly in the Citizen, whose editor has advocated his cause with fulsome praise, parading his merits as an officer, and his integrity as a man. I have been the particular object of this agent's attacks in the newspaper, mainly, I believe, to draw me into a newspaper controversy, for he has recently published letters of mine to the War Department, copies of which by courtesy had been referred to him through the Interior Department for his information or explanation, and followed them up with answers which to the uninformed look like such a controversy. He has been exceedingly discourteous and offensive in his correspondence with this office; copies of some of his communications have been forwarded. He has been particularly careful to avoid anything that seemed like dependence on the military service, and when he required the aid of troops, either obtained it through the chief of his

bureau in Washington, or left the acting agent to make the request. He has arrogated to himself the credit of maintaining the Indians in peace, and entirely ignored the service of the troops, nor recognized that they had anything to do with it. He recently made public a telegram to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, offering, if his salary would be increased and two companies of Indian police given to him, to be responsible for the good conduct of the Indians, and the troops in Arizona could all be withdrawn from the Territory.

I have had occasion to report officially matters that the agent takes as personal, and he thinks I am antagonistic to him. He has made public that I have preferred charges against him, which is not the case. The reports that he takes to himself are my official communications to the War Department; but whatever reference I have made to him in such reports has been incident to the subject. I have reported, of course, the result of scouts sent after renegade Indians, and the absence of Indians from the agency. I have reported such a matter as the deliberate burning of the White Mountain agency, adjoining Camp Apache, which could not have occurred without the knowledge or consent of the agent. I have reported that the commanding officer of the district of New Mexico, having applied to me to relieve the escort furnished the agent in the removal of the Warm Spring Indians, at the line between New Mexico and Arizona, and when the question is asked of the agent when he will reach the line, replies, "No escort has been asked for from Arizona, and none will be accepted." I have reported that I have detailed an officer to enlist a new company of scouts among the Indians at San Carlos, and the agent telegraphs me "that, unless I state my authority and the necessity for the scouts, no enlistment of Indians will be allowed." Such matters were regarded by the agent as personal assaults upon himself, and he resented them by assailing me through the papers.

Recently the Commissioner of Indian Affairs applied for an officer of the Army to be detailed to visit agencies, to inspect supplies presented by the contractors for issue to Indians at the various reservations. The agent chose to regard this as a reflection upon his management, and when the officer presented himself at the San Carlos agency he refused to allow him to enter upon the duty, on the ground that he had received no instructions on the subject from his chief. He made this answer in the face of the telegrams which he had given to the public press, in which he informed the Commissioner that he would not submit to such an inspection, and unless the order was revoked he would not serve as agent. This offensive order is only a partial compliance with a very positive statute. (See Revised Statutes of the United States, sec. 2088.) His resignation not having been accepted on the 1st of July, as he de-

manded, he abandoned his agency.

Whatever credit, if any, is due to the management of the San Carlos Indians, it cannot justly be awarded to the late agent, as he was habitually absent from his agency during the past year. There have been employed at the agency several men of great personal influence among the Indians, who have had far more to do with their control than the

sgent.

It is quite a common thing for the agents to absent themselves, by what authority I do not know. In February last the telegraph operator at Maricopa Wells, on the Gila, reported the robbing and wounding of a white man by two Indians in that vicinity, and that the station was threatened, and applied for protection, stating that the agent of the Pimos and Maricopas was absent. I sent troops and arrested the crim-

inals, turned them over to the civil authorities, and quieted the disturb-Subsequently these Indians escaped from prison, and their friends believed that they had been summarily executed, and again threatened the station at Maricopa Wells, and I again sent troops to settle the difficulty

In May, this agent, who is habitually absent, applied to me from Tucson to send troops to secure some stolen cattle from the Pimo Indians. I replied that the troops would be furnished for his protection, but I desired that he should be present, as the law required him to perform (See Revised Statutes, secs. 2152 and 2156.) He replied that he had other important duties to perform at Tucson, in connection with his duties as agent of the Papagoes, and I had to adjust the trouble without his presence. This was not a new trouble, but should have been settled long before.

MANAGEMENT OF THE INDIANS.

Preliminary to what I shall say as to who should manage Indian affairs, I will state some facts in the management of Indians in this department. In many instances that I have seen in my long service the agents have very little to do with the management. If it is a large agency, such as San Carlos, and there are large disbursements, the parties who have the supplying of the Indians control the agency. the agent is not already one of their own selection, and cannot be captured directly, he is soon compromised by the acceptance of presents, or led into some indiscretion, and, if nothing else can be done, he is informed that he will be removed if he does not submit to dictation. Usually, however, the matter is fixed beforehand by the contractors having their man appointed. The agencies that have no money in them

are not troublesome in these respects.

It is easy to see that under such management there can be little hope of progress for the Indians, and that it does not help the case to hold the agent responsible. I have no hesitation in saying that the Indians at San Carlos are not making any progress toward civilization. a close investigation will demonstrate that they are going backward. They are less capable of sustaining themselves now than before; they cultivate less ground and raise less produce. This is true particularly of the White Mountain Apaches. One pretext for moving these Indians was that at San Carlos they would raise two crops a year. The Commissioner's report shows, however, that they only furnished 12 per cent. of their own subsistence last year, 88 per cent. being furnished by the government. Pedro's band, who refused to move from their homes in the White Mountains, and who receive no support in consequeuce, not only take care of themselves, but have a large surplus of grain and hay to sell to the quartermaster at Camp Apache. The cause is quite apparent; the contractors manage the agency. When the Indian becomes self-sustaining there is nothing for the contractor to supply, and there is no money in the business.

I regard the reservation system, as it has been conducted, one of the most fatal and destructive to the Indian race in a humanitarian view. His subsistence being furnished him, he has no occasion to work; he has ample time to learn and practice all the vices of the white man to which he has such a natural tendency, and if he does not fall a victim to dyspepsia and indigestion, he becomes a drunken vagabond of the worst type, going from bad to worse. A few years of support by the government renders him incapable of self-support; his rations are finally with.

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drawn from him, he has lost that independence that would make a warrior of him, and he becomes a vagrant, living by begging and prostituting his women and children. This is the last scene and precedes his
extinction. Whatever bands have survived have only done so because
they have not been subjected to the reservation system.

THE APACHE.

The Apache is a savage of the lowest type. I have no doubt that he is the descendant of those who almost exterminated the semi-civilized people that once populated this country, whose remains can be traced everywhere, and of which the peaceful Moquis and Zunis are the survivors. He held high carnival in this land until my predecessor availed himself of his savage nature in order to control him. He used Apache against Apache. He can be bought for a small figure to kill his father or mother or any of his relations, and there is no difficulty in enlisting allies in one band to fight another. This is the principal means by which peace is preserved in the Territory at the present time. No agent would remain on the San Carlos reservation without troops if the Indians were all harmonious among themselves. What hope is there of improving such a being except through compulsory education and training? No savage people ever made rapid progress toward civilization except through compulsion. The negro of the United States has reached his present superiority over his relations in their native Africa through the torce of slavery.

CORRUPT MANAGEMENT.

I am in constant apprehension of an outbreak from the concentration of so many Indians on the San Carlos reservation, to which I have expressed an adverse opinion in former reports. I charge this to the corrupt management of the faction to which I have heretofore referred. which has been brought about because it was necessary to get more Indians together in order to make it pay to furnish supplies to them. As long as the true number of Indians was unknown, the agent reported such number of Indians as suited his purpose. Under my predecessor, and during the time they were under his management, the Indians were wenrately counted and identified; every man, woman, and child was known, and strict compliance with the laws for their subsistence was referced. There was as little profit in supplying Indians as there was in supplying troops, and when the Indians were again turned over to the agent, the system of concentration was begun and has been carried out until every Apache from the Rio Grande to the Colorado now belongs properly to the San Carlos.

As evidence of the false returns, it is only necessary to compare the ngures given in the report of the Indian Commissioner for the year 1874-75 with the year 1875-76. It will be seen in the first report that the number of Indians on the Chiricahua reservation is represented as 365. When the reservation was broken up last year only 325 were removed to San Carlos. The troops could find evidence of but a small party that escaped. As I have stated, the acting agent of the Warm Spring reservation reported that 250 had come to that reservation from the Chiricahua reservation at the time of the removal. The number there, prior to this increase, is stated in the report for 1875 at 2,100. In spite of this increase, however, the number stated in the report for 1876 is given as 1,600, and when the Warm Spring reservation was broken up the number removed was only 454. A small number was

claimed to be absent on a raid. The two agencies, Warm Spring and Chiricahua, contained in 1875, before they were broken up, according to the report for that year, 965 and 2,100; total, 3,065. The number removed were 325 and 454; total, 779. There, are therefore, 2,286 Indians unaccounted for since 1875. It is unnecessary to comment on these discrepancies.

When the number of Indians is known, the methods of increasing the perquisites of the contractors or subcontractors consist in issuing to the Indians inferior articles, giving fraudulent weights and measures, and returning for the whole number of Indians, and making incorrect allowance, or none at all, for decrease by death or absence. The concentration of all the Indians upon one reservation greatly increased the opportunity for this kind of fraud. I believe this to have been the motive that led the faction in Tucson to use their influence to effect it and bring it The late governor and present surveyor-general and editor and proprietor of the Arizona Citizen were the principal instruments used, and the Indian Bureau was induced to favor the proposition by the arguments of economy of administration, greater control of the Indians, and consequent safety to the Territory. I trust that my apprehensions of evil consequences from these measures may never be realized. The only thing that prevents the Indians from breaking out at the present time is want of harmony. Should leaders arise among them capable of uniting the Indiaus, we may expect an outbreak like that going on now in Idaho Territory.

ABSENTEES AND RENEGADES.

Troops have been sent in pursuit of Indians only when the agents have requested it, or when depredations have been reported. Large numbers have been known to be absent at various times and places, but as they were doing no harm I did not consider it my duty to inquire into their absence, as they were believed generally to have passes.

All the depredations which were perpetrated in the past year were committed by Indians who belong to reservations. Had the agents co-operated as earnestly in furnishing this office with information as to who the depredators were, as they were energetic in holding the troops responsible for the depredations, they would have rendered invaluable service. They certainly should have possessed this information, whether they did or not. I had to trace the depredators to the reservation as I best could. I am thus held responsible for depredations perpetrated by the Indians, without the authority to do anything until some overt act has been committed, and without any means of knowing that they are absent from their reservations, or that they have a raid in view.

THE PEACE-POLICY.

The so-called peace-policy is a chimera that has been created to secure the support of religious and humanitarian societies to the present system of caring for Indians, by that class of persons interested in contracts and furnishing supplies to Indians, who believe it would be against their interests to have the disbursements fall into the hands of the War Department. It has had the support of the last administration, and consequently the public support of Army officers, who all knew that it had only to be tried to prove a failure.

I understand this policy to be the selection of agents by religious communities, who are expected to preach peace and good will to the Indians, and, by their influence as missionaries as well as their authority as offi-

cers, to advance the civilization of the Indians on reservations, by peaceable means and moral sussion.

The officers of the Army, who have spent their lives upon the frontier, know the weakness of such a course. They know that there is nothing that will control the Indian in the right except force. His code of morals is a code of crimes, according to the white man's view; he has been taught commandments that are the reverse of ours; his creed is to lie, to steal, and to kill. He has no respect for law, except the law of force. The chief controls his followers by force. There is no better proof than the fact that the most peaceable Indians are those who have felt the power of the white man, and have once been thoroughly beaten; and those who go on the war-path are those who have never experienced the power of the white man. The Nez Percés have been associated with the white man for twenty-five years, and to the present time have boasted of their friendship for him, and the fact that at this late day they are in the field against the whites is one of the severest reflections upon our system of treating the Indians.

The good people of the East who have sustained the peace-policy, and have no personal knowledge of its operation, have been led to believe in a blood-thirsty and exterminating spirit on the part of Army officers simply because they maintain that there is no other means of improving the condition of Indians than to use force. This is a great mistake, and it is only necessary to investigate the matter to find out the fallacy of it. Wherever officers of the Army have had charge it has been to the great satisfaction of the Indians themselves. They greatly prefer Army officers to the agents, who are seldom, if ever, selected on account of their fitness for the position. The agents are usually men who have no knowledge of the Indian character, have little or no control over the tribes under their charge, and, as I have shown, are obliged to call to their aid men who have had experience with them.

Officers of the Army are generally the best friends the Indians have. That the Indians are often badly used cannot be denied, but that the men who are the first to defend them are the officers of the Army is also true. We have occasions to protect them as often as we have occasions to fight them, and it is this double duty to which we are constantly called that makes it necessary to give the Army exclusive charge of the ladians.

It is asserted by those who are opposed to military control in Indian affairs that the presence of troops is demoralizing to the Indian. I assert that the reverse is the case; it is demoralizing to troops to station them on Indian reservations, particularly under the present system. The Apache cannot be demoralized any more than he is; he is as low in the scale of humanity as he can get. All he needs is the opportunity, and he revels in whatever vices he may have access to, and will, when he has the opportunity, hold out such inducements to the soldier to get what he wants that the soldier becomes the victim. Were the Indians under the same control that the soldiers are, the officers could control the Indians, they visit the soldier in spite of the officers of the Army. Thus enlisted men, many of whom are in the Army because they were unable to resist temptation, are made use of to do those things for the Indian that the latter cannot do for himself.

TRANSFER THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

I will now proceed to give the reasons why the Indian Bureau should be transferred to the War Department.

First, it will place the whole subject under one head, and thus simplify the management. The War Department is the only branch of the government that can take this exclusive control, for the military arm must always be called in when any serious difficulty occurs. Should it be desired to make no other change, this at least will greatly facilitate the work of the present system of managing Indians. It will tend to produce harmony and co-operation between the agents and the officers of the Army, because all disagreements that may arise would be referred to the same head for settlement.

If the War Department had exclusive control, that department alone would be responsible for whatever might occur in the management of the bureau, and there could be no question in regard to the credit or blame that might attach to it. If officers of the Army are ever indifferent to results now, the transfer would create an interest in the same as is now felt by them when called upon to perform the legitimate duties of their profession.

The same integrity in the administration of affairs would follow that now prevails in the military service, because the same checks and balances would be made to apply that now sustain officers of the Army

against temptation and shield them from suspicion.

Indians will have more appreciation of what is being done for them, for their savage natures make them regard liberality and kindness as weakness, and they think the government cares for them and feeds them because it is afraid of them. Could they be made to appreciate the power of the government, and to realize that they must be beaten in the end, outbreaks would never occur.

Should economy govern in the transfer, officers of the Army could do all the duty connected with the Indian management. The same officers that buy for the troops could buy for the Indian Department, and their long experience would secure the same equivalents for the money for the Indians that are now obtained for the troops. There would be a large saving in the salaries of officers, and much more in general management, to both the Army and the Indian Department, for when an agency would be changed or a new one established, the cost to both services would be considered, and would save the building of many new posts to the Army appropriation, and also save the building of agencies, because military posts would serve the purpose.

The religious influence would have superior opportunities to extend itself over the Indians under military control, because there would be more discipline. Left to themselves the Indians are not disposed to worry their untutored minds with the white man's religious ideas. Where the agencies are without troops, the Indians come and go as they please and are not accessible to the teachers of Ohristianity except on special occasious, and the influence to bring them together cannot

be depended upon.

The most serious objection that I know of to the transfer, is the probable injury to the military service. The possibly irredeemable nature of the Indian may bring failure to the Army, as it has to the civil service. Other objections that might be urged are, the demoralizing influence of Indians upon troops, and the possibility that the odium which has attached to agents may transfer to and injure the reputation of Army officers, when they resist the temptations that will be held out by those who have heretofore corrupted the agents.

It will be seen by the history of events of the pastyear that I am forced into a consideration of the Indian question, which I have heretofore avoided, and which I would not have entered into in this report but for

the fact that I am constrained to do so from a sense of duty. A department commander has a responsibility that does not rest on any other officer of the Army. He is held responsible for violations of the peace within his command, no matter how they originate; and if he sees the danger ahead, should be fail to give warning because it is being brought about by the short-comings of another branch of the public service, not military, particularly when the officers of this service foresee and predict the same danger, and try to hold him accountable for it, stating, as the governor and agent have both done, that unless I am more energetic and successful in punishing the renegade Indians, all the San Carlos Indians are liable to go on the war-path? I believe the danger exists, and I have tried to show that the cause cannot be justly charged to the department commander.

INDIANS.

All the turbulent Apaches from the Rio Grande to the Colorado now belong to the San Carlos reservation. There are still some renegades at large, but I do not think they are numerous; but as there may be bands that belong to Mexico that may furnish an asylum to the renegades from the San Carlos reservation, I cannot now foresee how long it will be necessary to guard the southeastern border. No depredations have been reported since the killing of the mail-carriers near Bowie the last of May. San Carlos is now the only reservation that endangers the peace of the Territory, and, as I have already stated, gives me the most uneasiness. It is also the only agency that requires the presence of an officer as requested by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, being the only place where any great amount of supplies is delivered. The presence of the officer, Lieutenant Abbott, Sixth Cavalry, who has been ordered to that agency, will be of great value to me in case of disturbance, as he will be in a position to give me information of the temper and disposition of the Indians and keep me informed of the presence or absence of He has been instructed to report on those points as well as any others that may aid the department commander in his duty of keeping peace in the Territory.

The Colorado reservation has required no attention from me in the past year. The Pimos, Maricopas, and Papagoes, who are intermediate between the Pueblo and wild Apache, in their habits of life are peaceful, but they are tending to demoralization and decay, from intoxication, prostitution, and gambling. As they live in villages and are accessible, I know of no finer field for the missionary and for the practice of Christian doctrines as a means of civilization. These Indians receive no allowances from the government, and consequently the agent has no disbursements to make, and this probably accounts for his continuous absence.

The Moqui Pueblos are also a peaceable tribe, living in permanent villages on inaccessible cliffs, in the northern part of the Territory, who practice peace and good-will toward mankind without any knowledge of the Christian faith.

The Hualpais continue to roam at large through Mojave County. There are no reports of serious difficulties, although some small depredations to private property by Indians, and some outrages against Indians by lawless white men, have been reported to this office. A company of Indian scouts enlisted from this tribe is now serving at the camp in the Huachua mountains, which tends to keep these Indians peaceable for the present, if they were otherwise disposed, of which there is no indication.

INDIAN SCOUTS.

The number of scouts authorized for this department at this time is one hundred, having been reduced to this number by the transfer of sixty to the department of the Columbia, in consequence of existing treubles in that department. It will be possible to get along with this number so long as there is no outbreak. The companies of scouts have heretofore mustered forty men each; they are now reduced to an average of twenty-five. Some of the Indians who were discharged had been enlisted but a very short time, and it was not possible to make them understand why they were discharged.

The scouts are invaluable for the pursuit of the small thieving parties that commit the depredations, and the disposition that is now made of those authorized, seems to have a very satisfactory effect, as no depredations have occurred since the Hualpais reached the camp in the

Huachua Mountains.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

During the past year this line has been extended to Camp Bowie, and from there to Ralston in New Mexico. A great deal of the old original line has been reconstructed and repaired, while the extensions in the direction of Camp Thomas and Camp Apache have advanced far toward completion. The greatly increased amount of work has been quite a tax on the troops and upon the quartermaster's department during past By reference to the report of the chief quartermaster, it will be seen that the cost for the past year amounts to \$14,429.63. To offset this expenditure, the officer in charge of the line reports that the purely official business transacted over the line in the department, at government rates would amount to \$9,292.95. It greatly facilitates the necessary business in the management of troops, particularly when they are required in the field, saving both time and expense. The cost for several years to come will be about half what it has been in the past year, as it will include only necessary repairs. When completed to Camp Apache, the line will almost encircle the San Carlos reservation, and will be of great service in case of a disturbance by the Indians. It is well worth the cost to the public service, besides being invaluable in the progress of the Territory. Some of the expenses assumed by the quartermaster's department should have been paid out of special appropriation, but the line was highly necessary and could only be extended and kept in order by the aid of the quartermaster's department and troops.

NEW ROUTE OF SUPPLY.

The approach of railroads from the East is attracting attention to a new route, to connect with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, by which to supply the posts of Camp Verde, Whipple, and McDowell. An expenditure of a few thousand dollars on the Mogollon Mountains would put the road in condition and induce a freighting trade that would reduce the cost of articles that must come from the East, and keep down the monopoly that exists by the present route from Sau Francisco. Attention is invited to the reports of the chief engineer and chief quartermaster of the department, on the subject.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Attention is called to the recommendations of the chief paymaster and chief quartermaster, in regard to the establishment of a United

States depository in Prescott. More than a million of dollars is required in these two departments alone for the public service in this department, and a very large proportion is needed for disbursement in Prescott. The depository in Tucson is only available for that locality, and is of no service for other portions of the Territory.

CONCLUSION.

Is conclusion, I will express my gratification at the generally satisfactory condition of this department in all respects. Indians have been a little troublesome on the border, but the success of the troops in the sumber of killed, and property captured, has exceeded the success of the depredations by Indians, which has not always been the case in Indian troubles here or elsewhere.

I respectfully invite attention to the several reports of the chiefs of department for details as to the workings of each, and I desire to acknowledge here that the satisfactory condition of this department is due to the hearty co-operation of these officers and the other officers of my

Maff, and also to the efficiency of the various post commanders.

The reports of the following officers are herewith inclosed:

Maj. Rodney Smith, chief paymaster.

Maj. Charles A. Reynolds, chief quartermaster.

Capt. Charles P. Ragan, chief commissary. Surg. James C. McKee, medical director.

Maj. James Biddle, Sixth United States Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general

Lieut. Earl D. Thomas, Fifth United States Cavalry, acting engineer

Roster of troops.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ, Colonel Eighth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major-General (assigned,) Commanding Department.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General,
Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

No. 12.—REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT,
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., November 8, 1877.

SIE: For the information of the General of the Army, and the honorable the Secretary of War, I have the honor to report the present condition of the Military Academy, the changes that have been made therein during the past year, and the further improvements which appear necessary to the best interests of the institution.

In obedience to the President's order, I assumed charge of the Military

Academy, as superintendent, on the 1st of September, 1876.

The first important duty which demanded my attention was a careful revision of the academic regulations, with a view to such improvement as might be possible in the system of discipline, course of instruction, and general administration of the institution.

The revised regulations, having been submitted to the Secretary of War and by him to the President, were approved and adopted on the 28th of February, 1877. The most important feature of this revised system is the erection of the Military Academy and its accessories, constituting the post of West Point, into a military department, under the command of a general officer, and under the supervision and charge of the General-in-Chief of the Army. This gives to this institution an organization corresponding to its character as one of the most important branches of the military establishment; makes it in form what it is designed to be in substance, viz, a model for the purpose of instruction, of a separate military department, or of any army in the field; and makes the official head of the Army responsible to the President and the Secretary of War for the proper conduct of this as for other branches of the military service.

The revised regulations also embody a number of changes in the minor details of administration and discipline, which it is not necessary to specify here. The results of all these changes have thus far been entirely satisfactory. Their development, in the due course of time, will, it is confidently believed, add appreciably to the great service which the Academy has heretofore performed, by giving a still higher degree of moral, physical, and professional qualifications to the young

officers of the Army.

Some of the improvements logically consequent upon the new organization can only be effected at the appropriate periods in the four years' course of instruction. These have been commenced, at the beginning of this academic year, by the introduction, with the sanction of the honorable the Secretary of War, of the much-needed instruction in English studies as a part of the first year's course. Other changes which may be determined on in the academic course should be introduced from year to year, as the present fourth class advances through the prescribed term of four years.

Improvements in the military instruction need not await this periodical method of introduction. They are now largely in successful opera-

tion. Among them may be enumerated:

First. The habitual instruction of all the members of the two higher classes in all the duties and responsibilities of non-commissioned officers and officers, instead of confining many of them to the duties of privates in the ranks and on guard.

Second. More extended instruction in the cavalry service required by

our young officers on the frontier.

Third. Rifle practice, without proficiency in which troops can now be of little service.

Fourth. Instruction in boating, not with race-boats, but with the working-barges so commonly required by the troops on our extended sea-coast, lakes, and great rivers.

Fifth. Systematic instruction in gymnastics as well as in the use of

the sword and bayonet.

Sixth. Instruction in swimming is only delayed for the necessary ap-

propriation for the construction of a swimming-bath.

It is important to observe that none of these improvements are at the expense, in any degree, of the academic departments. If they detract from anything, it will be only from the machine-like precision of infantry maneuvers for which the battalion of cadets is so justly celebrated. Even this will not be diminished to any injurious extent.

Lastly, we are now commencing something in the nature of a "post-graduate course," for the benefit of young officers temporarily stationed

here, by which they may, with the aid of the older and more experienced officers, advantageously pursue their studies in the higher branches of their profession beyond the possible limits of the course of instruction

The general aim which is guiding these efforts is to enable the one military institution supported by the United States to satisfy in the highest practicable degree the national demand for a small body of military officers so thoroughly instructed in all branches of their profession as to be able to fulfill the duties which in other countries are devolved upon the graduates of several special military schools.

The further development of the plan for reorganization of the Military Academy requires Congressional legislation. On the 20th of April last, I submitted to the War Department a proposition for a comprehensive revision of the statutes relating to the Military Academy.

The most essential features of this proposition were those reorganizing the departments of languages, those providing for a permanent board of visitors, in lieu of the annual board, and that relating to the mode of selection and tenure of office of the professors. To these I desire again to invite special attention. The proposed permanent board will also perform, not only once, but as often as experience may render necesary, the service designated by the late board of visitors for the special commission recommended by them, namely, the revision of the course of

Upon this supervisory board should be represented the two houses of Congress, the Army, the Navy, and some of the most eminent educational institutions of the country. The Superintendent of the Military Academy should doubtless be ex officio a member of this board, as representative of the academic board. The high board thus constituted would be able to give sufficient time and attention to the subject to intelligently pass judgment upon the plans of the Superintendent for revision of the course of studies and other improvements, to approve or modify those plans, to observe their operation from year to year, and thus conduct them toward perfection.

The proposed omission of the separate department of Spanish is in accordance with the nearly unanimous recommendation of the academic board. This is unquestionably demanded by the best interests of the academy as well as by considerations of economy. The change should take effect upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the present professor-ship, and independently of the question whether the Spanish language is to continue a part of the course of instruction. Whether it is continued or not, one department of modern languages would be better than

two in this institution.

The proposed change in the mode of selection and tenure of office of the professors is open to valid objection on the ground of insecurity of tenure of officers assigned from the Army at large. But this objection may be overcome by giving to the Board of Visitors power to initiate all changes necessary to be made in the academic board. their recommendation, changes would then rarely be made.

In order that no officers of the Army may be deprived of promotion by the commissioning of the present professors in the corps to which they formerly belonged, there should be added, temporarily, to the Corps of Engineers one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major, and to the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry one captain.

The two senior professors, formerly officers of artillery, need not necessarily be recommissioned, and if they were, no other officers would thereby be deprived of promotion.

For the purpose of giving all possible information on the subject to those upon whom the responsibility of action devolves, I have invited the members of the academic board to separately submit their views on these questions, and I now have the honor to forward them with this report.

I also inclose a copy of the proposed revision of the statutes, with such amendments as appear to me to be necessary in view of the ob-

jections suggested.

The troops on duty in the department consist of the corps of professors, instructors, and their assistants; the battalion of cadets, a company of engineer troops, a detachment of cavalry and a detachment of artillery, (the two latter being limited, by orders, to an aggregate of two hundred enlisted men,) and the Military Academy band and field musi-

cians attached to cadet companies.

The present strength of these several organizations is sufficient barely for the necessities of the service, with the exception of the number of musicians now authorized for the band. This number is about half that named in the Revised Statutes, and well known to be necessary to constitute an efficient band of music. It is hoped that Congress may be pleased not to leave in so defective a state any part of the organization of the Military Academy where all else is so creditable to the country.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in reporting that the state of instruction in the several departments of the Academy, as now organized, and

of discipline in the corps of cadets, is highly satisfactory.

The detailed reports required by academic regulations and the estimates of appropriations required for the service of the Academy for the next fiscal year have heretofore been submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD. Major-General, U. S. Army, Superintendent Military Academy, Commanding Department.

The Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 12 A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., April 20, 1877.

GENERAL: Iu my opinion, after careful examination, the Revised Statutes relating to the Military Academy are defective in the following respects:

1st. In the mode of appointment and tenure of office of the principal officers of the

The Superintendent, the commandant of cadets, and the professors may all be appointed for life, without restriction of any kind. The two former may be, and thus far have been, selected from the Army, that is, they have been officers of the Army assigned by the President to those duties. The professors are, with the single exception of the professor of law, appointed for life. It would be much better if all were officers of the Army, assigned to duty at the Academy during the pleasure of the President.

Such positions are regarded as very desirable and are much sought for. In the nature of things some bad appointments must be made. Even one such is enough to work serious injury to the Academy. Being a life appointment there is no practicable remedy, and hence the evil must be endured for a generation; while if these positions were filled by the assignment of Army officers, bad selections would be much less likely to be made, and, what is far more important, if made, they could readily be corrected.

If it should happen that an unfit person be appointed permanently to the office of Superintendent, or that of commandant of cadets, the result could hardly fail to be minous to the Academy. Such appointments are quite possible under the existing

The professors of the Academy rank as colonels or lieutenant-colonels, and their offices are among the most important of those grades in the Army; yet the safeguards thrown around those high grades in other branches of the military service are entirely

wanting in the Academy. Anybody may be appointed a professor.

In a large corps of officers, having greatly diversified duties, a few members, lacking special fitness, cause no great inconvenience. They can be assigned to such duties as they may be qualified for, or even left off duty; but, in a very small corps like the academic board, where each member must have special fitness for his particular duties, there is no remedy for a bad selection unless it be by transfer of the officer to some other corps of the Army, and this should be authorized by law.

The most efficient period of life for academic duty is middle age, and some years seeding. After that such duties become irksome. Officers desire a broader sphere, preceding. After that such duties become irksome. Umcers userice a product opportunities for higher distinction and increased rank. As a general rule it would be beneficial, both to the officer and to the public service, although the officer be one of the most efficient, to allow him to return to his corps in the Army after a certain period of service at the Academy; his place there to be filled by a younger man.

The saving of expense resulting from the change suggested would be considerable, viz, the entire Army pay of the officers assigned to duty as professors.

Officers assigned to the important positions at the Academy should have local rank

and pay corresponding to their duties, substantially as now provided by law.

2d. Rank of the Superintendent and of the commandant of cadets.

The corps of cadets, with its infantry, cavalry, and artillery organizations, and the engineers, ordnance, artillery, and cavalry attached for their instruction, constitute the epitome of an army. The organization should be the model of that of an army, or a "separate department," and the commander should have the rank of a brigadier-general, at least, instead of that of colonel, as now provided by law. For like rea-sous the commandant of the corps of cadets should have the rank of colonel.

3d. The course of instruction.

Considering the popular character of cadet appointments it is not possible to maintain a very high standard of qualification for admission to the Academy. Hence, instruction in the higher branches of an English education should form a part of the prescribed course. These subjects were formerly taught, but in recent years they have

teen crowded out by others thought to be more important.

In a course of studies a very large part of which must of necessity be technical, and to which latter all others must be subordinate or preparatory, the remainder of the course should be selected from the subjects which are, first, essential, and second, most important of those not essential; and it should be remembered that thorough instruc-tion in a few branches is far more valuable than superficial knowledge of many.

The branches which embody the ultimate object of cadet education are embraced in

the departments of engineering, philosophy, chemistry, &c.; ordnance, law, and military tactics, &c. Those which are essential as preparatory to the former are mathematics, English, and drawing. The others are non-essential.

The French language was formerly indispensable for the reason that a large part of the scientific text-books used at the Academy were printed in that language. Now they are all in English, and hence French, though still important, is no longer indispensable.

pensable.

The Spanish language was introduced not long after the Mexican war, when the theory prevailed in official circles that future conquests or occupation of territory in that direction would render a knowledge of the Spanish language by officers of the Army very important. This theory has proved to be wholly fallacious. The knowledge of Spanish acquired at the Academy has proved of little use, and is not likely to become more useful in any future event that can now be foreseen. However desirable a knowledge of Spanish may be as an accomplishment, its acquisition by an officer of the Army at the expense of his own language cannot be regarded as better than a waste of time.

The same is by no means true of the French. Frequent intercourse between Army officers and foreigners, both at home and abroad, renders a knowledge of the French language very important, that being the universal language of such intercourse. Besides, the French military literature, although no longer indispensable, is still very valuable to the military student.

The study of English composition and construction, in which graduates of West Point are not always as proficient as well-educated gentlemen ought to be, can be best prosecuted in connection with translations from the French. For these reasons the French and English should be consolidated into one department of modern languages, and the department of Spanish should be abolished.

4th. Section 1332 requires the cadets "to be encamped at least three months in each

year." This is not done, and cannot be done without materially abridging the course The encampment actually lasts only a little more than two months, viz,

from the close of the examination in June until the 29th of August.

5th. Section 1312 makes the commandant of cadets instructor in the tactics of the three arms of the service. Of course, he is the "senior" instructor, yet section 1309 provides for a "senior instructor" in the tactics of each of the arms, three in all, besides the commandant. These three officers are presumed to be the same as these tables "tables" instructors, in a service 1227. Their title should be those styled "senior assistant instructors" in section 1337. Their title should be simply "assistant instructor."

6th. Section 1336 gives the instructor of practical military engineering the pay of major, and section 1337* makes his pay that of captain.

7th. Section 1315 is not clear in respect to the number of cadets to be appointed "at large." The practice is to appoint ten annually, although this does not seem to be very clearly authorized by the statute.

8th. The recent practice, sanctioned, though not required, by law, by which the supervision of the Academy was exercised by the Secretary of War, either directly or through some subordinate officer or clerk of the department, was extremely detrimental to the best interests of the Academy. It would have been much better to have left the supervision, as formerly, in the Chief of Engineers—an officer having intimate knowledge of and permanent interest in the institution. The Academy should be regarded as a part of the Army, and, like all other parts, subject to the constant care of the General-iu-Chief.

9th. The board of visitors has survived the special purpose for which it was intended, and, as now constituted, at least, it may well be questioned whether its continuance is in any respect desirable. It was designed as a means of bringing the Academy into closer relations with Congress and the country, and of disseminating a knowledge of its true character and claims to the public confidence and support. Certainly these reasons no longer exist for the annual visit. No institution in the country is now better known and appreciated than the Military Academy. Naturally a great deal of time and attention are devoted to making a fine display before the board of visitors, and possibly this may serve as some stimulus to the acquisition of a high degree of excellence, but the benefit in this respect cannot be great. The thousands of unofficial, as well as official, visitors who witness the academic and military exercises every year quite sufficiently serve the office of critics.

But, if it is thought advisable to continue the board of visitors, the latter should be so constituted as to be useful to the Academy. This can be done by giving the board a certain degree of permanence in its composition, including among its members gentlemen whose professional education will enable them to judge of the merits and relative importance of all branches of the course of instruction. The members of such a board would acquire, from year to year, a more thorough knowledge of the institution, be able to discover its defects, and to judge wisely of the best practicable remedies. Their reports would be entitled to, and would, probably, receive serious attention, which it is believed is rarely, if ever, given the reports of the present boards of visitors.

I have prepared a revision of the chapter of the Revised Statutes relating to the Military Academy, making only such changes as are necessary to correct manifest errors and to secure the reforms which I have herein referred to, and which seem to me essential to the best interests of the Academy. Beside the other advantages referred to, the proposed changes would considerably diminish the expenses of the institution.

I respectfully submit the subject for the consideration of the honorable Secretary of

War, and such action as may by him be thought expedient.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Major-General.

The Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

^{*}The words, "and the instructor of practical military engineering," struck out of 1337 by act of February 27, 1877 (G. O. 29, A. G. O., 1877).

TITLE XIV.—THE ARMY.

CHAPTER FOUR .- The Military Academy.

320. The Academy and post of West Point a separate department.

1310. Organization.

1311. Officers of Academy to be officers of Army.

1312 Professors and chaplains may be commissioned in Army.

1313. Local rank of officers of Academy.
1314. Superintendent to have immediate

1314. Superintendent to have immediate command and government.

1315. Commandant of cadets to command corps of cadets and be instructor of tactics.

1416. Cadets, number and appointment of.

1317. Appointments in advance.

Ell. Age of appointees.

1319. Examination and qualifications.

1320. Oath.

1321. Engagement for service.

1222. Cadet companies.

Sec.

1323. Where to do duty. 1324. No studies on Sunday.

1325. Found deficient.

1326. Superintendent may execute sentences of general courts-martial, when 1327. Board of visitors.

1328. Duties of visitors.

1329. Payment of expenses of visitors.

1330. Leaves of absence.

1331. Congressional documents to library.

1332. Retirement of professors.

1333. Pay and allowances of officers of Academy.

1334. Pay of master of sword.

1335. Pay of cadets.

1336. Pay of librarian and assistant.

1337. Pay of non-commissioned officer, &c.

1338. Band consists of.

1339. Pay, &c., of teacher of music and enlisted men of band.

SEC. 1309. The United States Military Academy and the post of West Point, in the state of New York, shall constitute a separate military department. The General-in-Chefof the Army, under direction of the Secretary of War, shall have immediate super-1300 and charge of the department, subject to regulations prescribed by the President. SEC. 1310. The Military Academy shall be constituted as follows: There shall be a superintendent of the Academy, who shall be commanding general of the department; a commandant of cadets, who shall be instructor in the tactics of the three arms; one satisfant instructor in the tactics of artillery; one assistant instructor in the tactics of artillery; one assistant instructor in the tactics of artillery; one professor and one assistant professor of civil and military engineering; one professor and one assistant professor of mathematics; one professor and one assistant professor of modern languages; one chaplain, who shall be professor of ethics; one professor and one assistant professor of modern languages; one chaplain, who shall be professor of ethics; one professor and one assistant professor of ordates and the science of gunnery; one adjutant; one quartermaster; one quartermaster and commissary of cadets; one disbursing-officer, who shall be treasurer of the Academy, and shall give bonds; one master of the sword; and such additional officers of the Army as may be necessary for the instruction of the cadets.

SYC. 1311. All the officers of the Military Academy shall be officers of the Army, assigned be duty at the Academy during the pleasure of the President. The professors shall be officers of not less than ten years' service in the Army, shall be selected solely on the around of special qualifications for their professorships, and shall not be removed therefrom except upon their own application, or when the good of the Academy may require

rich change.

SEC. 1312. The professors of the Academy who have heretofore been officers of any emps or arm of the service may be appointed and commissioned by the President to the grade in such corps or arm, respectively, to which they would have been entitled by regular promotion, according to seniority, if they had continued to serve in such corps or arm of the service. The chaplain may be commissioned a chaplain in the Army. Any of the professors who may not be commissioned in the Army, as provided in this section, may be retired from active service, as now authorized by law, or they may be retained on duty at the Military Academy in their present rank; but no new appointments shall be made to the grade of professor in the Military Academy. No other of the Army shall be deprived of the promotion to which he would otherwise tentitled, by the appointment, as provided in this section, of any of the present professors to his former corps or branch of the service.

No. 1313. The following officers of the Academy shall, while serving as such, have local rank, as follows: The superintendent, when not a general officer of the Army, shall have the local rank of brigadier-general; the commandant of cadets, the local rank of colonel; the professors, for the first ten years of their service as such, the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, and thereafter the local rank of colonel; the instructors,

15- local rank of major.

SEC. 1314. The superintendent, and, in his absence, the next in rank, shall have the

immediate command of the department and the government of the Academy. Sec. 1315. The commandant of cadets shall have the immediate command of the corps of cadets, and shall be instructor in the tactics of artillery cavalry, and infantry,

and in the rules of military police and discipline.

SEC. 1316. The corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, and ten appointed annually from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President, and shall. with the exception of the ten cadets appointed at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia, respectively, from

which they purport to be appointed.

SEC. 1317. Cadets shall be appointed one year in advance of the time of their admission to the Academy, except in cases where, by reason of death or other cause, a vacancy occurs which cannot be provided for by such appointment in advance; but no pay or other allowance shall be given to any appointee until he shall have been regularly admitted, as herein provided; and all appointments shall be conditional until such provisions shall have been complied with.

SEC. 1318. Appointees shall be admitted to the Academy only between the ages of

seventeen and twenty-two years.

SEC. 1319. Appointees shall be examined under regulations to be prescribed, from time to time, by the Secretary of War, before they shall be admitted to the Academy, and shall be required to be well versed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography (particularly that of the United States), and of the history of the United States.

SEC. 1329. Each cadet shall, previous to his admission to the Academy, take and

subscribe an oath or affirmation in the following form:

"I. A. B., do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and bear true allegiance to the National Government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States, paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty, or fealty I may owe to any State, county, or country whatsoever; and that i will at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers, and the rules and articles governing the armies of the United States."

And any cadet or candidate for admission who shall refuse to take this oath shall be

dismissed from the service

SEC. 1321. Each cadet shall sign articles, with the consent of his parent or guardian if he be a minor, and if any he have, by which he shall engage to serve eight years

unless sooner dischaged.

SEC. 1322. The corps of cadets shall be arranged into companies, according to the directions of the superintendent, each of which shall be commanded by an officer of the Army, for the purpose of military instruction. To each company shall be added four musicians. The corps shall be taught and trained in all the duties of a private soldier, non-commissioned officer, and officer; shall be encamped at least two months in each year, and shall be taught and trained in all the duties incident to a regular camp.

SEC. 1323. Cadets shall be subject at all times to do duty in such places and on such

service as the President may direct.

SEC. 1324. The Secretary of War shall so arrange the course of studies at the Academy

that the cadets shall not be required to pursue their studies on Sunday.

SEC. 1325. No cadet who is reported deficient in either conduct or studies and recommended to be discharged from the Academy, shall, unless upon recommendation of the academic board, be returned or reappointed, or appointed to any place in the Army before his class shall have left the Academy and received their commissions.

SEC. 1326. The superintendent of the Military Academy shall have power to execute the sentences of general courts-martial appointed by him, for the trial of cadets, except the sentences of suspension and dismission, subject to the same limitations and

conditions now existing as to other general courte-martial.

SEC. 1327. There shall be a permanent Board of Visitors of the Military Academy. which shall be constituted as fellows: Two Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate; three Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the General-in-Chief, and another general officer of the Arm; the superintendent of the Military Academy; two officers of the Navy, of the rank of

rear-admiral or commodore, and three other persons, to be appointed by the President SEC. 1328. It shall be the duty of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examinations of the Academy, and to inquire into the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the Academy. The visitors appointed by the President shall report thereon to the Secretary of War for the information of Congress, at the commencement of the session next succeeding such examination, and the Senators and Representatives designated as visitors shall report to Congress within twenty days after the meeting of the session next succeeding their action as such visitors, with their views and recommendations concerning the Academy It shall be the duty of the members of the Board of Visitors appointed by the President, to visit the Academy at such times as the President may direct, to inquire into the course of studies and state of instruction, administration, and discipline, and to recommend to the Secretary of War such changes in the course of studies, administration, and discipline, and in the officers composing the academic board, as the good of the

Academy may require.

SEC. 1329. No compensation shall be made to the members of said board for their services, but for their expenses payment will be made of a per diem not exceeding five dollars while at the Academy, and mileage not exceeding eight cents a mile for traveling by the shortest mail-route from their respective homes to the Academy and thence to their homes.

SEC. 1330. Leave of absence may be granted by the superintendent, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, to the professors, assistant professors, instructors, and other officers of the Academy, for the entire period of the suspension of the ordinary academic studies, without deduction from pay or allowances.

SEC. 3131. The Secretary of the Senate shall furnish annually to the library of the Academy one copy of each document published during the preceding year by the

Senate.

SEC. 1332. The professors of the Military Academy at West Point are placed on the

same footing, as to retirement from active service, as other officers of the Army.

SEC. 1333. The superintendent, commandant of cadets, professors, and instructors of the Academy shall have the pay and allowances of their local rank. The assistant professors, assistant instructors, adjutant, quartermaster, quartermaster and commissary of cadets, the disbursing-officer, and the four officers commanding cadet commissions of the state of the sta

panies shall have the pay and allowances of captain mounted.

SEC. 1334. The master of the sword of the Military Academy shall receive pay at the

rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year, with fuel and quarters.

SEC. 1335. Cadeta at the Military Academy shall receive four hundred and fifty dollars a year and one ration a day.

SEC. 1336. The librarian and assistant librarian at the Military Academy shall each

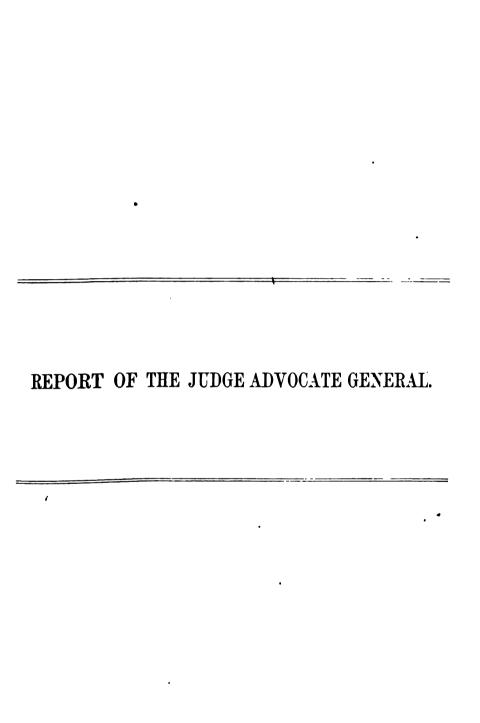
receive one hundred and twenty dollars a year additional pay.

SEC. 1337. The non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics and other labor at the Military Academy; the soldier acting as clerk in the adjutant's office, and the four enlisted men in the philosophical and chemical departments and lithographic office, shall each receive fifty dollars a year additional pay.

SEC. 1338. The Military Academy band shall consist of one teacher of music, who shall be leader of the band, and may be a civilian, and of forty enlisted musicians of

the band.

SEC. 1339. The teacher of music shall receive ninety dollars per month, one ration, and the allowance of fuel of a second lieutenant of the Army; and of the enlisted musicians of the band, ten shall each be paid thirty-four dollars per month; and the remaining thirty shall each be paid thirty dollars per month; and the enlisted musicians of the band shall have the benefits as to pay arising from re-enlistments and length of service applicable to other enlisted men of the Army.



REPORT

OF

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
Washington, October 10, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with circular of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to furnish the following report of the business of this bureau since the date of my last annual official report of October 1, 1876:

[Since March 3, 1877, these records have been required, by act of Congress of that date, to be retained at the headquarters of the military departments in which the courts were held, instead of being forwarded to Washington.]

The following schedule, which is similar to one furnished with the last annual report, exhibits the number of convictions in the Army of the offenses indicated, as shown by the records of general courts-martial received at the bureau during the past year:

For absence without leave		61
For allowing prisoner to escape	****** /***** ***** *****	11
For assault and battery		94
For assault with intent to kill	•••••••••	35
For breach of arrest		44
For desertion		06
For disobedience of orders		14
For disrespect to superior officer		89
For drunkenness		81
For drankenness on duty		27
For embezzlement, &c.		7
For failure to attend drill, roll-call, &c		69
For larceuy		73
For manelaughter		9
For mutiny and mutinous conduct	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	12
For neglect of duty		10
For presenting fraudulent claim		11
For offering violence to superior officer		58
For quitting guard or post as sentinel		58
For quitting platoon or divisiou		14
11 w		

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the officers and employés of this bureau and the members of the corps of judge-advocates have performed their respective duties during the past year.

In concluding this report I desire to present certain recommendations

as follows:

I. That the question of the application of the military statute of limitations—the 103d article of war—to cases of desertion may finally be settled, either on the basis of the exhaustive opinion given on this subject by the honorable Attorney General, of September 1, 1876 (a copy of which is herewith inclosed), or, if thought desirable to distinguish be tween desertion and other military offenses, by some additional legislation which shall fix, beyond the possibility of question, a specific period of limitation to prosecution in cases of desertion.

The existing statute of limitations for military cases, viz, the article

of war referred to, is as follows:

ART. 103. No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial for any offense which appears to have been committed more than two years befor the issuing of the order for such trial, unless, by reason of having absented himself or of some other manifest impediment, he shall not have been amenable to justic within that period.

My predecessor in office, General Joseph Holt, in construing this article, held, in repeated cases, that there was nothing in the article to except desertion from the operation of the limitation, but that the same was included, equally with all other military crimes, within the provision. He held that the word "absence" was employed in the same sense as in some of the State statutes of limitation, and meant her absence from the jurisdiction of the United States; and he was o opinion that, unless the order for the court was issued within two year after the date of the desertion, the prosecution of the same was barred by the article.

The Attorney General, in the cases of Thompson and Harris (XIII Opinions, 462; XIV, do., 265), expressed substantially the same opinion except that he viewed the term "absence" as meaning any absence (whether or not outside of the jurisdiction of the United States) which should be sufficient to prevent the military authorities, by the use of due and reasonable diligence, from detecting the offender. That the article included desertion, and imposed a limitation for the prosecution

of that offense, was not doubted.

Later, in the elaborate opinion of September 1, 1876, above mentioned, the honorable Attorney General held positively that the provision of the article limiting prosecutions to two years clearly applied to desertion in the same manner as to all other military offenses; but-desertion being, as he held, a continuing offense—he concluded that this time did not begin to run until from and after the expiration of the term for which the soldier had enlisted. Thus, a deserter enlisting for five years (the term required for enlistments by the existing law) was held liable to the military jurisdiction and trial during such five years and for the two years following; but, if no court were convened for his trial within the seven years, he could not thereafter be prosecuted, except

where there existed in his case some legal impediment to his being pro-

ceeded against within the statutory limits.

But during the past year the late Secretary of War, in considering the subject, preferred, as it is understood, to adopt the view that the 163d article did not apply to desertion; in other words, that this, alone of all military crimes, was excepted from the limitation, and that, consequently, a deserter remained liable to trial and punishment during his entire life.

This view, it is believed, was supposed to be supported by the practice of the Army before the late war. The only express ruling, however, which I have seen in the early orders, was to the opposite effect. This is the ruling of the General-in-Chief of the Army, published in General Orders of the Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, No. 17, of 1834, in which the action of a court-martial, which refused to entertain a charge of desertion in which the offense was alleged to have been committed more than two years prior to the trial, was formally approved by the General-in-Chief. If the subsequent practice did not accord with this ruling, it would seem to have been in contravention of orders, and irregular.

During the late war the question under consideration was rarely presented; deserters, where brought to justice, being generally arrested and tried soon after the commission of their offenses. Subsequently to the war the ruling of the Judge Advocate General and of the Attorney General, as expressed in his earlier opinions, seems to have been generally adopted in practice until a comparatively recent period. Thus, as lately as General Court-Martial Orders No. 63, of the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, of August 10, 1874, in the case of Private John Anderson, a deserter, the offense of desertion was treated (apparently as of course—no doubt on the subject being intimated) as being within the limitation of the 103d (then numbered 88th) Article, and the opinions of the Attorney General as to the application of the article to this offense were referred to as governing the case.

At the present time, however, the direction of the late Secretary, that courts martial should be held to have jurisdiction of all cases of deserters without regard to the period that may have intervened since the commission of the offense, prevails and governs the practice of the

department.

This direction, however, does not appear to have been formally pronulgated, and can therefore scarcely be viewed in the light of a final adjudication. For this reason, and because I can but concur with my predecessor and with the honorable Attorney General, that there is nothing in the article of war to support the construction that desertion was intended to be excepted from its provisions, I venture to enter my respectful protest against such a construction as unreasonable and opposed to the enlightened spirit of modern criminal codes. It is a general principle of all these codes that the State shall prosecute offenders within a reasonable time, or be barred therefrom; that to hold at will over the party the menace of punishment, keeping him constantly in suspense without proceeding to bring him to justice or afford him the opportunity of a judicial exculpation, is contrary to public policy, unworthy the dignity of the government, and cruel. Consequently, in the laws of the United States, and generally of the separate States, a limitation is fixed for the prosecution of all crimes, except only willful murder. In the United States Revised Statutes high treason even is not excepted from the limitation.

Thus such grave offenses as treason, manslaughter, mayhem, rape,

arson, robbery, and burglary, are all included within the statutes of limitation which govern prosecutions under the criminal codes of the land. So—at military law—mutiny, disobedience of orders, and the offering of violence to an officer, which are to be deemed graver offenses than desertion, because at all times punishable with death, while desertion is so punishable in war only, as also cowardice in battle, and various other offenses incident to war, which being capital, are at least equally grave with desertion, are also all included within the statute of limitations contained in the article under consideration. That desertion, an offense unaccompanied by violence, and obviously not the most heinous or most unpardonable that a soldier may be guilty of, should, alone of all military offenses, be excepted from the statute, would certainly seem to be most unconsciouable.

That to hold it to be so excepted involves most deplorable results, is not rarely illustrated in practice. It is by no means infrequent for cases to come before this bureau in which the offender, five, ten, or more years having elapsed since his offense, has built up a reputation as a good and respected citizen; acquired a comfortable home, and surrounded himself with an estimable family, and has then been suddenly arrested by the military authorities, and tried and sentenced to from three to five years' confinement at hard labor in a military prison. I cannot but regard such action as unwarranted, arbitrary, and oppres-

sive.

Whether or not this view be concurred in, it can scarcely but be admitted that the question under consideration is one that should be finally set at rest, either by a formal and published decision of the Secretary of War, or by precise legislation. I have, therefore, the honor to urge that, unless the honorable Secretary, in concurrence with the Attorney General, or otherwise, shall construe the existing Article of War as sufficiently fixing a period of limitation in cases of desertion, he will recommend to Congress the enactment of a statutory provision to the effect that no person shall be tried or punished by court-martial for the offense of desertion from the Army, unless he shall be apprehended, or shall surrender himself as a deserter, within three, five, or other number of years from the date on which he absented himself without authority; any period during which the party may have remained out of the jurisdiction of the United States being excluded from the computation of the years of limitation.

II. That there be sought to be enacted by Congress an additional article of war making punishable, at the discretion of a court-martial, the offense of gambling by officers or soldiers of the Army. The criminal code for the government of the Navy contains an article making gambling punishable as "scandalous conduct to the destruction of good morals," and an equal necessity is believed to exist for such a provision in the Articles of War. The vice of gambling, as I gather from records of courts martial and other authentic information, prevails to a very considerable extent in our Army. It is, however, not punishable as such, but only in certain cases, as where committed by a disbursingofficer of the government, or under circumstances reflecting some peculiar dishonor on the party. This vice, I need not add, is most demoralizing in its effects, and necessarily tends to relax the bonds of military obligation and duty. Both to put a stop to an immoral indulgence prejudicial to good order and military discipline, as well as to protect young officers having small pay, who are too often led into it by their superiors in rank, I would recommend that gambling, or the playing at cards or other games for money or other valuable stake, be absolutely and posi-

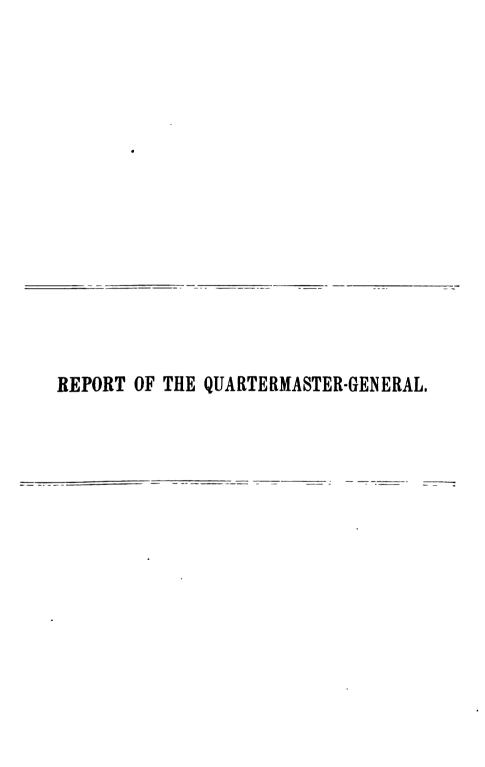
tively prohibited in the Army by the proper legislation to be sought

from Congress.

III. That where the exclusive State jurisdiction has for any reason been omitted to be excepted or ceded in a case of any military reservation or post, intended to be permanent, proceedings be taken for procuring a cession of such jurisdiction over the same. In the absence of a relinquishment of the State jurisdiction, collisions are apt to occur at such posts between the civil and military authorities, tending greatly to embarrass the administration of military justice. The public sentiment is believed to be at this time in a favorable condition for the adjustment of the subject here indicated.

W. M. DUNN, Judge Advocate General.

Hon. GEO. W. McCrary, Secretary of War.



REPORT

OF

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 10, 1877.

SIE: I have the bonor to submit the annual report of operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877:

On July 1, 1876, the balance in the Treasury on ac-

count of appropriations for years prior to July 1,		
1871, was by report of last year	\$92,389 34	
Appropriated for deficiencies, act approved July 24,	4 : -1	•
1876	101,742 40	
1976. Appropriated for deficiencies, act approved March 3,	•	
1877	197, 172 95	
Amount restored to appropriation from surplus fund,		
being under contract liable to disbursement	2, 137 00	
Amounts placed to the credit of appropriations during		
the year by deposit of funds for redistribution and		
of amounts received from sales to officers, &c., of	149 050 60	
Amount of war transfer warrant No. 245, act ap-	148, 250 89	
amount of war transfer warrant No. 240, act ap-	4, 188 53	
proved March 3, 1875	4, 100 00	\$545,881 11
Requisitions on settlements made at the Treasury of		\$1.70, COL 11
claims and accounts	352, 332 37	
Amount of war transfer warrant No. 245, act approved	,	
March 3, 1875	127,007 85	
Amount carried to the surplus fund, act approved	•	
June 20, 1874	64, 475 84	
Juno 20, 2011	01, 110 01	
		543,816 06
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877		543, 816 06 2, 065 05
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	June 30, 1872.	<u>-</u>
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877		<u>-</u>
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	June 30, 1872. \$51,558 20	<u>-</u>
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	June 30, 1872.	<u>-</u>
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	June 30, 1872. \$51,558 20	<u>-</u>
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	June 30, 1872. \$51,558 20	<u>-</u>
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	June 30, 1872. \$51, 558 20 299 40	<u>-</u>
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	June 30, 1872. \$51,558 20	2,065 05
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	June 30, 1872. \$51, 558 20 299 40	<u>-</u>
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	30, 1872. \$51, 558 20 299 40 2, 184 62	2,065 05
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	June 30, 1872. \$51, 558 20 299 40	2,065 05
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	30, 1872. \$51, 558 20 299 40 2, 184 62	2,065 05
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	y June 30, 1872. \$51, 558 20 299 40 2, 184 62 1, 880 42	2,065 05
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	y June 30, 1872. \$51, 558 20 299 40 2, 184 62 1, 880 42	2,065 05
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	30, 1872. \$51, 558 20 299 40 2, 184 62 1, 880 42	2,065 05
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	\$51,558 20 299 40 2,184 62 1,880 42 73 2,956 55	2,065 05 54,042 22

Appropriations for the fiscal year ending	a June 30 1873	
Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1876	\$1,000 00	
Appropriated for deficiencies, act approved March 3,	61 701 04	
Amount placed to the credit of the appropriations dur- ing the year by deposit of funds for redistribution	61,701 84	
and of amounts received from sales to officers, &c., of public property	13,699 25	675 AOI OO
Requisitions on settlements made at the Treasury of		\$76, 401 09
claims and accounts	61,701 84 17 00	
March 3, 1875	263 05	
June 20, 1874	13, 419 20	75, 401 09
_		
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877		1,000 00
Appropriations for the fiscal year endin	g June 30, 1874.	
Appropriated for deficiencies, act approved March 3, 1877 Amount restored to appropriation from surplus fund	\$58,726 87	
being under contract liable to disbursement Amounts placed to the credit of the appropriations	325,778 55	
during the year by deposit of funds for redistribu- tion and of amounts received from sales to officers, &c., of public property	2, 233 17	
		386,738 59
Remitted to disbursing-officers during the year Requisitions on settlements made at the Treasury of claims and accounts	323, 000 00 61, 504 92	
Amount of war transfer warrant No. 245, act approved March 3, 1875	1 62	
Amount transferred to other Departments	498 28	
June 20, 1874	1,733 77	386,73 8 59
Appropriations for the fiscal year ending	g June 30, 1875.	000,700 00
Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1876	\$ 594, 849 5 4	
during the year by deposit of funds for redistribu- tion and of amounts received from sales to officers,		
&c., of public property	32, 488 73	627, 33 8 27
Requisitions on settlements made at the Treasury of claims and accounts	191,988 69	
Amount carried to the surplus fund, act approved June 20, 1874	427, 631 33	
-		619, 620 02
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877		7,718 25
Appropriations for the fiscal year endin	g June 30, 1876.	
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1876	\$797,989 71	
Appropriation, act approved July 31, 1876		
Appropriation, act approved July 27, 1876	1,500 00	
prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kausas	443 91	
Amount placed to the credit of the appropriations during the year by deposit of funds for redistribu-		
tion and of amounts received from sales to officers,		
&c., of public property	519, 284 40	1 200 019 00
Remitted to disbursing-officers during the year Requisitions on settlements made at the Treasury of	112, 621 14	1, 329, 218 02
claims and accounts	224, 036 20	998 857 94
		336, 657 34
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	Digitized by GOO	g[e ^{992, 560} 68

Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Appropriation for the fiscal year, act approved July 3, 1876	\$12,000 00	
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act approved July 22,	•	
1876	200,000 00	
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act approved July 24, 1876	10, 182, 750 00	
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act approved July 31,	61,688 15	
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act approved August 15, 1876	994, 300 00	•
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act approved January 24, 1877	2,500 00	
Amount placed to the credit of the appropriation during the year by deposit of funds for redistributionand of amounts received from sales to officers, &c., of public property	148,518 51	
Remitted to disbursing-officers during the year Requisitions on settlements made at the Treasury of	11, 352, 083 99	11,601,756 66
claims and accounts	27,585 67	
Amount transferred to appropriation for military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, (no limit.)	443 91	\$ 11, 380, 113 57
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	•	221,643 09

The balances of appropriations undrawn by the Quartermaster's Department on July 1, 1877, were as follows:

				For what	For what flacal year.			
A propriations.	1871 and prior years.	1871-78	1672-73.	1873-74	1874-75	1875-'76.	1876-'77.	Total.
Regular supplies Purchase of cavalry and artillery horses Purchase of cavalry and artillery horses Barracks and quarters Army transportation flothing and equipage Purchase of supplies Construction and repair of hospitals Purchase of site for Fort Brown, Toxas Purchase of site for Rort Luncan Texas Rurchase of site for Rort Luncan Texas Allitary prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kanase (no limit) Sonstruction of military posts on the Yellowstone River and Museclabell Shoals, Montana.	\$840 00 1, 194 55 30 50	\$928 82 \$928 82 3, 835 90 44, 716 43	000 000 18		7,71 18 85	\$597.138.30 44.276.33 8.356.31 8.356.35 119.25 117.767.08 69.038.32 3.465.32 23.000.00 10.000.00	87, 782, 653 87, 784, 265 83, 784, 266 1 1 18	\$397,983 30 45,292 83 30 45,292 83 30 5,292 83 5,292 83 5,292 83 5,292 83 5,292 83 5,292 83 5,292 83 5,292 83 5,292 83 5,292 83 5,292 83 5,292 83 5,292 83 5,292 83 5,292 83 5
Total	2, 065 05	49, 204 52	1,000 00	1,000 00	7,718 25	992, 560 68	221, 643 09	1, 274, 191 59
At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the then balance of the head stone appropriation, \$534,087.83, was, by warrant No. 213, carried to the surplus fund; but during the past fiscal year the Treasury Department has honored requisitions of the War Department upon this appropriation to meet payments on the existing contracts, which has reduced the balance to \$211,488.48. The accounts and vouchers which have been examined in this office since the last annual report show approved disbursements, as follows:	June 30, trplus func upon this been exau	1876, the 1; but dun appropria mined in t	then balar ring the pe tion to me	nce of the ast fiscal set payme since the	bead stor year the T nts on the last annus	e appropriessury Desisting c	riation, \$5 epartment contracts, '	34,087.83, has bon-which has oved die-
On account of appropriations for years prior to July 1, 1871 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877	y 1, 1871							\$355, 002 66 1, 729 57 63, 680 59 291, 029 18 265, 477 99 5, 848, 336 63 3, 243, 465 86

			Á	For what flacal year.	704.	!		 -
	1871 and prior years.	1671-'78.	1878-'73.	1873-74.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	1876-'77.	Total.
Begular supplies Incidental expenses Incidental expenses Barracks and quarters Barracks and quarters Barracks and quarters Barracks and quarters Barracks and quarters Grething of the Army National cometeries Fay of unperintendents of national cometeries Head-stones for soldiers graves. Platte Fiver bridges Milliary roads Milliary prison Depot building, San Antonio, Tex Construction of milliary roads on Vollowstons River	\$10,116 18 \$196 40 \$16 75 \$653 88 \$6,347 98 1,180 89 89 0.0 10,171 89 88 88,820 89 137 00 1,820 89 88 88,820 81 148 37 01,820 80 3,186 86 89 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	#1905 40 1, 1900 282 137 001 137 001 146 37 61, 483 04	#100 40 1, 130 33 137 00 137 00 148 37 61, 483 04		83,889 84,890 84,890 84,890 84,890 84,890 84,890 85,30 88,30 86,30	11, 6003, 366, 81 275, 469, 469, 469 276, 469, 469, 470, 486, 470, 486, 470, 486, 471, 471, 471, 471, 471, 471, 471, 471	41, 104, 566 48 945, 613 555 945, 613 555 945, 613 71 945, 645 64 1, 694, 780 19 1, 780 39 4, 280 96 13, 561 27 3, 561 27 3, 561 27 4, 566 47 3, 561 27 4, 566 86 13, 561 27 3, 561 27 4, 566 86 13, 561 27 3, 561 27 4, 566 86 13, 561 27 14, 566 86 15, 566 86 16, 566 87 16, 566 87 17, 566 87 18, 566 87 18, 566 87 19	24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2
	336							8
Total	358, 202 66	1, 729 57	63, 680 59	201, 029 18	963, 477 99	5, 848, 396 62	3, 243, 465 86	10, 071, 719 47

During the past fiscal year accounts for disbursements on account of the Quartermaster's Department have been rendered by 378 officers. The heaviest disbursements during the year were made by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster, depot quartermaster Washington, D. C., and in charge of military cemeteries and erection of headstones on soldiers' graves therein, and amounted to \$623,000.

As there are only 65 officers of the regular establishment of the Quartermaster's Department, it follows that 313 officers of the line or of other branches of the staff have during the year acted as disbursing-

officers of quartermasters' funds.

There were examined during the year 2,318 money accounts and 3,282 property returns, and there remained in the office 1st July, 1877, 1,458 accounts and 680 returns to be examined.

Last year the corresponding numbers were 387 accounts and 417 re-

turns unacted on.

The work therefore in the accounts branch of the office has fallen in arrears, which is caused by the reduction in the clerical force under the law of 15th August, 1876, having been too great. In order to keep up this branch of the business of the office, important to officers and to the Treasury, the safety of both depending on prompt settlement of accounts, at least three good and efficient clerks, carefully selected for skill in accounts, should be added to the accounts branch of this office.

The expenditures of the year have been kept within the appropriation, for no money not appropriated could be expended, but the active movements of the Army to and from the Southern States and the transportation of a considerable force to the Department of the Columbia and to the Sioux country, and the constant campaigns against the Sioux, and lately against the Nez Percés, have involved movements, the expenses of which the appropriation for transportation, \$3,734,800, will not be able to defray, and a deficiency estimate of \$1,200,000 to settle the claims thence arising has been prepared and submitted to you. All other appropriations for the fiscal year it is believed will be sufficient to meet the liabilities incurred.

The appropriations were too small, and the Army has suffered for want of a more liberal provision. Notwithstanding the large increase in the cavalry force, the whole grant of money for this department was \$1,500,000 less than the appropriation of the prior year; but it has been a year of distress and of falling prices, and the total cost of the service of this department has been about \$300,000 less than in 1875-76,

notwithstanding the increased activity in movement of troops.

I must again call attention to the expense and embarrassment to the military service caused by the law which compels all officers of the Quartermaster's Department to keep separate accounts with every separate appropriation for the Army out of which they disburse money. This multiplication of accounts greatly adds to the cost of clerical labor, increasing the liability to errors and mistakes, and increasing the amount of money which must be kept subject to the drafts of each disbursing-officer, and thus depletes the Treasury without any corresponding benefit.

An officer with \$100,000 to his credit may not be able to pay for a bushel of corn or a truss of hay, and thus, unless he has a working balance on hand from moneys remitted to him from each appropriation, he is liable to be obliged to defer payment of a just debt, though he may have a large sum of public money to his credit.

The House Committee on Expenditures of the War Department of the Forty-second Congress, third session, examined the subject carefully, and their report (No. 87 House Reports) fully sets forth its evil conse-

Formerly, it was not necessary to employ in the Army so many clerks it to keep in the hands of disbursing officers such large balances as are brossary since the enactment of the law of July 12, 1870. (Rev. Stats...

ees. 3690 and 3691.)

The Quartermaster's Department is charged with the duty of providing the means of transportation by land and water for all troops and all materal of war. It furnishes the horses of the artillery and cavalry, and horses and mules for the trains. It provides and distributes clothing, tents, amp and garrison equipage, forage, lumber, and all material for camps and for shelter of troops and of stores. It builds barracks, store houses, bspitals; provides wagons and ambulances, and harness, except for avalry and artillery horses; builds or charters ships, steamers, and loats, docks and wharves; constructs and repairs roads, railways, and bridges; clears out obstructions in rivers and harbors, when necessary br military purposes; provides, by hire or purchase, grounds for military eucampments and buildings; pays generally all expenses of military perations not by law expressly assigned to some other department; ad, finally, it provides and maintains military cemeteries, in which the had of the Army are buried.

Food, arms, ammunition, medical and hospital stores, are purchased ad issued by other departments, but the Quartermaster's Department tansports them to the place of issue, and provides store houses for their meservation until consumed. The corps of officers upon whom all these duties fall has been reduced until it is not able to fill well every post at

which an officer of activity and ability is needed.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

A list of officers with their stations and duties during the past year

accompanies this report.

Col. Stewart Van Vliet has been on duty in this office in charge of the inspection branch and of the business relating to construction and

maintenance of buildings.

Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham had charge of the finance branch and also of the clothing and equipage branch of the office, and of the examination and preparation for settlement by the Treasury of the accounts and returns of officers.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges has had charge of the transportation and

regular supply branches of the office.

Capt. A. F. Rockwell has had charge of the maintenance and improvement of the national military cemeteries, and has also acted as depot quartermaster at this statiou.

Other principal regular stations have been occupied as follows:

Col. D. H. Rucker, assistant quartermaster-general, has been in charge of the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, the prinripal depot for purchase and manufacture of clothing for the Army.

Col. Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quarter-

waster Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. L. C. Easton, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Atlantic, New York City.

Col. S. Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster general, inspection duty on duty in Quartermaster General's Office.

lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quar-Impaster of the Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster general, off

duty since July, 1876.

Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster general, in charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind.; disbursing agent Quartermaster's Department at Louisville, Ky.; and in charge of national cemeteries in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Lieut. Col. A. R. Eddy, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quarter-

master Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oreg.

Lieut. Col. Rufus Saxton, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Lieut. Col J. D. Bingham, deputy quartermaster-general, on duty in

Quartermaster-General's Office.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Perry, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Department of Texas, San Antonio, and building the new quartermaster's depot at that place.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges, deputy quartermaster-general, on duty in

Quartermaster-General's Office.

Maj. J. G. Chandler, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of Arizona till October 5, 1876, and since October 23, 1876, chief quartermaster Department of the South, Atlanta, Ga., and on court-martial duty at Columbia, S. C., in addition to duty as chief quartermaster at Atlanta, Ga.

Maj. William Myers, chief quartermaster Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., till September 15, 1876; since then in charge of

depot of San Francisco.

Maj. J. A. Potter, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department

of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

Maj. M. I. Ludington, quartermaster, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr.

Maj. B. C. Card, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of

Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

Maj. C. A. Reynolds, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, Prescott, Ariz.

INSPECTION BRANCH.

This branch of the office keeps the monthly reports of all officers doing duty in the Quartermaster's Department, papers relating to the assignment to duty of officers, distribution of hired civilians, and the annual reports of officers. In it are filed and distributed orders, circulars, rolls of honor, and all other printed documents. It prepares the monthly roster of officers of the Quartermaster's Department; it keeps files of letters sent and received relating individually to officers, agents, and employés of the department.

It received 123,400 printed and written papers, and distributed 119,469

during the year.

TRANSPORTATION.

The movement during the year was of 65,566 persons, 16,849 beasts, and 148,823 tons of material.

The larger movements of troops were:

First Cavalry, headquarters Department of California to Department of the Columbia, 1,095 miles; Fourth Cavalry, six companies, Department of the Missouri to Department of the Platte, 890 miles, and return, with headquarters to Department of the Missouri, 832 miles;

Fifth Cavalry, Department of the Missouri to Department of the Platte, 920 miles.

First Artillery, four companies from Military Division of the Atlantic to Department of the Missouri, 1,841 miles, and return, 1,649 miles; six companies of same regiment from Department of the South to Military Division of the Atlantic, 964 miles.

Second Artillery, four companies, Military Division of the Atlantic to Department of the Missouri, 1,545 miles, and return, 1,433 miles; four companies of same regiment from Department of the South to

Military Division of the Atlantic, 439 miles.

Third Artillery, four companies, Military Division of the Atlantic to Department of the Missouri, 1,526 miles, and return, 1,478 miles; and one company from Department of the South to Division of the Atlantic, 651 miles.

Fourth Artillery, four companies Department of California to Depart-

ment of the Platte, 1,546 miles, and return, 1,543 miles.

Second Infautry, five companies Department of the Gulf to Department of the South, 367 miles; another company of same regiment from Department of the South to the Division of the Atlantic, 475 miles, and return over the same distance.

Fifth Infantry, Department of the Missouri to Department of Dakota,

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Eleveuth Infantry, Department of Texas to Department of Dakota, 1,784 miles.

Sixteenth Infantry, headquarters and six companies Department of the South to Department of the Gulf, 605 miles; and the whole regiment from Department of the Gulf to Department of the Missouri, 1,198 miles.

Twenty second Infantry, six companies from Military Division of the Atlantic to Department of Dakota, 1,937 miles.

Twenty-third Infantry, Department of the Platte to Department of

the Missouri, 672 miles.

Twenty seventh Infantry, six companies Department of Dakota to Division of the Atlantic, 1,960 miles.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Forty six thousand four hundred and fourteen persons, 13,765 beasts, and 77,573 tons of material were moved by rail.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

No new legislation has affected the method of settling the accounts of the Pacific Railroads. Moneys earned by these subsidized railroads in military transportation are transferred from the appropriation for the service of the Quartermaster's Department to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, as assignee of the respective companies, and by him credited muon their indebtedness to the United States, under section 5260 Revised Statutes.

Railroads.	Persons.	Beasts.	Pounds of freight.
The Union Pacific transported. The Central Pacific transported. The Kanasa Pacific transported. The Sieux City and Pacific transported.	10, 347 1, 208 3, 602 150	5, 383 290 2, 842	61, 413, 809 3, 780, 954 6, 417, 682
Total	15, 307	8, 515	71, 612, 445

The cost of this service to the Quartermaster's Department is estimated at-

For Union Pacific Railroad	150, 288 07 152, 879 28
Total	951 007 00

Accounts for this service have been rendered, however, on 1st of July last, only to the amount of \$294,003.97. The accounts not then received it is estimated, will make up the balance of \$557,963.96.

The total amount paid on account of military transportation over the Pacific roads from their opening to the 30th June, 1877, may be stated as follows:

Union Pacific	\$4,882,627 79
Central Pacific	716, 154 17
Kansas Pacific	
Sioux City and Pacific	
Total military earnings of these reads	7, 69 8, 40 8 04
Of this amount there has been paid in cash	2, 783, 895 0
Credited on bonds under act of 2d July, 1864	
	7 69H, 408 0

Accounts of these companies to the amount of \$724,788.42 were in the Treasury and in this office in course of settlement at the close of the fiscal year. Four hundred and fourteen thousand and seven dollars are sixty five cents (\$414,007.65) had been examined here and transmitted to the Treasury, and \$310,780.70 had not then passed this office.

The accounts of these railroads are generally presented long after the service is rendered, and no payments have yet been passed to their credi on account of services of the last fiscal year, excepting the sum of services of the last fiscal year, excepting the sum of the services of the last fiscal year, excepting the sum of the services of the last fiscal year, excepting the sum of the services of the last fiscal year, excepting the sum of the services of the last fiscal year.

\$4,420.64 to the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.

It is estimated that there will be due to the Pacific roads for service of the year \$850,000, and as the appropriation for Army transportation has already been exhausted this amount has been included in a deficiency estimate. There are also a large number of accounts of the Pacific Railroads adjusted and unadjusted for services rendered in the six years ending on June 30, 1876, for which no appropriation was available at the time of the final audit of the accounts.

In the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1873, the law specifically excluded all provision for payment of Pacific Railroads, and the services rendered by these roads to the Quartermaster's Department in that year amount to \$450,903.88. Smaller sums remain unpaid for the years 1870, 1871, and 1872. In 1874 the just unpaid claims amount to \$68,155.92; in 1875, \$197,754.09; in 1876, to \$273,447.22, to meet which in part there is an available balance of the appropriation of that year of \$200,000.

The amount which should be provided to settle these old accounts it \$795,000.

An appropriation therefor will not take money from the Treasury but will by transfer in the Treasury to credit of the railroads close up and settle the old accounts.

LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

The legislation in regard to land-grant railroads has embarrassed the public service by prohibiting payment for services rendered in military

transportation.

There are 49 railroads to which the prohibition of the laws of 16th June, 1874, (18 Stat., page 74,) and 3d March, 1875, (18 Stat., page 453,) apply. Only 9 of these roads are bound by the terms of the land grants in specific and clear language to transport the troops and material of the United States free of cost. The others were considered by the War Department to be entitled to compensation for use of rolling-stock and services of their servants in transportation of the Army, and were paid established tariff-rates, less one third withheld as the just deduction on account of the conditions of their grants, that they should maintain their lines as public highways for the use of the Government of the United States free from toll or other charge.

This applied to 40 of the 49 railroads specified in a list which will be found in the report of the officer in charge of the transportation

branch of this office, appended to this report.

On suit brought by the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, two of those affected by this legislation, and carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, that court decided that the reservation of these land-grants secures to the government only a free use of the railroads concerned, and that it does not entitle the government to have troops or property transported by the United States over their respective railroads free of charge for transporting the same.

The decision of the courts, to whom Congress ordered the question to be submitted, is in favor of the railroads; but the prohibition to pay for

such service still remains on the statute-book.

The railroads feel oppressed, and it is important that provision for

settlement of their accounts be made at the earliest date.

I am happy to say that the railroads have continued, with a single exception, to render such services as were asked of them, trusting to the justice of the country finally to pay these legal and just dues. This matter was brought to the attention of Cougress by a letter from the Secretary of War, of 2d March, 1877, in which he transmitted a report of the Second Comptroller, and recommended such legislation as will remove the prohibition and give effect to the decision of the Supreme

No action has yet been taken by Congress, and unless relief is soon granted it may happen that other roads may decline to honor the requests of this office for transportation, which would severely embarrass

the military service.

There is no summary method by which a road refusing to transport troops can be compelled to take them. A suit for damages might probably be sustained, but the result of such suit, distant and doubtful, would not transport the troops who had been left on the wayside.

It is to be observed also that, while the lands were granted on certain specified conditions, no provision to enforce the rights of the United

States under the grants has yet been made by law.

The only railroad which has positively refused to furnish military transportation under the present condition of the law is the Florida Central Railroad, which from Jacksonville to Lake City, Flu. (59 miles), is a land grant road. It was formerly a portion of the Jacksonville. Pensacola and Mobile Railroad.

All attempts to induce the company to reconsider its resolution have failed.

The case was reported to you and returned with instructions to bring up the subject again at the next meeting of Congress, as there appeared to be no existing legal remedy. The papers in the case accompany this report.

The Florida Central now interrupts the marches of the troops of the United States, and forces them to a circuitous route, partly by sea.

Should not the law provide means to secure prompt movements of troops on every railroad? Others may follow the example set by the Florida Central.

At the beginning of the late civil war I knew a transport to be compelled to cross the Gulf stream to obtain coal—a disaffected merchant refusing to sell to the United States coal lying in his yard, and matters

not then being ripe to take it by force.

At the request of the Treasury and Navy Departments arrangements have been made for the transport also of certain stores of these departments through the official aid of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department. The bills of expenses thus incurred are paid by the respective departments to which, after examination in this office, they are transmitted for settlement.

WAGON AND STAGE TRANSPORTATION.

The movement by wagon during the year was of 35,372 tons of material; and by stage, of 3,559 passengers.

An abstract of thirty-seven contracts made during the year for wagon transportation accompanies this report.

METALLIC HUBS FOR ARMY-WAGONS.

The new two-horse and four-horse wagons have metallic hubs.

Metallic hubs are still under trial in the service of the Quarternaster's Department.

They make slow progress in the Army, owing, I think, to prejudice in favor of old styles of construction not yet overcome. Metallic hubs are now the rule for both artillery and trains in most European armies.

HORSESHOEING.

Under orders of Congress by act of 28th July, 1866, Alexander Dunbar was employed by the Secretary of War for one year from 21st August, 1868, to travel and instruct the farriers of the Army in the application of his method of treating the horse's foot. For this service and for the use of his system he was paid, under his contract with the War Department, \$25,000.

A farrier, selected by himself, Mr. John Kiernan, was employed to assist him, at \$4 per day, his traveling expenses being paid by the

United States.

In the report of Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges herewith will be found an abstract of Mr. Dunbar's clinical lectures, prepared by Lieut. A. B. Taylor, Fifth Cavalry, who, as an acting assistant quartermaster, had charge of the traveling party.

Mr. Kiernan has been retained in service as instructor of farriers at the principal depot of cavalry recruits, at Carlisle, subsequently removed

to Saint Louis.

He prepared and submitted to this office a treatise on horseshoeing, which, being recommended for publication by a board of officers, has

been published and distributed to all military posts.

Instruction is given by him to blacksmiths at the depot, who, being distributed to the several cavalry regiments, in some measure preserve in the Army the knowledge of the practice of Mr. Dunbar, a practice whose teaching was prescribed by the law.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

There were moved over water-routes by the department during the year 15,593 persons, 3,084 beasts, and 71,707,232 pounds of material.

There have been employed in the regular service of the Quartermaster's Department during the year the following vessels, owned by the

United States:

Side wheel steamboat Henry Smith, serving the posts in New York Harbor; propeller General McPherson, in harbor of San Francisco.

Seven steam-launches, one each at the following posts: Boston Harbor; Fort Adams, R. L.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Sandy Hook ordnance-proving range; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fortress Monroe, Va.; and Fort Barrancas, Fla. Also the schooner Matchless, at Key West, and the cutter Phantom, at Barrancas.

Two light-draught river steamers were built on the Lower Ohio last spring for the service of the new posts on the Yellowstone and its tributaries. One, the General Sherman, has done good service on the

Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers.

The other, the Cameron, was unfortunately wrecked on a snag on her first voyage up the Missouri River. She was heavily loaded with the personal baggage of the officers and soldiers of the Fifth Infantry garrisoning those remote posts, as well as with quartermaster's property, and the petition of the officers and soldiers to have their losses made good to them should be commended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The total cost of running and maintaining all these transports was

The Sherman and Cameron cost at the dock-yard \$19,394 each, including furniture. These were twin stern wheel boats, of 145 feet length on deck, 28 feet beam, 4 feet hold, with 18-inch guard. They had highpressure engines of two cylinders each, of 12 inches diameter and 41 feet stroke, and each had two steel boilers 38 inches diameter and 22 feet long. Tonnage, $236\frac{72}{100}$ tons.

The steam-launch Ordinance was built in 1876, for the transportation of officers and stores between New York and the ordnance experimental proving-range at Sandy Hook. She is larger than the tenders of the forts, as she is liable to be used in rougher water. Her cost was \$18,000, to which something has since been added to fit her for service. The contract price covered the cost of the vessel and engine alone, without fittings or furniture.

Nineteen vessels of various kinds have been at various times hired

or chartered, as needed, at a cost of \$103,597.16.

The greater part of the transportation on the Missouri, however, has been done under contract with steamboat-owners, who have moved the troops and the large quantity of material needed in establishing the new posts and supplying them for the winter, as well as in supplying the older posts on the Missouri, and the troops who have been in the. field against the Sioux and against the Nez Percés also, since they entered the department of Dakota.

The work has been satisfactorily accomplished, but it has been costly.

INDEBTED RAILROADS.

On 1st July, 1876, there remained due by certain railroads for material	
sold them on credit at the close of the war, under executive orders of	
8th August and 14th October, 1865	\$1,785,455 94
Interest accrued and was charged during the year to the amount of	80,682 30
Payments collected have amounted to only	345 02

All transportation of troops and military stores over these railroads is credited to them, and their postal earnings should also be applied toward the reduction of these debts. But some of the roads have, since this debt was incurred, been sold, and the purchasers assert that they are not responsible for the old debts of the companies.

Others assert that the prices they voluntarily agreed to pay for railroad rolling stock and material, sold to them only at their own earnest request, and sold at prices fixed by a board of experts and of officers on whose integrity no shadow of suspicion rests, were excessive, and on these pleas, or others, in some cases perhaps from actual inability to pay, they refuse or neglect to make payments.

The amount which should justly have been paid during the year by the roads with whom no settlement has been made under the various acts of Congress granting relief or providing for special settlements is \$1,849,240.24. The amount actually paid was \$345.02.

There are unsettled accounts for transportation over the-

Mohile and Ohio Road amounting to

mount and one stond, amounting to	#10, 001 TO
Postal earnings of the McMinnville and Manchester Road, unsettled, amount	
to	5,054 37
Of the Memphis and Little Rock to	16, 897 98
Of the Nashville and Northwestern to	82, 172 09
Of the field will and field we should be the field of the	00, 172 00
Total unsettled postal earnings	104 194 44
Total unschiled bostal carmings	104, 164 44

Whenever these sums are paid over to the Quartermaster's Department they will be credited on the debts of these companies.

At the October term of the United States court for the middle district of Tennessee a judgment was obtained by the United States against the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad for \$866,150, execution issued and was placed in hands of the United States marshal for collection.

This office is not advised that any portion of the amount has yet been actually collected. It has received nothing on account of the judgment and execution.

One condition of the sale to this company was that the money earned by transportation of troops and military supplies, as well as the postal earnings, should be applied to payment of the debt.

The road has passed into the control of the Nashville, Chattanooga and Saint Louis Railroad, which, to avoid payment, has refused to transport the troops of the United States, alleging that it receives no payment therefor.

Congress has, by act of 8th July, 1876, relieved the present owners of the McMinnville and Manchester Road from the obligation to pay over its postal earnings to assist in liquidating its debts.

I in settlement with the Memphis and Little Rock Company, under act of 27th February, 1875, there was a balance due the United States from

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that company of \$16,897.78. Postal earnings of the road prior to 1st July, 1872, not paid to it, amounted to the same sum, and application was made to Congress to appropriate the money to defray the debt, which has not been done. I suggest that it will not be necessary to appropriate money for the purpose, as it is a mere matter of account, and that a provision in any appropriation bill authorizing the accounting officers to settle the account by proper charges will be sufficient. Unless this is done the company will always have a claim against the Post-Office Department for those postal earnings unpaid, and the accounts of the War Department and the Post Office Department for this sum will both remain unsettled.

On the 4th March, 1876, the Postmaster-General submitted to the House of Representatives a draught of a bill to settle this account.

The act of 3d March, 1877, authorized the Secretary of War to reopen the settlement made by the government with the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company of Georgia, and to adjust it upon the basis of that made under act of March 3, 1871, with certain other roads which were in default to the government.

The Department of Justice construed this act to be not simply permissive but mandatory, and under its provisions the sum of \$199,058.58 was paid to that railroad on the indorsement of the governor of the State of Georgia.

A table accompanying this report gives in detail the names of the indebted railroads, the amounts originally due, the sums received, and the amounts still due from those whose debts still remain unpaid.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.

During the year 3,991 horses were purchased for cavalry and artillery service, at a total cost of \$495,943.76, the average price being \$124.26.

The price in the Military Division of the Atlantic was \$200; the department of West Point, \$160.83; of California, \$140; of the Columbia, \$130; of the Missouri, \$123.97; of Arizona, \$118.03; of Texas, \$114.42. The appropriation for this purpose was \$587,500. The purchases as above, \$495,943.76.

DRAFT ANIMALS.

Eight hundred and forty-two mules, costing \$101,915.12, an average of \$125.79, and 22 draught horses, costing \$3,485, an average of \$158.41, were also purchased. The highest rate was in the division of the Atlantic, \$166.33; the lowest in Arizona, \$116.20. 1,124 horses were sold. They realized \$41,170.93. 500 mules sold brought \$14,911.62, and 2 oxen \$39. In all, the sales of animals brought \$56,121.55, which has been deposited in the Treasury to credit of miscellaneous receipts.

There were in service on 1st July, 1876, 13,892 horses and 10,817 mules. On the 30th June, 1877, the number in service was 11,483 horses and 0,621 mules.

horses and 9,621 mules.

Six hundred and eighty-nine horses and 449 mules died, and 599 horses and 247 mules were lost or stolen during the year. The whole number of casualties by sale, loss, or death were 2,409 horses and 1,196 mules. The purchases have been reported above.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

The issues have been, of corn, 690,451 bushels; of barley, 126,437 bushels; oats, 965,762 bushels; hay, 58,095 tons; straw, 3,078 tons;

bran, 52,649 bushels; fodder, 119 tons. 138,099 cords of wood, 19,021 tons anthracite and 21,066 bituminous and semi-bituminous coals have been issued to the Army during the year.

' CONTRACTS.

The supplies of the Army are procured by contract whenever the needs are foreseen, and time permits the making of contracts. But the process under the law is so guarded that sometimes the service would suffer by the delay involved in obtaining permission to advertise, and in advertising

There were filed in this office during the year 688 contracts. 237 of these contracts were for forage; 102 for wood; 44 for coal and charcoal; 150 for fuel and forage; 7 for work in national cemeteries; 16 for clothing and equipage; 2 for horses; 1 for harness; 45 for transportation; 12 for buildings; 2 for stationery; 2 for building steamers; 2 for stoves; 5 for vehicles, wagons, and ambulances; 3 for tools and materials; 10 for miscellaneous services and for leases.

WAGONS, AMBULANCES, AND HARNESS.

The property returns show that there were on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year 2,520 army wagons, and that 316 were sold, lost, or destroyed, and 242 purchased during the year, leaving on hand on 1st of July last 2,446.

There are in service 101 spring wagons and 128 ambulances.

There is harness on hand for 13,229 wagon mules and 1,904 ambulance mules. There are also 315 sets of cart harness.

Discrepancies to be noted in these figures result from errors in returns examined and not yet corrected, and from the want of returns not yet rendered by many officers who have been actively employed in the field against hostile Indians in a wild country out of the reach of regular mails.

One hundred and thirty six mule team wagons; 50 two horse and four horse or mule wagons of a new model; 27 spring wagons; 20 ambulances of the Wheeling pattern, and one express wagon have been purchased 120 train wagons under contract with the Pittsburgh during the year. Wagon Works of Allegheny, Pa., cost \$104.50 each; 50 two and four horse wagons under contract with the Kansas Manufacturing Company at Leavenworth, cost \$92.50 each; 20 spring wagons, Saint Louis model, made under contract by Nixon & Kane, of Jeffersonville, Ind., cost \$185 each; 20 ambulances, Wheeling pattern, purchased under contract with Jacob Rech, of Philadelphia, cost \$128 each. These rates are lower than can be obtained in any government wagon factory according to the experience of this department, and the vehicles subjected to careful inspection and to actual service in the field have proved satisfactory. wagons complained of as deficient in strength and as breaking down in the field before fairly wearing out with long service were some built at a government factory which was experimentally established in 1875, during my absence from the country.

Under the advice of the ambulance board, referred to in my last report, a new model ambulance has been devised, and one has been constructed by McDermott, of Washington. It promises to be a further improvement upon the models heretofore in use, and, though slightly heavier, it is probable that its advantages will overweigh this objection.

But no certain conclusion can be reached on such a vehicle without actual trial in the field with troops. Such trial alone tests the qualities of any Army vehicle.

HARNESS.

No harness has been bought during the year.

During the late campaigns of General Crook, it has been reported by an officer of this department that he found much of the harness in use. issued for the expedition, weak and unreliable from long storage. general inspection has been ordered, and if the rest of the harness proves to have thus lost strength, by age and long storage, it will be necessary to incur a considerable expenditure to renew the stock of Army barness.

STOVES AND RANGES.

A supply of the several models of stoves for heating and cooking recommended by the board on this subject, whose report was published in the last annual report of this office, has been provided. They have been distributed to various military posts, and, so far as heard from, appear to give satisfaction. The whole number of the new model heating-toves purchased under the contract is 235, and of the new cookingstores 112.

STATIONERY FOR ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.

The allowance for stationery for orduance sergeants on duty at posts not garrisoned by troops was, for the first time, fixed and regulated during the past fiscal year by General Orders No. 56, Headquarters of the Army, of June 20, 1877.

EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

The surveying and exploring expedition under command of Lieut. George M. Wheeler has, as heretofore, been furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, under the orders of the Secretary of War, with minals, wagons, and with transportation in kind for men and animals, and for instruments and specimens.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

This department made an exhibit at the late Centennial Exhibition,

and received the following awards of medals and diplomas:

lst. For an interesting exhibit of the articles supplied and tools employed by this Department, and especially for the large collection of specimens designed to illustrate the veterinary service and horseshoeing

2d. For the exhibit of flags and military costumes, by reason of the character of the workmanship, historical value, and liberality of nu-

merical exhibit.

CLAIMS.

Many claims are presented for action by this office.

The act of 4th July, 1864, for settlement of claims for quartermaster's stores furnished the Army during the war in States not in insurrection, and several acts extending its provisions, throw a very large business spon the Quartermaster-General.

Thirty-four agents, at a cost of \$40,707.52, were employed during the Jear in the investigation of claims for quartermaster's stores under this

act.

In addition, a considerable number of clerks have been employed in

entering and abstracting the evidence and reports of agents and officers upon these claims, and putting them into a condensed form in order to make it possible for the Quartermaster General to examine and to act intelligently upon them.

The total cost of the examination and preparation of these claims for

the year is estimated at \$56,000.

One thousand four hundred and seven claims were investigated by agents during the year and reported on to this office. The amount of these 1,407 claims, as filed, was \$1,707.908.02. The agents recommended the allowance on them of the sum of \$218,987.99.

There were in this office on file for action on 30th June, 1876—

836 more were filed during the past fiscal year, aggregating..... 679, 202 04

Eleven hundred and two claims, for \$1,808,228.84, were examined by the Quartermaster-General during the year. Of these, 460 claims, for \$451,068.96, were reported to the Third Auditor, with recommendation for settlement, allowing upon them the sum of \$155,272.52, which is a reduction upon the amount claimed of \$295,796.44.

Six hundred and forty-two claims were rejected. Their amount was

\$1,352,159.88.

There remained on file for action on 30th June, 1877, 12,590 claims, for

\$7,391,755.50, under this act.

Eight hundred and sixty claims, not acted on by the Quartermaster-General for want of time, were prepared and ready for his action at the close of the fiscal year.

The failure of the Army appropriation bill left this office with no funds applicable to bire of agents to continue the investigation of these claims, and the agents were discharged, and the claims in their hands filed in

the offices of the officers in charge of them.

Twenty-nine hundred and fifty-five claims under the act remain in the office of Lient. Col. James A. Ekin, at Jeffersonville, Ind. Of these, 2,201 originated in Tennessee, 738 in Kentucky, and 16 in adjoining States.

In the office of Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, Chicago, Ill., are 341 claims, 322 of which originated in Missouri, 14 in Kansas, 2 in Colorado, 1 each

in Ohio, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory.
In the office of the depot quartermaster, Washington, Capt. A. F. Rockwell, are 172 claims—116 from Maryland, 53 from West Virginia, and 3 from Pennsylvania.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AND VOUCHERS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, 12,984 miscellaneous claims and accounts were on file in this office, amounting to \$7,321,175 95 182, 734 12 1,064 were filed during the year

Total, 14,048 claims and accounts, calling for.... 7, 503, 910 07 One hundred and ninety were approved for \$50,569.21, being a reduction of \$2,736.56; 351, for \$182,548.70, were forwarded to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for action of the accounting officers; 140, for \$55,267.80, were transmitted to other departments to which they properly pertained; 141, for \$243,441.21, were rejected.

Three hundred and ninety-one accounts, amounting to \$20,882.96,

were approved, 59 were transmitted to other departments; they amounted to \$7,483.10; 27, amounting to \$3,057.79, were rejected.

Thus, 1,314 claims and accounts, amounting, as presented, to

\$546,137.45, were disposed of.
Twelve thousand four hundred and forty-three claims and 291 accounts, for \$6,957,772.62, remain on file.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

During the fiscal year 140 new buildings, at an estimated cost of \$214,576, were authorized. They are barracks, quarters, store-houses, stables, and magazines in the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, and in the Territories of Arizona, Dakota, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming.

Repairs of wharves authorized amount to \$2,800.

Repairs of public buildings, construction and repair of cisterns, and . purchase of tools for use at various military posts amount to \$186,875.

These expenditures have been distributed as follows:

zucio empenditutes navo been distributen de letto vol	
In Department of Missouri In Department of the Platte	41, 467 44, 711
Total, Division of Missouri	
In Department of California	7, 371
Total, Division of the Pacific	•
In Department of the South	8,655
Total Division of the Atlantic	174, 897

These do not include the new posts in the Yellowstone country or the new quartermaster's depot at San Antonio, Tex.

NEW POSTS.

The act of July 22, 1876, Forty fourth Congress, first session, chapter 223, appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of new military posts or depots at such points as might be selected by the Secretary of War. The appropriation was made upon reports of the Lieutenant General in 1875, and previously, of the great importance of establishing military posts on the Yellowstone and Muscleshell Rivers in Montana and the Military Department of Dakota, to control the Sioux and other Indians who frequented that region.

One of the posts has been located at the mouth of Tongue River, and

the other on the Little Big Horn River, near its mouth.

Both are in the valley of the Yellowstone.

The sum set aside for each post is \$100,000, which is expected to construct at each-

Three cavalry barracks for six companies, estimated at	\$20,800
Two infantry barracks for four companies, estimated at	10,000
One intentry barracks for one company, estimated at	3, 000
One building as quarters for commander, estimated at	3, 300

Thirteen buildings for company and staff officers, estimated at One commissary store-house, estimated at One quartermaster's store-house, estimated at One bake-house, estimated at Stables and corral for cavalry horses, estimated at Stables and corral for trains, estimated at Office of commander, estimated at Guard-house, estimated at One grapper for former estimated at	2,50 2,20 1,00 10,00 2,00 2,00 2,00
One granary for forage, estimated at	
Total at each most	100.00

Large quantities of material and of stores have been collected and transported to the sites of the posts, at a cost for transportation estimated to much exceed the cost of construction and of material, and the work is reported to be in active progress.

At the position at the mouth of Tongue River, troops, under command or Colonel Miles, spent the past winter in cantonments of hou

erected of materials mostly found near the spot.

NEW POST AT THE PASS OF HELL-GATE, MONT.

Upon urgent representations from the inhabitants of Montana, a examination of the Hell-Gate Pass was ordered, and the military commanders concurring in the opinion that a post at this pass was needed for the protection of that region, a military reserve has been declared and \$20,000 was assigned by the Secretary of War, on 17th May, 1877 to the construction of a military post on section 31 of township 13 north of range 19 west. No detailed report of progress has reached this office

HOSPITALS.

The appropriation for construction and repair of military hospitals was \$100,000.

Of this sum, \$64,903 has been devoted to the construction of sever new hospitals, viz:

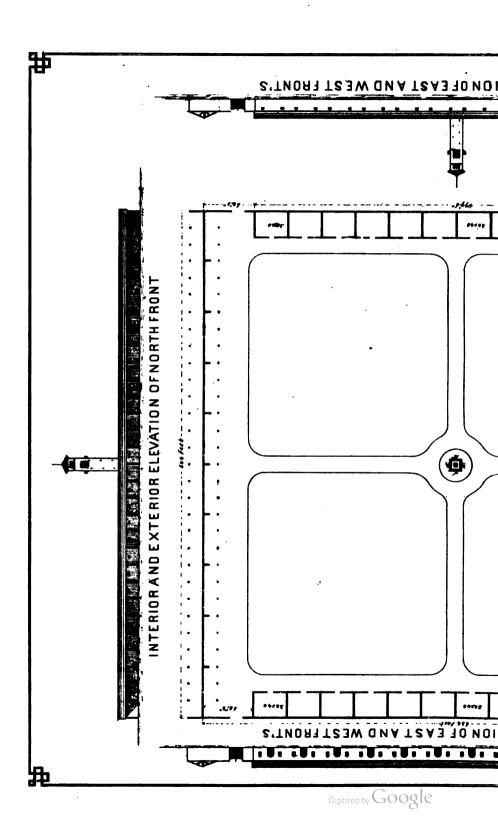
new dospitals, viz.		
At Saint Augustine, Fla	\$5,735 9.954	
At Fort Stanton, N. Mex		
At Columbus Barracks, Ohio		
At Camp Brown, Wyo		
At new post on Tongue River, Mont		
At new post on Little Big Horn River	10,564	
•		i
	64,903	1
And to the repair of eighty-one other hospitals there has been applied the sum		
of	35,004	i

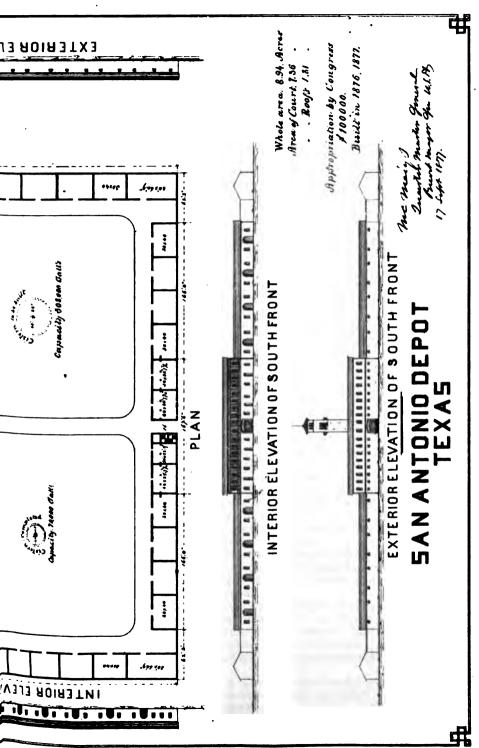
NEW DEPOT AT SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

By act of 3d March, 1873, Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the construction of depot buildings at San Antonio, Tex.

Various causes delayed their construction. Congress, in act of 3d March, 1875, continued the appropriation, then about to be covered into the Treasury, under the general law relating to balances of appropriations not used within two years.

I made arrangements, as soon as authorized to do so, for the construction of the depot much needed, and of which plans had long been com-





pleted, but a tour to Europe prevented my attending to the work, and on my return in the spring of 1876 I found that nothing had been done.

With the sanction of the then Secretary of War, in April, 1876, I took charge of the work, advertised for proposals, and made contract with the lowest bidders, Braden and Angus, of San Antonio, for the construction of the building, according to the plans and specifications which accompany this report, for a sum within the amount of the appropriation.

The contract was signed in June, 1876, and in July, 1877, the work

was substantially completed.

The construction of under-ground store-rooms for the use of the commissary and of a cistern for rain-water, fitting up the shops and laying of concrete floors in some of the store-rooms, all done under the contract, will probably exhaust the appropriation.

The building is 624 feet square; on three sides are store rooms 30 feet

deep. The store rooms average 40 feet in length each.

The principal gate is on the south front. Over the gate and the central store rooms on this front are eight office rooms for the use of the officers and clerks employed at the depot. The north front has sheds on both the inner and outer sides. Those on the inner side on the court are used as shops and for the storage of lumber, &c., and of ambulances and wagons not in use. Those on the outer side are used as stables. The quartermaster's corral occupies the ground adjoining and to the north.

Whole area within the walls is 8.94 acres. The area of the court or plaza is 7.36 acres. There are under roof 1.81 acres.

There are 1,100,000 cubic feet of storage-room under cover; 28,800

feet of which are in vaults under ground.

The walls are of rubble masonry; the roofs are covered with tin; and the partition-walls dividing the store-rooms from each other go through the frame work which supports the tin roofing, cutting off all communication between the roofs of adjoining store-rooms. There are no doors in the partition-walls dividing store-rooms, and thus fire breaking out in the contents of one room will not spread to the rest.

A tower of masonry, 15 feet square, contains an iron tank with a capacity of 6,000 gallons, at an elevation of 90 feet above the court-yard. This tank is supplied by steam-pumps from an acequia at a distance of about 1,300 feet, and being kept full, will always supply water to extinguish fire. Before the contents of the tanks can be used, the steam-pumps can be got to work to keep up the supply.

A watchman is stationed in an open guard room of the tower imme-

diately under the tank, at an elevation of 65 feet.

From this station all the doors of store-houses are visible, and all that passes in the court yard is under his immediate observation.

The total cost of the building is \$100,000, which is at the rate of

9 cents per cubic foot of storage room.

The general plan and arrangement are like those of the Jefferson ville depot of the quartermaster's department. It is, however, only two-thirds as large, and cost only two-thirds as much. The buildings at Jefferson ville are of brick, those of San Antonio of stone. In both cases the local material was used. The building of each occupied 16 months' time.

The stone of San Antonio is a soft cream-colored limestone, which works easily, but which appears to be durable. It much resembles in color and texture the stone of which the principal buildings of Paris are constructed.

The offices and supplies of the depot of the quartermaster's depart

ment at San Antonio have already been removed to the new buildings, and the Alamo, which has been rented for many years, and other store-houses, have been given up, effecting a reduction in the rent-list of the quartermaster's department at San Antonio of \$2,370.

Other buildings will be given up as soon as their contents can be transferred to the new depot, which will make a further saving of \$3,300.

A drawing of this depot and copies of the specifications and contract accompany this report.

BUILDINGS SOLD.

The sale of 51 buildings at various posts has been ordered during the year.

PURCHASE OF MILITARY SITES IN TEXAS.

An act of 3d March, 1875, authorized the purchase of three military sites in Texas, and appropriated for site of Fort Brown \$25,000, of Ringgold Barracks \$10,000, of Fort Duncan \$10,000: Provided, that before payment of the money thereby appropriated good titles shall be made to the United States for such lands, as contemplated by said act, * * and no more than the amount appropriated shall be paid for such sites. The Secretary of War was by the same act authorized to accept for the United States, free of expense, a conveyance of the title to the site of Fort McIntosh, also in Texas.

The title to the land included in the military reserve of Fort Brown has been long in litigation. The district court of Texas has recently confirmed the title to the heirs of Maria Josepha Cavazos, but it is reported that the city of Brownsville will take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The heirs, too, by their attorney, on the 11th June, 1877, by letter to Lieut. George F. Foote, A. A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, stated that the price offered by the government was not satisfactory and was declined, and that they had requested the government to evacuate the premises, or else take the necessary steps for condemnation by appraisal.

The barracks, quarters, hospitals, shops, stables, and other buildings at Fort Brown have cost large sums of money, and they are valuable to the military service.

The site was first occupied by the Army of the United States under General Taylor at the opening of the war with Mexico, and has continued in possession of the United States as a military post.

Unless compelled by legal process to resign it, the Department should

not give it up.

The sum offered by Congress was fixed as the value of the land by a board of officers, whose report is printed in H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 282, 43d Congress, 1st session.

The title to the site of Ringgold Barracks also is still in litigation, and the attempt to obtain a title under a State law, referred to in the last annual report of this office, has not yet been successful. The effort,

however, is not yet abandoned.

For the site of Fort Duncan, I reported last year that the owner demanded \$10,358, which, being \$358 in excess of the limit fixed by the law, could not be paid. For Fort Duncan, therefore, the United States now pays an annual rental of \$2,400. The question of purchase was submitted to Congress again in the session of 1875 and 1876, but no legislative action has been had. The delay has been to the interest of the owner, but not to that of the United States, which has lost the title to the valuable buildings erected in the course of the twenty years' lease, which expired on the 1st January, 1876.

The owner since then asks \$20,000 for the property.

A letter from the Secretary of War recommended to Congress, in July, 1876, to appropriate \$20,000 for the purchase of the site, but no appropriation has been made, and in the mean time the owner collects from the United States 12 per cent. upon his latest price.

The city of Laredo, soon after the passage of the act authorizing the acceptance as a gift of the site of Fort McIntosh, executed a deed, which, however, contained certain conditions which led the Department of Justice to recommend that it be not accepted. Another deed of gift has been executed, which is now before the Department of Justice for consideration.

PROTECTION OF THE SITE OF FORT BROWN.

An appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the act of 31st July, 1876, for the protection of the site of Fort Brown from the encroachments of the Rio Grande.

Various temporary precautions had been taken in previous years at the expense of the Quartermaster's Department to resist the encroach-

ments of the river at this point.

The work, however, was one to require the attention of an engineer skilled in hydraulic construction, and, at the request of this office, an officer of the corps of engineers had made surveys and prepared projects for the work.

I therefore recommended that the work be executed under the direction of the Engineer Department, which is being done.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Five fires have been reported during the year at military posts.

On September 22, 1876, fire at Camp Mohave, Arizona Territory, destroyed the stockade building and all officers' quarters.

On November 9, 1876, at Madison Barracks, N. Y., Sacket's Harbor,

one block of officers' quarters was burned.

On November 19, 1876, at Fort Wood, New York Harbor, a store-house was destroyed.

On January 14, 1877, at Fort Ripley, Minnesota, two sets of officers' quarters, four sets of laundresses' quarters, and one store-house were destroyed.

On February 9, 1877, at Sitka, Alaska, officers' quarters were burned.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS DECLARED.

February 1, 1877, the reserve long occupied at Camp Apache, Arizona, was finally declared.

February 19, 1877, a military reserve, section 31, township 13 north, of range 19 west, was announced as the site of the new post to be established at the Hell Gate Pass, Montana.

March 18, 1877, a reserve was declared at Camp Thomas, Arizona.

April 13, 1877, at Fort Cameron, Utah Territory. November 14, 1876, at Camp Robinson, Nebraska. November 14, 1876, at Camp Sheridan, Nebraska.

CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

The clothing of the Army is mostly made up at the Philadelphia and Jeffersonville Quartermaster's Depots, from materials purchased under advertised contracts.

The garments are cut out at these depots, and the material is delivered to persons who take a few garments at a time and make them up at their homes.

Uniform coats appearing to require more strength and skill in tailoring than is ordinarily possessed by women, are generally made up by tailors. This latter work goes sometimes to large clothing houses, but as much of the work as can be done by them is given out directly from the depots to women living in their neighborhood.

Boots and shoes have of late years been procured almost entirely by contract, but during the past year the attempt has been made to find useful employment for the convicts in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth in the manufacture of shoes.

Under the orders of the Secretary of War, who approved the project when submitted to him, there has been purchased, at a cost of \$7,955.44, for the prison shoe-shop, machinery to be used in making shoes, all of which, except the sum of \$638.25, has been paid for with the appropriation for machinery and tools for the prison; \$638.25 was paid from the appropriation for clothing of the Army.

Material sufficient to make 8,000 pairs shoes was purchased from the appropriation for clothing of the Army and sent to the prison. It cost \$13,849.77, or at the rate of \$1.73 per pair, which leaves a margin for labor, superintendence, repairs, and maintenance of machinery and tools, and transportation, &c., of only thirteen cents per pair as compared with the last contract for Army shoes, which was filled at the price of \$1.86 per pair, delivered at the depot of Philadelphia.

The experiment, therefore, does not at first appear to promise economy, but it is in its infancy, and more economical results may be obtained after more experience is gained. It does good in providing healthful employment and instruction for the military prisoners, many of whom, though led astray, are doubtless capable of becoming industrious and useful citizens if wisely treated, and taught a trade during their confinement.

Still, for the present, this experiment stands as another example of the superior economy of the lawful advertised contract system as compared with manufacture in government shops.

Eighteen hundred pairs of shoes had been manufactured in the prison before the end of the fiscal year. They are reported by the prison officers to be of excellent quality.

They will be issued to the troops in due course.

Efforts have been continued to improve the quality of the clothing of the Army. It is believed that within the past few years a great improvement has been made in the cut and workmanship of the cloth clothing; but the practice of making requisitions for garments, especially for trousers, of larger size than the men wear shows that the habit of altering the cut and style of the trousers still continues.

The discrepancy between the sizes of undergarments, of caps, hats, and shoes, and those of coats and trousers, in the requisition for single companies or posts, shows that this practice continues. Yet all the requisitions come to this office bearing the certificates of officers responsible, and the approval of commanding officers, and no means yet tried have been successful in arresting it.

Fashions differ in different companies and at different posts, and fashion, even in the Army, appears to be too strong to be controlled. The clothing is now so well cut and so well made that there is no necessity for remaking the garment, if the proper size for each man is drawn from the depot and issued to him.

With the report of Lieutenant Colonel Bingham, who has continued

to be in charge of the clothing and equipage branch of this office, will be found various new specifications for materials used in the clothing and equipage of the Army. They are strictly enforced in the inspection of goods received from manufacturers and merchants, and secure materials of excellent quality.

At the Centennial Exhibition, in the Russian exhibit, I found a machine for testing the resistance of cloth to wear, and, with permission of the Russian commissioners, I have caused four of these machines to be constructed to be used at the principal purchasing depots to test the

comparative value of the different cloths offered.

One of the machines long used in this department for testing the tensile strength of all textile fabrics, and of leather, was placed on exhibition at the Centennial, and copies of the drawings have been furnished at the request of certain foreign commissioners, in order to its introduction abroad.

With this testing machine the napometer, and the modern microscope, the valuable qualities of any textile fabric can be determined with

absolute certainty.

Statements accompanying this report show the quantities of each article of clothing and equipage purchased, manufactured, sold, or issued to the Army during the fiscal year; also the quantity of each remaining on hand at the close of the year.

Full statements of expenditures on account of clothing and equipage

will be found in the statement marked "B."

The appropriation for this branch of the service was smaller than usual, but the Army has been kept supplied without incurring any liability beyond the amount granted.

The stock of materials left on hand at the disbandment of the large armies of the war is now nearly exhausted. Canton flaunel and flaunel for blouses will, for the first time since 1865, be purchased during the present fiscal year.

The experience of the last few years has shown that the allowance of clothing to soldiers, under present conditions of service, has been greater than necessary, and a revised table of allowances was established by the War Department, in General Orders No. 107 of 1876.

It is expected that the amount annually paid by the Pay Department to enlisted men for clothing not drawn by them will be less than here-tofore. It has lately averaged \$400,000 a year, most of which represents the value of clothing allowed to soldiers, but not really necessary to their health and comfort under existing conditions of service.

The Centennial Exhibition gave to the officers of the clothing depot of Philadelphia an opportunity to study the materials used by other armies, and there was a particularly remarkable display of leather from

many civilized countries.

Specimens were obtained, carefully marked, and placed in a cabinet for future reference. Out of these exhibits grew a convention of show and leather dealers, which was attended by these officers. A valuable report thereof, by Capt. John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, who has made the subject a study, is submitted herewith.

The principal question debated related to the qualities of oak and hemlock leather. Preference is still given to oak-leather for army shoes.

Under the law of 21st January, 1873, clothing to the value of \$16,484 was during the year issued to the managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

This issue so far exhausted the supply of old-pattern clothing that the Secretary of War advised the managers of this institution that the

13 w

War Department cannot hereafter supply such clothing as the act contemplates, owing to the exhaustion of the stock on hand, and that they will therefore be obliged to look to Congress for appropriations to purchase necessary clothing.

The principal articles issued to the Asylum were 5,898 great-coats, 1,662 uniform-coats, 898 sack-coats, 314 blouses, 666 cavalry jackets, 89 hats, 443 forage-caps, 4 pairs trousers, 3 pairs of boots, and 5 pairs of

shoes.

The estimated value of these at the auction prices of condemned clothing is \$16,484. The claim of the Asylum, under the act of Congress, was for the equivalent of 1,487 suits of clothing, valued at \$22.03 each, \$32,758.61.

Buffalo overcoats and felt boots, the latter made in Canada, have been issued to troops in high latitudes experimentally. The felt boots, however, were not liked. Officers prefer to issue buckskin moccasins

or the arctic overshoes furnished by the Department.

The seal-skin gauntlets, issued also in high latitudes, proved very unsatisfactory. There is some defect in strength in the seal-skin which is used for making gloves. It has been determined to discontinue their issue, and a trial will be made this winter of caps and gloves made of muskrat-skin.

A change has been made in the size of the regulation flag. At most interior posts the garrison-flag now issued corresponds in size to the storm-flag, and for the storm-flag the old recruiting-flag has been substituted.

The use of these smaller flags will tend to decrease expenditures.

Three hundred and fifty six flags were issued during the year.

Various tables giving in detail the operations of the clothing and equipage service of the Army, the stock on hand at the beginning and end of the year, the quantity of each article purchased and issued, and the cost of the service, will be found at the end of this report.

NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

There are now seventy-nine national military cometeries. The Antietam cometery has been transferred to the United States and added to the list since the last annual report.

Seventy-one superintendents were in service on 17th July, 1876, one has died, three have resigned, and one has been appointed.

Sixty-seven were in service at the close of the fiscal year.

Under your order of April 18, 1877, of which a copy is herewith, all appointments now made are probationary. If at the end of six months (during which the candidate serves as assistant at one of the larger cemeteries) he appears to be competent, he receives a permanent appointment, which secures to him (always, under the law, an honorably-discharged, disabled soldier) a berth for life, with a responsible and honorable position, a sufficient salary and allowances for comfortable support, and a good house to live in at the gate of the cemetery at which he may be stationed.

The appropriation for maintenance and improvement of the national military cemeteries for the past year was \$125,000.

Expenditures were as follows:

In repairs and construction of walls required by law	844,601 78
Rent of quarters for superintendents	954 67
Outhouses, sheds, stables, &c	1, 387 77 97 96

Purchase of plants		
Drainage-works	2,711	29
Office and lodge furniture	144 7, 925	
Improvement of grounds	12,539	16
Flag-staffs	1,608 1,528	
Purchase of land, examination of title, &c	520	36
Advertising, posters, &c		
		_
Total	126,650	12

This sum exceeds the appropriation for the year, as it embraces expenditures from balances of appropriations for previous years available for the completion of former contracts.

The military cemeteries have, during the past year, been restored to the command and oversight of the military commanders, who take a natural and intelligent interest in the resting-places of those who had served under their command; and the inspection has been placed in the hands of the inspectors-general of the Army, to whom it properly belongs.

Better and more frequent information of the condition and needs of the several cemeteries, and of the conduct and qualities of the superintendents, is now available to this office, which has always been specially charged with their establishment, construction, and maintenance.

The work done during the past year has been satisfactory, and the

cometeries annually improve in beauty.

Four lodges have been erected since my last report: at Salisbury, N. C.; Grafton, W. Va.; Finn's Point, N. J., and at Cave Hill, Ky.; enclosing walls at Beaufort and Florence, S. C., Finn's Point, N. J., and Yorktown, Va.

Contracts have also been made for lodges at Alexandria and Port Hudson, La., and for an enclosing wall at the Alexandria cemetery.

The cemeteries for which permanent lodges have not yet been provided are six: Baton Rouge, La.; San Antonio, Tex.; Andersonville, Ga.; Fort McPherson, Nebr.; Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., and Beverly, N. J.

Permanent walls are still to be provided at five cemeteries: Baton Rouge, La.; Andersonville, Ga.; Fort McPherson, Nebr.; Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., and Grafton, W. Va.

HEADSTONES.

The headstone contracts, as originally contemplated, have been satisfactorily completed. Two hundred and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-six graves have each been permanently marked by a block of granite or of marble bearing a suitable inscription, at a cost of \$786,360.14.

As the original appropriation was \$1,000,000, there remains a balance

of \$213,639.86.

Some cemeteries have been added to the list since these contracts were made, and the contractors have consented to supply them also with monuments which will cost some \$20,000. A balance will still remain of about \$192,000, out of which, if authorized by Congress, the graves of soldiers buried in private village cemeteries, to which the appropriation at present does not apply, may be permanently marked It is estimated that the sum of \$60,000 would suffice for this purpose.

POST CEMETERIES.

These are under charge of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and are kept in repair by them under direction of post commanders.

The only considerable repairs executed during the year have been to the fences and monuments at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

The Secretary of War has directed the removal of bodies interred at Bird Key, Dry Tortugas, near Fort Jefferson, Florida, to the national military cemetery at Pensacola.

A general order, No. 43, of 1877, provides for the transportation of soldiers dying in temporary camps and on detached service to the nearest regular fort, barrack, or national military cemetery, and their interment therein.

The reports of the officers now on duty in this office, Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. Van Vliet, colonel and assistant quartermaster general; and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. D. Bingham, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general. Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges, deputy quartermaster-general; as also that of Bvt. Lieut. Col. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster in charge of national cemeteries, accompany this report.

With these reports will be found a number of papers and tabular statements giving very full information upon the business and operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

The supplies, which it is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to provide and deliver to the Army, have been promptly furnished, in ample quantities and of good quality, and, under the contract system, with great economy.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster General, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A. Hon. GEORGE W. MCCRARY,

Secretary of War.

List of papers accompanying the annual report of the Quartermaster-General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

1. Report of Col. Stewart Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster-general United States Army, of the inspection branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

A.—Report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year.

B.—Report of the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, July 1, 1877.

C .- List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, and of the stations at

which they have served, during the fiscal year.

2. Report of Col. Stewart Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster-general United States. Army, of the operations of the barracks and quarters branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

A.—Copy of contract covering construction of San Antonio depot.

B.—Tracing showing the several fronts of the San Antonio depot.

3. Report of Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, deputy quartermaster-general United States Army, of the operations of the accounts branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office

during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

4. Report of Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, deputy quartermaster-general United States

Army, of the operations of the clothing branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

A.—Statement of articles of clothing and equipage on hand at the principal depots June 30, 1876, the quantities purchased, manufactured, gained, sold, expended, and issued to the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and the quantity on hand June 30, 1877.

B.—Statement of experditures on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage

during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

C.—Statement of amounts received from the sale of serviceable, unserviceable, damaged, and irregular articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

D.—Statement of amounts received and expended by the Quartermaster's Department on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1877.

E.—Statement of clothing issued to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, under the act of January 23, 1873, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

F.-Statement of clothing issued to prisoners at the United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

G.—Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, with money value thereof, sold to the Indian Bureau for use of Indian prisoners confined at Fort Marion, Fla., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

H.—Report of Capt. John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, U. S. A, on the subject of

the relative merits of oak and hemlock tanned leather.

1-Specifications of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, adopted and distributed to

the officers of the Quartermaster's Department to June 30, 1877.

K.—Statement of returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, received and examined, and of letters received and written, during the fiscal year ending June 30,

L-Statement of the clerical force employed in the clothing and equipage branch of

the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

5.—Report of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, deputy quartermaster-general U.S. A., of the operations of the Quartermaster-General's Office pertaining to transportation, indebted railroads, regular and miscellaneous supplies, miscellaneous claims, and claims

under the act of July 4, 1864, during the fiscal year.

A.—Statement of troops and stores transported under the direction of the Quartercuster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

B.—Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department for *igon-transportation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.
C.—Table showing the principal movements of troops during the fiscal year and

average length of march or movement in each case.

D.—Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department for water-transportation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

E.—Statement of vessels chartered, impressed, or employed by the Quartermaster's

Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

F.—Statement of vessels owned or purchased by the government and employed in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

G.—Statement of the indebtedness of railway companies for railway material, &c., purchased of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

H.—Correspondence relating to the refusal of the Florida Railroad (a land-grant

rad) to furnish military transportation. 6-Report of Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster, United States Army, of thairs relating to the care and maintenance of national cometeries for the fiscal year

sding June 30, 1877. A.—Statement of disbursements on account of national cemeteries during the fiscal

11.77

B.—Statement of the number of head-stones erected at each national cometery. C.—Copy of General Orders No. 37, 1877, relating to the appointments of superintendents of national cometeries.

No. 1.—Report of Assistant Quartermaster-General Stewart Van Vliet.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 13, 1877.

GENERAL: I bave the honor to submit a report of the operations of the inspection branch of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30. 1877.

The duties of this branch are principally as follows:

Keeping narrative reports of stations and duties of all officers who perform duty in the Quartermaster's Department.

Examining and preparing for such action as may be requisite communications on assignments of officers, annual reports of officers, &c.

Filing and distribution of orders, circulars, rolls of honor, and other

printed documents.

Preparing monthly returns of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the Adjutant-General's Office.

Keeping books of "letters received" and "letters sent" relating indi-

vidually to officers, agents, and employes of the department.

The following is a statement of the number of orders, circulars, and books received and distributed during the fiscal year:

Designation.		Number distributed.
General Orders Adjutant General's Office. General ourt-martial orders Adjutant General's Office Circulars Regulations of the Quartermaster's Department	49, 000 64, 400 7, 200	2, 090 48, 192 61, 502 5, 950 90
Rolls of honor	2, 800	700 1, 875

I inclose herewith list of officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.

A .- Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

o X	Name and grade.	Rank.	Dutles, &c.
-	quartermaster general. Montgomery C. Molgs	Brigadier general and brevet major general	In charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, D. C.; from August 10, 1876, to December 30, 1876, also member of commission to examine the subject of reform and reorganization of the United States Army; from Getober 27, to November 12, 1876, absent from Washington on Inspection.
	ABBISTANT QUARTERBMABTERB-GENERAL.		
-	Robert Allen	Colonel and brevet major-general	To September 19, 1876, president of retiring-board at San Francisco, Cal.; thence-
69	Daniel H. Rucker	Colonel and brevet major general	forward unseagued. To harge of Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadel.
es	Rafus Ingalls	Colonel and brevet major general	puta f.a. 71, 1876, in charge of depot at New York City; to September 14, 1876, en route; thenceforward chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific
-	Langdon C. E.ston	Colonel and brevet major general	and Department of California, at San Francisco, Cal.; from January 4 to Feb- ruary 12, 1877, absent on visit to the Sandwich Islands. Chief quartermaster Military Division of the Atlands at New York City; on Angular 31, 1876, also assigned in charge of general depot at New York City; from A second of the Armery of Legislands of the Armery of Edity.
10	Stewart Van Vliet	Colonel and brevet major general	ambilance. Inspector in Quartermaster's Department, and on duty in the Quartermaster-General's office; from O.tober 27, to November 12, 1876, Acting Quartermaster-General.
	DEPUTY QUARTERMASTERS-OENERAL.		
→ 31	Samuel B. Holabird	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier general Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier general.	Chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, at Chicago, III. To July 24, 1875, no daty at Louisville, Ky, engaged in closing accounts, &c.,
6	James A. Ekin.	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier general	interpretaint unassigned. Juffersonville depot of the Quarternaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind; on October 28, 156, Feilered as biled quarternaster Department of the South; thunosforced in change of national connection in Kentnets and Tamicasco
*	Ashor R. Eddy	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel	investigation claims and disbursing agent at Louisville, Ky, in addition to duties at Jofferenville, Ind. To March 4, 1877, ougged in the examination and adjustment of his accounts, at San Francisco, Cal., and Washington, D. C.; to April 11, 1877, en route, a thence.
w w	Rufue Saxtean Judson D. Bingham. Alexander J. Ferry. Henry C. Hodges	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general Lieutenant-colonel	forward chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, at Fortland, Oreg. Chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kaus. On duly in the Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C. To September 30, 1876, on leaven of absence; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex. On duty in the Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

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No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, & a.
1	QUARTERMASTERS. John G. Chandler	Major and brevet colonel	To October 5.1876, chief quartermaster Denartment of Arizona at Prescott.
O1		Major and brevet brigadier general	Ariz., to November 22, 1876, on route; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of the South, at Atlanta, Ga. In charge of depot at Sin Francisco, Gal.; also to September 15, 1876, chief quarterlarge of Major Chief.
က	Charles G. Sawtelle	Major and brevet brigadier general	demissed anticker, for some or lief, faction and repetitioned of Landaus, from January 4 to February 12, 1877, absent on visit to the Sandwich Lalands. To October 31, 1876, obief quartermaster first quartermaster's district Military Division of the Atlantiq, at New York City, theoreterward post quartermaster of New York City, theoreterward post quartermaster of New York City and assistant to the chief quartermaster.
•	James J. Dans	Major and brevet brigadier general	of the Alluntic. In charge of clothing depot and purchasing officer for Philadelphia depot, at Philadelphia, Pa., also in charge of national cometeries at Beverly and Finn's
8 9	Joseph A. Pottsr	Major and brevet brigadier general	Foul, N. J. Chief quartermaster Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, La.; from July 20 to October 17, 1876, on leave of absence. To April 11, 1877, chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, at Port- land Orea: from July 8 to November 13, 1876, on leave of absence: from Junu.
7 8 10 110	Marchall I Ludington James M. Moore James Bolger Benjamin C. Card Charles A. Reynolds	Major and brevet lieutenant.colonel Major and brevet lieutenant.colonel Major and brevet brigadier.general Major and brevet brigadier.general	DAADE
12	George B. Dandy	Major and brevet brigadier-general	F
£ 1	George H. Woeks	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel	master at Buffalo, N. Y. In charge of Vancouver depot, Wash, from April 6 to November 30, 1876; also acting chief quarternaster Department of the Columbin. In charge of depot at Sioux City, Iowa; from January 9 to March 27, 1877, on leave of absence.
-	Augustus G. Robinson	Captain and brevet major	To August 15, 1876, in charge of depot at Omaha, Nebr.; to October 7, 1876, on special duty in Indiana and Ohio; to October 31, 1876, engaged in the settlement of his accounts, at Omaha, Nebr.; to February 26, 1877, on leave of ab-
et 10	Edward D. Baker Henry W. Janes	Captain and brevet lientenant-colonel	sence; thenceforward post quartermaster at Roston, Mass. In charge of depot at San Antonio, Tax.; to September 30, 1876, also setting chief quartermaster Department of Toxas. To October 31, 1876, chief quartermaster third quartermasters district Military Division of the Atlantic, at Baltimore, Md.; thenceforward post quartermaster ter at Baltimore, Md.

•	4 James G. C. Lee	Cantain and brevet Heutenant-colonel	To October 23, 1876, chief quartermaster second quartermaster's district Mill.	
1	•		tary Division of the Atlantic, at Boston, Mass., when temporarily relieved, and on October 26 assigned chief (unrecommater Dopatriment of the South, at Atlanta, Ga.; relieved from latter assignment on November 23, 1876, and joined station at Baston on November 29, 1876; relieved therefrom March 1, 1877; to March 31, 1877, closing accounts and or result; the more of the contraction of confine accounts and or result; the more of the contraction of confine accounts.	
e: 9	James Gillies Theydore J. Ecketson	Captain Captain and brevet major.	canappropriate and the second pure at 100 burds, the control of th	
~	Andrew J. McGonnigle	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel	In charge of depot at New Orleans, La : from July 20 to October 17, 1876, also	
802	Edward B. Grimes James W. Soully William T. Howell	Captain and brevet major C. ptain and brevet colonel Captain and brevet major	actulg care; quarterment Longa Mo. In charge of deport at Saint Lonis, Mo. Post quartermaster at Fort Rice, Dak. To July 31, 1876, on leave of absence; thenceforward awaiting orders at Phila-	
=	Charles W. Foster	Captain and brevet colonel		QUA
52 52	George W. Bradley Simon F. Barstow	Captain Captain and brevet lieutenaut colonel		RTERM
14	John H. Belcher Ezra B. Kirk	Captain and brevet major.		IAST.
16 17	Amoe S. Kimball Almon F. Rockwell	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel	t.; to May 31, 1877, engaged in transferring public property; defept and pret quarternaster at Fort Buford, Dak. sater at Fort Union, N. Mex. linewof National Cemeteries and depot quartermaster at Wash.	ER-GE
18 19	Gilbert C. Smith	Captain	Ingroup, D. C. Post quartermaster at Camp Grant, Ariz. To September 30, 1876, on duty, at Dallas, Tex.; thenceforward receiving and E.	NER
& %	Nathaniel S. ConetableJohn V. Furev	Captain.		AL.
झ	Lewis C. Forsyth		River expeditions: to May 16, 1877, engaged in the settlement of his accounts; thenceforward deppt quartermaster at Omaha, Nebr. To July 13, 1876, en roads; to May 15, 1877, chief and disbursing quartermaster District of the Rio Granto and postquartermaster at Port Brown, Tex.; to	
នន			June 10, 1877, transferring property; to June 19, en route; thenceforward post quartermaster at Fort Adms, R. I. To April 12, 1877, quertermaster of depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. To April 12, 1877, quertermaster of military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; thenceforward governor of same.	
88	James H. Lord James M. Marshall	Captain and brevet major Captain.		20

A .- Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877—Continued.

	t Monroe, Va.; to September 30, ober 10, 1876, assigned post quarter. Trescott, Ariz.; from June 6., assigned post quartermaster at 5, en route; to October 3, 1876, enguarter, and Minn.; to January 27, 1877, 1874, at Washington, D. C.; to Mary strat Washington, D. C.; to Mary strat Washington, D. C.; to Mary strat washington, D. C.; to Mary strat Washington, D. C.; to Mary strat Washington, D. C.; to Mary strat washington, D. C.; to Mary strates on special duty at p. st.	i, Fort Wood, New York Haibor. Outh, N. Y. avenworth, Kans. maha, Nobr.	Promoted. Appointed. Betired. Died. In service at end of facel	181
Duties, &c.	To August 5, 1876, post quarternaster at Fort Monroe, Va.; to September 30, 1876, closing accounts and en reside; on October 10, 1876, assigned post quarternaster at Fort Conclo, Tex. John Saistant depot quarternasder at Whipple depot, Prescott, Ariz.; from June 6 to Angust 11, 1876, ansent on detached service. For July 29, 1876, mussigned; on August 5, 1876, assigned post quarternmater at Fort Monroe, Va. To July 29, 1876, mussigned; to Angust 5, 1876, an route; to October 3, 1876, on duty at Bismarck and Fort Moror(Dake; to October 3, 1876, and quarternaster Department of Dakota, at Saint Paul, Minn.; to January 37, 1877, on leave of absence and settling his accounts at Washington, D. C.; to Mary 26, 1877, on duty at Saint Paul, Minn.; thenceforward on special duty at p. st on Tongue River, Montana.	On sick leave, at Brooklyn, New York. Station; Fort Wood, New York Haibon. Aching assistant quartermasier at Fort Wadawouth, N. Y. In charge of C. C. and G. E., at Philadelphia, Fa. In charge of clothing and equipage at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In charge of clothing and equipage of edpot at Ontala, Nobr. On duty at Jeffersonwille depot, Jeffersonwille, Ind. In charge of clothing depot at Sau Francisca, Cul.	N. In service at common commo	- 55 T S P P
Rank.	Captain and brevet major Captain Captain	Captain Captain Captain Captain Captain Captain Captain Captain	RECAPITULATION Grade.	Quartermaster Genoral, with rank of brigadier general Assistant quartermasters general, with rank of colonel Deputy quartermasters general, with rank of lieuteuant-colonel Assistant quartermasters, with rank of major Assistant quartermasters, with rank of captain.
Name and grade.	Rdwin B. Atwood	Reuben M. Potter Charles A. Alligood Charles A. Hull John F. Rodgers Guskavus A. Hull John Livers Addison Barett William P. Martin		Quartermaster General, with rank of brigadier general Assistant quartermasters-general, with rank of colonel Deputy quartermasters-general, with rank of lieuteuan Quartermasters-general, with rank of lieuteuan Assistan quartermasters, with rank of captain. Military storekeopers, with rank of captain.

B.—Stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, July 1, 1877.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Meige, Bvt. Maj. Genl. M. C., Quartermaster-General; Van Vliet, Bvt. Maj. Genl Stewart, assistant quartermaster-general; Bingham, Bvt. Brig. Genl. Judson D., deputy quartermaster-general; Hodges, Lieut. Col. Henry C., deputy quartermaster-general.

GENERAL DEPOTS ESTABLISHED BY GENERAL ORDERS NO. 32, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, APRIL 8, 1869.

New York.—Easton, Byt. Maj. Genl. Langdon C., assistant quartermaster general, in

charge.

Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department.—Rucker, Bvt. Maj. Geul. Daniel H., assistant quartermaster-general, in charge; Dana, Bvt. Brig. Genl. James J., quartermaster; Rodgers, Capt. John F., military storekeeper.

Washington, D. C.—Rockwell, Byt. Lieut. Col. Almon F., assistant quartermaster, in

charge.

Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department.—Ekin, Bvt. Brig. Genl. James A., deputy quartermaster-general, in charge; Barrett, Capt. Addison, military storekeeper. Office of National Cometeries, Washington, D. C.—Rockwell, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Almou F., assista .t quartermaster, in charge.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Headquarters, New York City.—Easton, Bvt. Maj. Genl. Langdon C., assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster; Sawtelle, Bvt. Brig. Genl. Charles G., quartermaster, New York City; Dandy, Bvt. Brig. Genl. George B., quartermaster, Buffalo, N. Y.; Robinson, Bvt. Maj. Augustus G., assistant quartermaster, Boston, Mass.; James, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Henry W., assistant quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.; Forsyth, Bvt. Maj. Lewis C., assistant quartermaster, Fort Adams, R. I.; Campbell, Capt. Lafayette E., assistant quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va.; Potter, Capt. Reuben M., mil tary store-keeper, Fort Wood, N. Y., on sick leave; Alligood, Capt. Charles A., military store-keeper, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Department of the South.

Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.—Chandler, Bvt. Col. J. G., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Belger, Maj. James J., quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga.; Barstow, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Simon F., assistant quartermaster, Raleigh, N. C.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.—Holabird, Bvt. Brig. Genl. Samuel B., deputy quarter-master-general, chief quartermaster; Moore, Bvt. Lient. Col. James M., quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.; Hughes, Maj. William B., quartermaster, Sioux City, Iowa; Grimes, Byt. Maj. Edward B., assistant quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.

Department of the Missouri.

Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—Saxton, Bvt. Brig. Genl. Rafus, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster; Belcher, Bvt. Maj. John H., assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster district of New Mexico, Santa Fé. N. Mex.; Kimball, Capt. Amos S., assistant quartermaster, Fort Union, N. Mex.; Hoyt, Capt. Charles H., assistant quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Blunt, Bvt. Col. Asa P., assistant quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Hull, Capt. Gustavus A., military storekeeper, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Department of the Platte.

Headquarters, Omaha, Nebr.—Ludington, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Marshall I., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Gilliss, Capt. James, assistant quartermaster, Cheyonne Depot, Wyo.; Foster, Bvt. Col. Charles W., assistant quartermaster, Ogden, Utah; Forey, Capt. John V., assistant quartermaster, Omaha, Nebr.; Livers, Capt. John, military storekeeper, Omaha, Nebr.

Department of Dakota.

Headquarters, Saint Paul, Minn.—Card, Bvt. Brig. Genl. Benjamin C., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Lee, Bvt. Lieut. Col. James G. C., assistant quartermaster, Bismarck, Dak.; Scully, Bvt. Col. James W., assistant quartermaster, Fort Rice, Dak., under orders for assignment to duty at Charleston, S. C.; Kirk, Capt. Ezra B., assistant quartermaster, Fort Buford, Dak.; Marshall, Capt. James M., assistant quartermaster, Fort Ellis, Mont.; Heintzelman, Capt. Charles S., assistant quartermaster, Post on Tongue R ver, Mont.

Department of Texas.

Headquarters San Antonio, Tex.—Perry, Bvt. Brig. Genl. Alexander J., deputy quarter master-general, chief quartermaster; Baker, Capt. Edward D., assistant quartermaster San Antonio, Tex., under orders for duty at Fort Rice, Dak.; Strang, Bvt. Lieut. Co Edward J., assistant quartermaster, Fort Worth, Tex.; Constable, Capt. Nathaniel Sassistant quartermaster, Marion, Tex.; Atwood, Bvt. Maj. Edwin B., assistant quarter master, Fort Concho, Tex., under orders for assignment to duty at San Antonio, Tex.

Department of the Gulf.

Headquarters, New Orleans, La.—Potter, Bvt. Brig. Genl. Joseph A., quartermaste chief quartermaster; McGonnigle, Bvt. Col. Andrew J., assistant quartermaster, Ne Orleans, La.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.—Ingalls, Bvt. Maj. Genl. Rufus, assistant quartermater-general, chief quartermaster; Myers, Bvt. Brig. Genl. William, quartermaster, Sa Francisco, Cal.; Martin, Capt. William P., military storekeeper, San Francisco, Cal.

Department of Arizona.

Headquarters, Prescott, Ariz.—Reynolds, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Charles A., quartermaster chief quartermaster; Bradley, Capt. George W., assistant quartermaster, Yuma Depot Ariz.; Smith, Capt. Gilbert C., assistant quartermaster, Camp Grant, Ar.z.; Lord, Br. Maj. James H., assistant quartermaster, Tucson, Ariz.; Simpson, Capt. John, assistan quartermaster, Whipple Depot, Prescott, Ariz.

Department of the Columbia.

Headquarters, Portland, Oreg.—Eddy, Bvt. Col. Asher R., deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster; Weeks, Bvt. Lieut. Col. George H., quartermaster, Van couver Deput, Wash.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allen, Bvt. Maj. Genl. Robert, assistant quartermaster-general, San Francisco, Cal awaiting orders; Tompkins, Bvt. Brig. Genl. Charles H., deputy quartermaster-genera Georgetown, D. C., awaiting orders; Batchelder, Bvt. Col. Richard N., quartermaster on duty under secret orders; Eckerson, Bvt. Maj. Theodore J., assistant quartermaster en route to join station at Fort Brown, Tex.; Howell, Bvt. Maj. William T., assistan quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., awaiting orders.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, and of the stations at which they have served, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty a
▲ldrich, Bishop	1st lt. & R.Q. M. 8th Inf.	Major	Fort Whipple, Ariz	July 1, 1876, to May 16, 1577
Abbott, L. A			Camp Grant, Ariz	Oct. 10 to Nov. 25, 1876.
Anderson, John	2d lt. 18th Inf		Greenville, S. C	March 6 to June 30, 1877.
Adams, John Q	1st lt. 1st Cav.	Captain.	Fort Klamath, Oreg	April 30 to June 21, 1877.
Allen, L. C			Chattanooga, Tenn	July 31 to Sept. 20, 1876.
Ayers, James C	1st lt. Ord		Rock Island Arsenal,	July 19, 1876, to Apr. 30, 1:77
			Ill.	
Anderson, George L .	2d lt. 4th Art		Fort Wrangel, Alaska	Sept. 30 to Nov. 90, 1876.
Ames, Luther S	1st lt. 2d Inf			July 1 to Sept. 8, 1876
Do	do		Aiken, S. C	Sept. 93 to Nov. 10, 1876.
Do	do		Tallahassee, Fla	Dec. 4, 1876, to Jan. 11, 187
Arnold, Isaac	Capt. Ord			July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877
		1	Ind.	
Anderson, H. R				May 10 to June 30, 1877.
Auman, William			Baton Rouge, La	May 31 to June 30, 1877.
Abbott, A. T	1st lt. 3d Art		Madison Barracks, N.	March 31 to June 39, 1877
	l .		_ Y	
Bradley, James H	1st lt. 7th Inf			Sept. 19 to Sept. 30, 1876
Booth, C. A	2d lt. 1st Inf		Fort Whipple, Va	July 92, 1876, to Jan. 16. 1
Barber, Merritt	1st lt. 16th Inf		Lebanon, Ky	Aug. 1 to Aug. 19, 1876.
Bacon, George E	2d lt, 16th Inf .		Huntsville. Ala	Sept. 25, 1876, to May 31, 157.
Baldwin, J. H			Columbia, S. C	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877
	M. 18th Int.	1	l	I

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Rahop, John S	ist it. 13th Inf		Holly Springs, Miss Fort Reno, Ind. Ter	Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1876. Oct. 1, 1876, to Jan. 2, 1877.
Barrett, Gregory, jr	let lt. 4th Inf		Fort Fetterman, Wyo Fort McKavett, Tex	Nov. \$3, 1876, to May 31, 1877. July 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.
Barnard, P. P.	M. 10th Int.	.TA Cal	Fort McPherson, Neb	Dec. 1, 1876, to May 31, 1877. Oct. 3, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Bernard, P. P. Bird, Charles Burnham, D. R Brown J. B.	let it. 23d inf .	Lt. Col	Fort Columbus, N. Y Fort Bayard, N. M	July 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877.
Pabbitt, L.S	Capt. Ord		Point San Joré, Cal Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	July 20 to Dec. 11, 1876.
Brown, E. T	2d lt. 5th Art . 2d lt. 6th Inf		Saint Augustine, Fla With expedition on Yellowstone River,	Aug. 7, 1876, to May 6, 1877. July 1 to Aug. 5, 1876.
Bodie, A. O	lst lt. 1st Cav .		Mont. Fort Colville, Wash	July 1, 1876, to Mar. 31, 1877.
Breite, A. O	Capt. 22d Inf	Major	Fort Mackinac, Mich Fort Townsend, Wash	Oct. 7 to Oct. 16, 1876. Sept. 1 to Oct. 3, 1876.
Bailer, H. K.	2d lt. 5th Inf		Fort Riley, Kans	July 1 to July 22, 1876.
Во	do		Post at the mouth of Tongue River, Mont.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 8, 1876.
Benner, H. H.	1st lt. 18th Inf.		Vorkvilla S.C.	July 1 to July 31, 1876. July 11, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Briggs Thomas B	1st it. 14th Inf.		Fort Brady, Mich Fort Hall, Idaho	Sept. 30, 1876, to Mar. 1, 1877.
Maily, C. M	2d lt. 8th Inf		Camp Apache, Ariz	July 1, 1876, to May 19, 1877.
Beliace, John G Briggs, Thomas B Saily, C. M Best, W. B Brown, Rufus P	let it. 4th Inf.		Charleston, S. C Camp at mouth of Red	July 1 to Dec. 13, 1876. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Romus. Peter S Belger, William			Fort Lapwai, Idaho Standing Rock Agen-	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877. July 1, 1876, to Mar. 31, 1877.
Hast. S. E	1st lt. Ord		cy, Dak. Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia Pa	July 1 to Aug. 19, 1876.
Pan John W	1st lt. 15th Inf.		Philadelphia, Pa. Fort Craig, N. M Fort Garland, Col	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1876. April 1 to June 30, 1877.
Do. Saldwin, T. A. Sest. Clermont L. Saras, J. M. trinkerhoff, H. R.	Capt 10th Cav		Fort Richardson, Tex.	Nov. 9, 1876, to Mar. 31, 1877. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
lest. Clermont L	1st lt. 1st Art		Fort Preble, Me	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877. July 1 to Nov. 30, 1876.
trinkerhoff, H. R.	1st lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Preble, Me Fort A. Lincoln, Dak Fort Wingate, N. M	July 1 to Oct. 3, 1876.
10	ao		Ohio.	Feb. 27 to June 30, 1877.
krennan, James kraeh, D. H		ì	cy, Dak.	April 25 to June 30, 1877. April 19 to June 30, 1877.
lackus, George B	2d lt. 21st Inf		Camp Harney, Oreg Fort Colville, Wash	Mar. 31 to June 30, 1877. Mar. 31 to June 30, 1877.
Interiord, C. E.	2d lt. 10th Inf		San Antonio, Tex	April 21 to June 30, 1877.
betteford, C. E.	1st lt. 24th Inf		in the field.	July 1 to Dec. 4, 1876.
ī)o I\o	do		Took Danson Tow	Apr. 7 to June 2, 1877. June 20 to June 30, 1877.
Pogre, D. J	1st lt. 19th Inf.	Captain.	Camp Halleck, Nev	Sept. 12, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
pron. T. H	1st it. 220 inf.		Glendive Creek, Mont Fort Laramie, Wyo	Sept. 4, 1876, to June 30, 1877. Oct. 29 to Nov. 30, 1876.
Pio. Pagie, D. J. Sambell, W. J. Spron, T. H. Sawk, S. E.	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 2d Inf.	Captain.	Atlanta, Ga	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
arte, W. L.	istic su illi		Fort McPherson, Nebr	July 1 to Sept. 1, 1876. Nov. 1, 1876, to Jan. 13, 1877.
		1	man's Fork of Pow-	
Tall David L	1st lt. 6th Inf.	Captain.	Fort Stevenson, Dak	Nov. 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Europe	2d lt. 15th lnf		Fort Selden, N. Mex Little Rock, Ark	July 1 to Sept. 1, 1876.
wko. L. W.	2d lt. 3d Inf		Saint Martinsville, La	July 1, 1876, to May 16, 1877.
THE INC. H	ad it. 10th Cav		Fort Griffin, Tex Yorkv.lie, S. C	July 31, 1876, to Feb. 6, 1877.
raft David L	Capt. 7th Inf.		Camp Baker, Mont	and from Jan. 13 to May
rles, C. D.			North Platte, Nebr	31, 1877. July 1 to July 31, 1876.
More. J. C.	1st it. 13th Inf		Fort McPherson, Nebr. Port Gibson, Miss	July 1 to Nov. 30, 1876.
The ford, Mr	1st lt. 2d Art.		Fort Macon, N. C	July 1 to Sept. 21, 1876. Nov. 13, 1876, to June 20, 1877.
built Chan St. J	9d it. 10th inf		Fort Clark, Tex Camp Harcock, Dak	July 1 to Oct. 3, 1876, and
				July 1 to Oct. 3, 1876, and from Nov. 20, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Do	do		Bismarck, Dak	July 1 to Sept. —, 1876, and from Oct. 3, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
•				•

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Cavenaugh, H. G	let lt. 13th Inf.		Little Rock, Ark	Sept. 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877,
Coale, John H	2d lt. 2d Cav	#Mot	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo	
Cornman, Daniel Chester, James	2d lt. 21st Inf 1st lt. 3d Art		Fort Boisé, Ihaho	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1876.
Creason, C. C.	1st lt. 1st Cav.	Major	Blackville, S. C St. Louis Barracks, Mo	Oct. 24, 1876, to, July 1 to Dec. 1, 1876.
	do	do	Winnemucca, Nev	June 22 to June 30, 1877.
Do Capron, Allyn	1st lt. 1st Art		Fort Trumbull, Conn	July 1 to July 26, 1876, and from May 1 to June 30 1877.
Do Coffin, W. H	do		Wash'n arsenal, D. C	Feb. 9 to April 5, 1877.
Cheever, B. H	2d lt. 5th Art 2d lt. 6th Cav		In connection with telegraph-line in De-	July 1 to Aug. 7,1276. Feb. 26 to June 30, 1877.
Crozier, William	2d it. 4th Art	ļ	partment of Arizona. Yerba Buena Island, Cal.	Feb. 28 to Mar. 31 1877.
Cratg, Louis A	2d lt. 6th Cav	! !	Detachment 6th Cav. in Department of Arizona.	Mar. 1 to June 30, 1877.
Crews, H. H	1st lt. 4th Cav .	·	Fort Sill, Ind. T	Apr. 30 to June 30, 1877.
Crews, H. H	1st lt. 4th Cav . 2d lt. 17th Inf	1	Fort A bercrombie Hak	Apr. 14 to June 30, 1877.
Cotton, G. P	let it. let Art		Fort Bayard, N. Mex	Feb. 8 to May 1, 1877.
Cusack, Patrick	lat lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1877.
raig, Samuel	1st lt. 8th Inf		Camp Apache, Ariz	May 19 to June 30, 1877.
Oyer, S. A Dougherty, W. E	2d lt. 23d Inf 1st lt. 1st Inf		Fort Riley, Kans Lower Brulé agency,	Nov. 21, 1876, to June 16, 1877 July 1 to Aug. 24, 1876.
		1	Dak.	
Daugherty, W. W De Lany, C. M Duggan, W. T	1st lt. 22d Inf		Fort Mackinac, Mich	July 1 to Sept. 15, 1876.
De Lany, C. M.	lst lt. 15th Inf		Fort Stanton, N. Mex .	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 187
Duggan, W. T	1st lt. 10th Inf.		San Antonio, Tex Fort McIntosh, Tex	July 1, 1876, to Apr. 21, 1877 May 7 to June 30, 1877.
Do Drew, George A	do	Captain.	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo	July 1 to Nov. 4, 1876.
Do Davis, Thomas F	do	do	Fort Laramie, Wyo In connection with the	Nov. 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877
Davis, Induas E	MI IF THE THE		construction of tele-	July 1 to Aug. 14, 1876.
			graph-line in De- partment of the Mis-	
Do	do		Fort Craig, N. Mex	Sept. 30, 1876, to Feb. 28, 1877
Devics, W.S	1st it. 13th Inf.		Baton Rouge, La	July 1 to July 5, 1876.
Do		l	[Aug. 10 to Oct. 19, 1876, au from Jan. 16 to June 3
Dravo, Edward E	2d lt. 6th Cav	l	Camp McDowell, Aris.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1877. Oct. 1 to Nov. 5, 1876. Aug. 19 to Sept. 1, 1876. Dec. 1, 1876, to Feb. 2, 1877.
Drury, Thomas	1st lt. 2d Inf		Nashville, Tenn	Oct. 1 to Nov. 5, 1876.
Ewing, E. S	lat lt. 16th Inf.	Major	Lebanon, Ky	Aug. 19 to Sept. 1, 1876.
Do	do	do	New Orleans, La	Dec. 1, 1876, to Feb. 2, 1877.
Erone Coorse W	M. Sist Inf.		Sen Foline Ter	July 19, 1876, to June 30, 187
Parnest C A	1mt lt Oth Tof	Molor	Fort Vuma Cal	30pt.10, 1010, too une 20, 101
Everett William	let it 4th Art	Managot	Sitka Alaska	July 1, 1876 to June — 187
Do	do		Fort Canby, Wash	June 20 to June 30, 1877.
Edwards, F. A	2d lt. 1st Cav		Camp Bidwell, Cal	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1876.
Evana, Robert K	2d lt. 12th Inf .		Alcatraz Island, Cal	Aug. 11 to Aug. 31, 1876.
Earle, R. T	2d lt. 2d Inf		Lebanon, Ky	Sept. 20 to Oct. 30, 1876.
Eskridge, R. I Fuger, Frederick	Capt. 23d Inf 1st lt. & R. Q. M. 4th Art.	Captain.	Fort Gibson, Ind. T Presidio, San Fran- cisco, Cal.	July 19, 1876, to June 30, 187 Sopt. 18, 1876, to June 22, 187 July 1, 1876, to June 30, 187 July 1, 1876, to June — 187 June 30 to June 30, 1877. July 1 to Sept. 30, 1876. Aug. 11 to Aug. 31, 1876. Sept. 30 to Oct. 30, 1876. Jan. 11 to June 30, 1877. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Fleming, William W.	M. 4th Art. Ist lt. 12th Inf. Capt. 16th Inf. lat lt. & R. O.		Alcatraz Island, Cal	Nov. 30, 1876, to May 10, 187
Fletcher, J. S	Capt. 16th Inf.		Mobile, Ala	Sept. 10 to Sept. 30, 1876.
Foote, George F				July 1 to Nov. 13, 1876.
Do	do	do	Fort Brown, Tex	May 27 to June 30, 1877. Aug. 31, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Fowler, Joehua L	let lt. & R. Q.		Fort Sanders, Wyo	Aug. 31, 1276, to June 30, 1877
Forbush, W. C	M. M. Cav. 1st lt. 5th Cav.		Saint Louis Barracks, Mo.	Dec. 1, 1876, to Apr. 30, 1877.
Fornance, James	1st lt. 13th Inf		Bayon Sara, La	Oct. 19 to Nov. 30. 1876.
Fisher, Thomas H	ist it. 22d Inf		Fort Mackinac, Mich.	from Oct. 16, 1876, to Jun
Farley, J. P	Major ord		Kennebec arsenal, Augusta, Me.	30, 1677. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877
	1-4 34 842 4-4	1	Saint Augustine Fla	May 6 to June 30, 1877.
Feesenden, J. A	INC IL OTH AFT			
Feesenden, J. A Grealish, M. J	Capt. & O. S. K.		Augusta arsenal, Ga	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877
Fessenden, J. A Grealish, M. J Grimes, George S	Capt. & O.S.K.		Augusta arsenal, Ga Fort Whipple, Va	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877 July 1 to July 22, 1876. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as
Gifford, John H Guthrie, John B			Morganton, N.C Vicksburg, Miss	Sept. 36 to Nov. 15, 1876. July 1 to Nov. 13, 1876.
De	do		New Orleans, La	Dec. 1, 1876, to May 31, 1877.
Greene, B. D	let lt. Eng		Willet's Point, N. Y Natchitoches, La	July 1 to Sept. 2, 1876.
Griffith, D. A	1st kt. 8d Inf		Natchitoches, La	July 1 to July 12, 1876.
Gordon, C. G	Let R. & R. Q.		Camp Lowell, Aris	July 1 to Oct. 15, 1876.
Gerlach, William Gilman, B. H	let it. 3d Inf ist it. & R. Q. M., 6th Cav. 2d it. 3d Inf 3d it. 13th Inf.		Baton Rouge, La New Orleans, La	July 5, 1876, to May 31, 1877. July 31 to Sept. 20, 1876. July 1 to Sept. 12, 1876.
Garvey, Thomas	lat lt. lat Cav .		Camp Halleck, Nev	July 1 to Sept. 12, 1976.
Garvey, Thomas Gustin, J. H Guard, A. McC Greene, D. M Goe, James B	2d it 14th Inf		New Orleans, La Camp Halleck, Nev Fort Harteuff, Nebr	Dec. 15, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Guard, A. McC	ed it. 19th Inf.		Camp Supply, Ind. T Camp Bowie, Aris	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Greene, D. M	2d it. 6th Cav .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Camp Bowie, Aris	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Goe, James B	ad it. 13th Inf.		Helly Springs, Miss Fort Porter, N. Y	July 1 to Sept. 1, 1876.
Gore, J. M	2d lt. & R. Q.		Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Feb. 10 to June 30, 1877. July 1 to July 7, 1876.
Hofman, W. E	let It. 9th Inf		Camp Robinson, Nebr.	July 1 to Aug. 31, 1876.
Hamilton, John	lat lt. lat Inf.		Fort Sully, Dak	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Hobart, Charles	Capt. 3d Inf		Natchitoches, La	July 12 to Nov. 30, 1876.
Halloran, James	let lt. 12th Inf	· • • • • • • • · · · ·	Camp Gaston, Cal	July 1 to Oct. 31, 1876, and
Hay Charles	dat It. 93d Inf		Sidney Barracks, Nebr	from May 31 to June 30, 1877. July 1 to Nov. 15, 1876.
Harwood, Panl	1st lt. 20th Inf		Fort Pembina, lak	July 1 to Nov. 15, 1876.
Hay, Charles Harwood, Panl Howard, W. T	2d ls. 2d Art		Morganton, N. C	Nov. 15, 1876, to Apr. 27, 1877.
Howard, W. T	1at it. 90th Inf.		Fort Ripley, Minn	July 1 to 20, 1876, and from
Do	3.		Saint Banl Minn	Dec. 30, 1676, to May 1, 1877.
Haskell H. I.	9d bt 19th Inf		Saint Paul, Minn Camp McDermtit, Nev. Frankford arsenal,	July 22 to Oct. —, 1876. Sept. 30 to Nov. 6, 1876.
Heath Frank	latit.()rdnance		Frankford arsenal,	Sept. 8, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
			Philadelphia, Pa.	Dopare, sera, to base so, seri.
Hyde, J. McE Hall, W. P	intit and R. O.	. 	Camp Verde, Ariz Fort D. A. Russell	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877. Nov. 4, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Huston, J. F	M Sth Cav. 2d it. 20th Inf lest it. 19th Inf lest it. 19th Infdolast it. 3d Art. lest it. 4th Inf. Capt. 3d Cav. lest it. 4th Artdo 2d it. 3d Art lest it. 9d Art lest it. 9d Art lest it. 9d Art lest it. 9d Inf. lest Cav. let it. 4th Art let it. 4th Art let it. 4th Inf.		Wyo. Fort Ripley, Minn	July 24 to Dec. 31, 1876.
Hall, Charles B	lat it. 19th Inf		Fort Lyon, Colo	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Do	do		West Las Animas, Colo	July 1 to 22, 1876.
Huggins, E. L	1st lt. 9d Art		Fort Johnston, N. C	Sept. 30, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877.
Hasson, Patrick	lat lt. 4th Inf		Fort Cameron, Utah	July 1 to Aug. 4, 1876.
Heary, Guy V Humphrey, C. F	Capt. 3d Cav		Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Nov. 14, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Humphrey, C. F	1st it. 4th Art		Point San José, Cal	July 1 to 3, 1876.
Do	00		Fort Wrangel, Alaska Lancaster, S. C	Nov. 13, 1876, to May 31, 1877.
Hoyle, E. D Howell, R. G	lat lt. 9d Art		Petershurg Va	Oct. 1, 1876, to ———. Nov. 4 to 15, 1876
Humphrey, B. S	2d lt. 9th Cav		Petersburg, Va Fort McRae, N. Mex	Nov. 4 to 15, 1876. July 1 to Dec. 31, 1876.
Hoyle, George S	2d lt. 1st Cav		Fort Klamath, Oreg	July 1, 1876, to Apr. 30, 1877
Hoyle, George S Howe, Walter	lat lt. 4th Art.		Alcatraz Island, Cal	July 1 to Aug. 11, 1876.
Hardin, Edward E	2d lt. 7th Inf		Fort Benton, Mont	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Harris, Henry L	1st lt. 1st Art	•••••	Fort Independence, Mass.	Oct. 1, 1876, to Feb. 11, 1877.
Hall, Joseph	2d lt. 14th Inf			July 1 to Sept. 30, 1876, and
Hoekins, J. D. C	let lt. and R.Q.		Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	from Mar. 11 to June 30, 1877. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Hoss, Frank W	M. 3d Art.		Washington arsenal,	
			D. C.	,
Hannay, J. W	1st lt. 3d Inf		Coushatta, La	July 1 to Nov. 13, 1876.
Homer, W. B Hoyt, George S	2d is oth Art		Savannan, Ga	July 1 to Oct. 20, 1878. Feb. 3 to Apr. 24, 1877.
Hammond, C. L	2d lt. 3d Cav	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sidney Bernaka Volu	Ten 11 to Man 21 1977
Irwin, D. A.	let lt. 4th Cav.		Fort Sul, Ind. T	Jan. 11 to Mar. 31, 1877.
Ingalis, Jas. M			Fort Trumbull, Conn .	July 26 to Aug. 31, 1876, and from Sept. 30, 1876, to Feb.
Ingersoll, Edward	Capt.andO S.K.		Springfield Armory,	8, 1877. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Jones, F. B	1st lt. and R. Q.	l		July 1, 1876, to June 3, 1877.
	M. 3d Inf.	1	New Orleans La.	June 4 to 30, 1877.
Jacobe, J. W	do	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mobile Barracks, Ala Fort Shaw, Mont	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
	M. 7th lbl.	i	· ·	· ·
Jones, S. R.	let it. 4th Art		Fort Canby, Wash	July 1 to Nov. 6, 1876. July 1 to Aug. 9, 1876.
Jamar, M. F	ad it. 13th Inf.		Bayou Sara, La	July 1 to Aug. 9, 1876.
Johnson, C. A	ist it. 14th Inf.		Camp on Hat Creek, Wyo.	Dec. 13 to 31, 1876.
Jones, J. M	2d lt. 4th Art		Yerba Buena Island, Cal.	Mar. 31 to June 36, 1877.
James, W. H. W	2d lt. 24th Inf .		Fort Duncan Tax	June 2 to 30, 1877.
Jonett, James S	2d lt. 10th Iuf		Don't Di bandana Can	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1877.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as
Kress, John A	Capt. Ordnance	Major	Vancouver arsenal, Wasb.	July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1877.
Kingsbury, G. W	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 1sth Inf.		Angel Island, Cal	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Keeffe, Joseph Kell, W. H King, James S Love, George M	1st lt. 4th Inf 2d lt. 22d Inf 1st lt. 12th Inf. 1st lt. 16th Inf.	Captain Captain	Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. Fort Brady, Mich Camp Mojave, Aris Nashville, Tenn	July 1 to 11, 1876. Apr. 11 to June 30, 1877. July 1 to Aug. 18, 1876.
Do	do		racks, Ala.	Jan. 26 to June 1, 1877.
Do	ist lt. 8th Cav lst lt. 19th Inf lst lt. and R. Q. M. 4th Cav.	Capumin.	Fort Hays, Kans Ringgold Barracks, Tex Fort Dodge, Kans Camp Robinson, Nebr	June 11 to 30, 1877. Nov. 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877. Aug. 31 to Oct. 18, 1876.
Leary, Peter, jr Lord, Thomas W	1st lt. 4th Art		Fort Stevens, Oreg Fort Snelling, Minn	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Lyster, William J Lassiter, William Lewis, Granville	2d lt. 16th Inf 1st lt. 5th Inf		Kans.	July 18, 1876, to Jan. 5, 1877. July 1 to Aug. 31, 1876. July 5 to Dec. 21, 1876, and from Apr. 25 to June 30, 1877.
Lee, J. M	2d lt. 2d Cav 1st lt. Orduance		Fort Quitman, Tex Camp Brown, Wyo Alle, heny arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.	July 1 to Oct. \$1, 1876. July 1, 1876, to Jan. —, 1877. Sept. 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Lincoln, S. H			Glendive Creek, Mont Fort McKavett, Tex Greenville, S. C	July 15 to Sept. 4, 1876. Apr. 30 to June 30, 1877. July 1 to Aug. 31, 1876, and from Jan. 28 to Mar. 8, 1877.
Do	lstit and R. Q.		Laurensville, S. C Columbia, S. C Fort Laramie, Wyo	Sept. 30 to Nov. 29, 1876. Dec. 3 to 31, 1876. July 1 to Oct. 31, 1876.
Do	dododo			
McDermott, George McGilvray, John Do Miller, C. P	let lt. 5th Inf	l. .	Shreveport, La Fort Gibson, Ind. T Raleigh, N. C.	March 22 to June 30, 1877. July 1, 1876. to June 30, 1877.
Mills, F. H. Morrison, J. T.	M. 10th Cav.		FORL CONCRO. LEX	Sept. 9 to Dec. 1, 1876. July 1, 1876, to May 7, 1877. July 1 to Oct. 10, 1876.
McKeever, Samuel Do Moore, H. D. W McGinness, John R	lat lt 21st Inf.		Fort Wrangel, Alaska.	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1876. Oct. 10, 1876. to May 22, 1877. July 1 to Sept. 30, 1876. July 1 to July 20, 1876.
Mann, W. A	1st lt. 11th Inf. 2d lt. 2d Art 2d lt. 16th Inf		Fort Sisseton, Dak Fort Griffin, Tex Fort Johnston, N.C Lebanon, Ky	Oct. 4, 1876, to May 21, 1877. July 1 to Sept. 1, 1876. July 1 to Sept. 21, 1876. July 1 to Aug. 1, and from Sept. 1 to Sept. 20, 1876.
Do. Mitchell, George Medcalfe, W. M. Moale, Edward Murphy, John McAuliffe, J. R. McCaleb, T. S.	1st lt. 2d Art 2d lt. 4th Art Capt. 3d Inf	Lt. Col	Wort McHanry Md	Sept. 30, 1876, to June 4, 1877. Aug. 9 to Oct. 5, 1876. Oct. 19 to Nov. 14, 1876. Oct. 55 to Nov. 15, 1876. Oct. 25, 1876, to June 30, 1877. Dec. 10, 1876, to June 30, 1877. Jan. 30 to June 30, 1877.
Mast, J. L. Maurice, T. D.	do		Fort Johnston, N. C Washington Arsenal, D. C.	Feb. 1 to June 30, 1877. April 5 to June 30, 1877.
Mulhall, S. J	lat lt. 13th Inf. Capt. 20th Inf. Capt. 2d Cav Capt. 7th Cav.		Fort Cameron, Utah Lake St. Charles, La Fort Ripley, Minn Fort Sanders, Wyo Yellowstone Expedi- tion.	May 1 to June 30, 1877. July 1 to Aug. 31, 1876. July 1 to Oot. 4, 1876.
Nixon, John B Norton, C. C	let lt. 24th Inf 2d lt. let Cav		Fort Brown, Tex	July 1 to July 19, 1876. July 1 to Sept. 30, 1876, and from Nov. 6, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Nichols, F. C	1st lt. lst Art		Fort Independence, Mass.	Feb. 11 to March 24, 1877.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

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Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Nickerson, J. D	2d lt. 17th Inf		Fort Sisseton, Dak	May 21 to June 30, 1877.
Ongood, H. B	latit.3d Art		Fort Outario, N. Y	July 1 to Aug. 10, 1876.
O'Brien, L. M	let it. 17th Inf.		Fort Wadsworth, Dak.	July 1 to Oct. 4, 1878.
Olmsted, J. A	1		New Orleans, La	July 1 to July 31, 1876, and from Sept. 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
O'Brien, John J O'Connell, John J	2d lt. 4th Inf 2d lt. 1st Inf		Cantonment Reno, Wyo Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.	Oct. 14, 1876, to June 30, 1877. Aug. 24, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Oyster, Joseph S Ogie, Alexander			Fort Trumbull, Conn	Aug. 31 to Sept. 30, 1676, March 31 to April 19, 1877.
O'Connell, John Pitman, John, jr	let lt. 8th Inf		cy, Dak. Fort Whipple, Ariz Watertown Arsenal,	May 16 to June 30, 1877. Dec. 11, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Poland, M. L Penney, Charles G	1st lt. & R. Q.	Captain .	Mass. Benicia Arsenal, Cal Fort Buford, Dak	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877. July 1, 1876, to June 17, 1877.
Pierce, Francis E	M. 6th Inf. 1st lt. & R. Q. M. 1st Inf.	·	Fort Randall, Dak	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Paddock, George H			Fort Canby, Wash	Nov. 6, 1876, to June 20, 1877.
Potts, R. D	lat it. 3d Art .		Fort Canby, Wash Fort Wood, N. Y Plattaburg Barracks, N. Y.	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877. April 20 to June 30, 1877.
Pardee, J. H	1		Camp on Sage Creek, Wyo.	July 1 to July 16, 1876.
Patterson, G. T. T	2d lt. 14th Inf 1st lt. 16th Iuf		Fort Cameron, Utah	Nov. 3, 1876, to Mar. 31, 1877.
Palmer, G. H	let it. 16th luf		Nashville, Tenn Fort Wallace, Kans	July 1 to Nov. 18, 1876. June 15 to June 30, 1877.
Do	2d lt. 19th Inf		Fort Larned, Kans	July 1 to July 18, 1876, and from Jan. 5 to June -, 1877.
Do	do		Fort Riley, Kans Fort Gibson, Ind. T	July 22 to Oct. 31, 1876.
Patterson, Robert H.	do	••••••	Fort Independence,	Dec. 4 to Dec. 23, 1876. March 24 to June 30, 1877.
Parkhurst, C. D	2d lt. 5th Cav		Mass. Fort McPherson, Nebr	May 31 to June 30, 1877.
Parkhurst, C. D Pitcher, W. L Quimby, H. B	2d lt. 8th Inf 1st lt. & R. Q.		Camp Thomas, Ariz	Aug. 13, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Quimby, H. B	1st lt. & R. Q.	•••••	Fort Davis, Tex	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Quinby, Ira	M. 25th Inf. 1st lt. & R. Q. M. 11th Inf.	••••••	Fort Richardson, Tex.	July 1 to Nov. 9, 1876.
Do Quinan, W. R Quentin, J. E	do		Cheyenne Agency, Dak	Dec. 6, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Quinan, W. R	let it. 4th Art	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Point San José, Cal Camp Douglas, Utah	Aug. 15, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Do	do		Aiken, S. C.	July 1 to Sept. 18, 1876. Nov. 10, 1876, to ——.
Quinn, Thomas F	Capt. 4th Inf		Aiken, S. C	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1876.
Quinn, James B	lat it. Eng	••••••	Willets Point, N. Y Fort Totten, Dak	Dec. 22, 1876, to June 30, 1877. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Rodgers. Alexander.	2d lt. 4th Cav.		Fort Sill, Ind. T	July 1 to Aug. 1, 1876.
Do Quinn, Thomas F Quinn, James B Keynolds, Alfred Rodgers, Alexander Rice, William F	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 23d Inf.		Omaha Barracks, Nebr	July 1 to Dec. 12, 1876.
Do			Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Dec. 21, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Rutherford, R.G	let it. 19th Inf.		Fort Columbus, N. Y.	July 1 to Oct. 3, 1976.
Rebinson, Daniel Randall, E. L	lat lt. 5th Inf.		Fort Shaw, Mont Fort Gibson, Ind. T	July 1 to Sept. 19, 1876. July 1 to July 11, 1876.
Do	do		General Terry's expedition to mouth of	Aug. 10 to Sept. 8, 1e76.
Do	1		Powder River, Mont. Cantonment on Tongue River, Mont.	Sept. 9, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Reilly, H. J	1st lt. 5tb Art		Fort Barrancas, Fla	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Kuhlen, George	ist it. 17th Inf		Cheyenne Agency, Dak Saint Paul, Minn	July 1 to Nov. 14, 1876.
Reilly, H. J	do		Post on Big Horn Riv- er, Mont.	April 1 to April 30, 1877. May — to June 30, 1877.
Ray, P. Henry	1st lt. 8th Inf		Camp Lowell, Ariz	Oct. 15, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Reed, W. I	1st lt. 7th Inf	•••••	Camp Baker, Mont	July 1 to July 27, 1876, and from Oct. 14, 1876, to Jan.
Robinson, T. B	1st lt. 19th Inf		Fort Wallace, Kans Fort Independence,	13, 1877. July 1, 1876, to June 15, 1877.
Russell, E. K	let it. let Art	į.	Mass. New Orleans, La	July 1 to Oct. 1, 1876. Dec. 1, 1876, to Apr. 24, 1877.
Roe, F. W	1		Mount Vernou Bar-	July 1 to Sept. 9, 1876.
Do	do		Nashville, Tenn	Nov. 18, 1876, to Jan. 20, 1877.
Roe, Charles F Ropes, J. M	1st lt. 11th Inf 1st lt. 8th Cav		Cheyenne Agency, Dak Ringgold Barracks, Tex	Nov. 14 to Dec. 6, 1876. July 31 to Sept. 8, 1976, and
Riley, Thomas F	1st lt. 21st Inf		Camp Harney, Oreg	from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1876. July 1 to Aug. 31, 1876.
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C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on daty (
Riley, Thomas F	1st lt. 91st Inf		Fort Boisé, Idaho	Sept. 30, 1876, to June 30, 187
Ritzius, H. P	1st lt. 25th Inf.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Fort Stockton, Tex	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877
Ritzius, H. P Reedy, W. J Ross, John M	1st lt. 22d Inf 1st lt. 21st Inf.	••••••	Fort Porter, N. Y Fort Townsend, Wash	July 1, 1876, to Feb. 10, 1877. July 1 to Sept. 1, 1876.
Robinson, W. W., jr	1st lt. 7th Cav.		Fort Abercrombie, Dak	Dec. 12, 1876, to April 14, 187
Rice Frank S	2d lt. 1st Art 1st lt. 2d Cav 1st lt. 2ist Inf.		Fort Whipple, Va	Jan. 16 to June 30, 1877.
Rawolle, W. C Stone, E. W	1st lt. 2d Cav	•••••	Fort Fred Steele. Wyo.	April 30 to June 30, 1877.
		1	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	July 1 to Oct. 30, 1876.
Do	do		Fort Townsend, Wash	Dec. 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877
Sellmer, Charles	2d lt. 3d ▲rt	•••••	Madison Barracks, N.Y	July 15, 1876, to Mar. 31, 167
Scott, Robert N	2d lt 16th Inf		Fort Ontario, N. Y	Oct. 19, 1876, to Jan. 16, 1877 July 1 to Oct. —, 1876.
Do	do		Vicksburg, Miss Monroe, La	Dec. 1, 1876, to
	2d lt. 5th Art	•••••	Savannah, Ga Chattanooga, Tenn	Oct. 20, 1876, to June 30, 187
ATBOD, H. B	18t lt. 2d Inf		Camp Sheridan, Nebr.	Sept. 20, 1876, to June 30, 187 Oct. 31, 1876, to June 30, 187
chwatka, Frederick. Stewart, William F	2d lt. 5th Art 1st lt. 2d Inf 2d lt. 3d Cav 1st lt. 4th Art.	1	Yerba Buena Island, Cal.	July 1, 1876, to Feb. 28, 1877
purgin, Wm. F	Capt. 21st Inf.		Fort Vancouver, Wash	July 1 to July 19, 1876.
Smith, Lewis	18t It. 3d Art		Madison Barracks, N.Y	July 1 to July 15, 1876.
Do	do	•••••	Fort Gibson, Ind. T Fort Schnyler, N. Y	Oct. 16 to Dec. 4, 1876. June 18 to June 28, 1877.
Do	2d lt. 19th Inf		Fort Hays, Kans	July 15 to Oct. 31, 1876.
			roll walled, mass	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 187
starring, W. S	1st lt. Ord		Rock Island Arsenal, Ill	July 1, to July 19, 1876.
starring, W. S Stouch, G. W. H Do	de la la la		McComb City, Miss Holly Springs, Miss	July 1, 1876, to May 14, 1877
Scott, John	1st lt. and R.O.		Fort Bridger, Wyo	May 24 to June 30, 1877. July 1 to Nov. 13, 1876, at
,	M. 4th Inf.			from Jan. 15 to June 3 1877.
Stafford, S. R.	1st lt. and R.Q. M., 15th Inf.		Fort Wingate, N. Mex	Oct. 3, 1876, to June 30, 1877
cantling, J. C	1st lt. 2d Art.		Morganton, N. C Ehrenberg, Ariz	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1876.
Summerbayes, J. W. Stevenson, J. D	lat lt. 8th Cav		Fort Dancen Tax	July 1 to Oct. 10, 1876. July 1, 1876, to April 7, 1876
mith, Theodore	1st lt. 8th Inf 1st lt. 8th Cav 2d lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Selden, N. Mex	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 18, 1:77
Do	do		Fort Selden, N. Mex Fort Craig, N. Mex Fort Sill, Ind. T	Feb. 28 to June 30, 1877,
Do			Scouting expedition, Ind. T	Aug. 1, 1876, to April 30, 187 May 10 to June 30, 1877.
impson, W. A iteedman, R. R itembel, J. McB	2d lt. 2d Art 2d lt. 16th Inf 2d lt. 19th Inf. 2d lt. 12th Inf.		Fort Macon, N. C	Sept. 21, 1876, to May 7, 1877
teedman, R. R	2d lt. 16th Inf		Huntsville, Ala	Sept. 12 to Sept. 25, 1*76.
	2d 1t. 19th Inf.		North Platte, Nebr	Dec. 14, 1876, to Jan. 20, 1877
stillé. L. R.			Camp Gaston, Cal Fort Reno, Ind. T	Oct. 29, 1876, to May 31, 1:77 Jan. 2 to June 30, 1877.
Stillé, L. R.	1st lt. 4th Inf		Fort Bridger, Wyo	Nov. 13, 1876, to Jan. 15, 1877
Caylor, George McM	1st lt. 4th Inf 1st lt. 23d Inf		Camp on Sage Creek,	July 16 to Dec. 13, 1876.
Do	do		Wyo. Fort Gibson, Ind. T	Dec. 28, 1876, to Jan. 11, 1-7
Do	lat lt. 5th Cav.		Prescott, Ariz	July 1, 1876, to June 30. 1877
l'aylor, Frank	lat lt. 14th Inf.		Camp on Hat Creek,	Dec. 31, 1876, to Mar. 31, 1:7
Thorne, P. M	1stlt. and R. Q.		Wyo. Fort Wayne, Mich	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1-7
Do	M. 22d Inf.		Fort Gratiot, Mich	July -, 1876, to June 30, 187
Do Fodd, John W	Maj. Ord		Saint Louis Arsenal, Jefferson Barracks,	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 8, 1877.
			Mo.	
Crout, John F	1st lt. 23d Inf	•••••	North Platte, Nebr	July 31 to Nov. 27, 1876.
Caber, H.S	2d lt. Eng 2d lt. 12th Inf		Willets Point, N. Y Ebrenberg, Ariz	Sept. 2 to Dec. 22, 1876. Oct. 10, 1876, to June 30, 1877
rassin, A.G roxel, Thomas G	1stlt.and R.Q.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fort Aberorombie, Dak	July 1 to Dec. 12, 1876.
Crotter, F. E	Capt. 14th Inf.		Fort Cameron, Utah	Ang. 4 to Nov. 3, 1976.
Chorp, Frank	1st lt. and R. Q.		Charleston, S. C	Dec. 31, 1676, to June 30, 157
Ciernon, John L	M. 5th Art.		Fort Niagara, N. Y	July 1, 1876, to June 30.1-72
Couey, T. A	2d lt. 6th Cav .		Military telegraph line	Nov. 24, 1876, to Feb. 26, 1-7
			in Dent. of Arizona.	
Tyler, C. R Thompson, J. M	2d lt. 16th Inf 1st lt. 24th Inf		Mobile, Ala	Sept. 9 to Oct. 10, 1876. July 1, 1876, to Feb. 27, 1877.
			Ohio.	
Cilton, Palmer	2d lt. 20th Inf.		Fort Seward, Dak	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1577
rear, Wullace	1st lt. 25th Inf. 1st lt. Ord		Fort Bliss, Tex	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 17, 1576. April 30 to June 30, 1877.
			T11.	
Payler, A. H. M Ulio, James Upham, F. K	2d lt. 19th Inf.		Fort Elliott, Tex Chattannoga, Tenn	May 15 to June 30, 1877. July 1 to July 31, 1876.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Грат, Р. К	1st lt. 1st Cav.		Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	Nov. 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Ym Oredale, J. T	2d lt. 7th Inf		Camp Baker, Mont	Aug. 3 to Oct. 14, 1876.
Von Schrader, Fredk. Varnum, C. A	9d lt. 12th Inf 1st lt. and R.Q.		Alcatraz Island, Cal Fort A. Lincoln, Dak	Aug. 31 to Nov. 30, 1876. Nov. 30, 1876, to April 25, 1877
•	M. 7th Cav.			
Do Vogdes, A. W	let lt. 5th Art let lt. 16th Inf		Cedar Creek, Mont Fort Brooke, Fla	May 1 to June 30, 1877. July 1 to Dec. 10, 1876.
Visal, W. H	1st lt. 16th Inf		Jackson, Miss	Aug. 31, 1876, to June. 1877.
Vance, Richard	1st lt. 19th Inf. 9d lt. 2d Art		Fort Hays, Kans Fort Foots, Md	July 1. 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Weaver, E. M., jr Whyte, Frederick	Cept. & O.S.K.		Washington Arsenal, D. C.	July 1 to Dec. 10, 1876. Aug. 31, 1876, to June. 1877. Oct. 31, 1876, to June 11, 1877. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877. July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877. and from May 23 to June 30, 1877.
Volle, Nathaniel		. .	Fort Riley, Kans	30, 1977. Oct. 31 to Nov. 21, 1876.
Waters, B. N. Whitell, S. R.	I and le likeh Inf		Fort Garland, Colo Livingston, Ala	July 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877. Sept. 8, 1876, to ———.
Williams C. W	2d lt. 18th Inf.		Edgefield, S. C	Aug. 27, 1876, to April 25, 1877.
Wright, E. M	Capt. Ord		Morganton, N.C Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.	April 27 to June 30, 1877., Aug. 19 to Sept. 8, 1876.
Do	do	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Washington Arsenal, D. C.	Jan. 1 to May 23, 1877.
Ward, F. K	1st lt. 1st Cav.		San Diego Barracks, Cal.	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Witherill, C. T. Wiltams, W. M. W.nters, W. H.	1st lt. 19th Inf 2d lt. 19th Inf		Fort Elliott, Tex	Nov. 6, 1876, to May 15, 1877.
Wasters, W. H	Capt. 1st Cav. 1st lt. & R. Q.		Benicia Barracks, Cal.	July 1 to Nov. 6, 1876. Aug. 10 to Sept. 9, 1876.
Warrens, C. H	M. 14th Idi.	•••••	Camp Douglas, Utah	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Do	do 2d lt. 23d Inf		Ogden, Utah	July 1, 1876, to June 20, 1877.
Wieting, O. L	let lt. 4th Cav		Fort Hartsuff, Nebr Fort Reno, Ind. Ter	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1876. July 1 to Oct. 1, 1876.
Weinwright, R. P. P.	2d lt. 1st Cav 1st lt. 12th Inf		Camp Harney, Ore	Aug. 31, 1876, to Mar. 31, 1877.
Wilson, George S	2d lt. 21st Inf .	. .	Camp Mojave, Aris Fort Townsend, Wash.	July 1, 1876, to April 11, 1877. Oct. 3 to Dec. 1, 1876.
Warr, Barnot	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 2d Art.		Fort McHenry, Md	July 1, 1876, to Mar. 21, 1877.
Wessendorff, Max Ward, Henry C	1st lt. 1st Cav 1st lt. & R. Q. M. 16th Inf.	Captain.	Camp Bidwell, Cal Newport Barracks, Ky	Sept. 30 1876, to June 30, 1877. July 1 to Oct. 10, 1876.
Do	do		Mount Vernon Bar- racks, Ala. Fort Riley, Kans	Oct. 11, 1876, to Jan. 26, 1877.
Do	1st lt. 4th Inf		Fort Riley, Kans Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	June 16, to June 30, 1877. July 1 to Nov. 23, 1876, and from May 31 to June 30, 1877.
Wetherill, A. M	1st lt. 6th Inf		Fort Stevenson, Dak	July 1 to Nov. 1, 1876.
Williams, Arthur	2d lt. 3d Inf do		Pineville La Mount Vernon Bar-	July 1, 1876, to May 14, 1877. June 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
Wetherspoon, W. W.	2d lt. 12th Inf.		racks, Ala. Camp Independence, Cal.	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.
₩.: W.B	1st lt. Ord	·•·•	Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	July 1, 1976, to June 30, 1877.
Wignat, Henry	2d lt. 94th Inf	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Riuggold Barracks.	July 1 to July 31, 1876, and from Sept. 8 to Nov. 30,1876.
Wandward, S. L.	1st lt. 3d Cav 1st lt. 10th Cav.	Major	Sidney Barracks, Nebr. Saint Louis Barracks, Mo.	Mar. 31 to June 30, 1877. April 30 to June 30, 1877.
Test, Frank	1st lt. 6th Cav.		Camp Bowie, Ariz Fort Klamath, Oreg North Platte, Nebr	April 1 to April 13, 1877.
Watich, Willis	2d lt. 21st Inf 2d lt. 4th Inf		North Platte. Nebr	June 21 to June 30, 1877. Nov. 27 to Dec. 14, 1876.
_ Iw	do		Omaha Barracka, Nebr.	Dec, 1876, to Jan. 31, 1877.
four D. J	Capt. O. S. K		Saint Louis Arsenal, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Jan. 8 to April 11, 1877.
Featman, R. T.	2d lt. 14th Inf.		Camp on Hat Creek, Wyo.	Mar. 31 to June 30, 1877.
Truez. George S	2d lt. 7th Inf			May 31 to June 30, 1877.

No. 2.—Annual report of Col. Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army, of barracks and quarters operations during fiscal year of 1876 and 1877.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 13, 1877.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your information a succinct report, covering the principal operations of the barracks and quarters branch of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.

During the year the construction of one hundred and forty new buildings, such as barracks, officers' quarters, stables, store-houses, guard-houses, &c., have been authorized, at an estimated cost of \$214,576.

They are at military posts in the States of Florida, California, Kansas, Ohio, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, Michigan, New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Nebraska, Texas, and Colorado, and in the Territories of Wyoming, Dakota, Montana, Washington, and Arizona.

WHARVES.

Authority has been given for the repair of wharves to the amount of \$2,800.

REPAIRS.

Upon special estimates authority has been given to make repairs, alterations, &c., of public buildings, for the construction and repair of cisterns, &c., and for the purchase of tools, &c., for use at the various military posts to the amount of \$186,875.

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of the expenditure specially authorized for construction of new buildings at established posts, construction and repairs of cisterns, miscellaneous repairs, &c., and how distributed.

	.Amount.	Total.
DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.		
Department of the Missouri	\$27, 394 00 41, 467 00 44, 711 00 44, 749 00	\$ 158, 321 00
DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.		\$100,081 00
Department of California Department of Columbia. Department of Arizona	18, 579 00 7, 371 00 45, 090 00	71, 033 00
DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.		11, 000 00
Department of the South. Department of the Gulf New England and Middle States.	50, 851 00 8, 655 00 115, 391 00	174, 897 00
Grand total		404, 251 00

NEW POSTS.

The Lieutenant-General and department commander having in their reports to the Secretary of War in 1875 set forth the great importance

and immediate necessity of the construction of military posts at certain points on the Yellowstone and Musselshell Rivers, in the Territory of Montana, and in the military department of Dakota, and such recommendations having been transmitted to Congress, with the approval of the Secretary of War, the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, was appropriated by act approved July 22, 1876, Fortyfourth Congress, flirst session, chapter 223, for the construction of such military posts or depots at such points as might be selected by the Secretary of War.

It has been decided to locate one of the new posts at the mouth of the Tongue River, on the right bank, and the other near the mouth of the Little Big-Horn River, near the battle-ground of General Custer's

fight.

It is intended to build the posts in accordance with the general plan of Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, each post to have the following buildings thereat:

Three (3) barrack buildings for six companies cavalry Two (2) barrack buildings for four companies infantry One (1) barrack building for one company infantry One (1) building, commanding officer's quarters Thirteen (13) buildings, company and staff officers One (1) subsistence store-house One (1) quartermaster's store-house One (1) quartermaster's granary One (1) bake-house Corral stables, cavalry Corral stables, quartermaster's department Commanding officer's office Guard-house	\$20, 800 10, 000 3, 000 3, 300 39, 000 -2, 500 2, 200 2, 200 1, 000 -2, 000 2, 000 2, 000
Total	100,000
Total for two (2) posts	200,000

No detailed report of actual operations has yet reached this office.

HELL-GATE PASS, MONTANA TERRITORY.

Upon the urgent solicitations of the Delegate from Montana for the establishment of a small post near the Hell-Gate Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Montana, the Lieutenant-General dispatched Colonel Wesley Merritt to report on the necessity for such a post to protect the settlers in the Missoula Valley. His report coincided with the representations of the Delegate; and on the strength of these reports the Lieutenant-General took the requisite steps to secure a reservation, which was declared by Executive Order No. 19, February, 1877, and covers section 31, in township 13 north, of range 19 west, in said Territory, and recommended the expenditure of \$20,000 for the requisite buildings, which was authorized by the Secretary of War on May 17, 1877.

The buildings were to be erected after the plan usually adopted for such posts.

No detailed report of actual operations has as yet been received here.

HOSPITALS.

During the fiscal year, construction, repair, and alterations of the military hospital buildings throughout the country have been authorized to the amount of \$99,907.00.

The following table gives the locality of the hospitals and the amount of expenditure authorized at each.

Department.	Post.	Amount.	Total.
Department of the South	McPherson Barracks, Ga. Charleston, S. C. Chattancoga, Tenn Huntsville, Ala. Fort Johnston, N. C. Fort Macon, N. C. Nashville, Tenn Mobile, Ala. Raleigh, N. C. Saint Augustine, Fla. Columbia, S. C. Columbia, B. C. Columbia, Barracks, Ohio.	\$632 00 50 00 207 00 6 00 168 00 75 00 401 60 129 00 9 00 5, 735 00 14, 000 00	
Department of the Gulf	Baton Rouge Barracks, La	150 00 199 00 1,958 00	\$21, 451 00
New England and Middle States	Platisburg Barracks, N. Y Fort Foote, Md. Fort Independence, Mass Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor Fort McHenry, Md. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y Washington Arsenal	118 00 18 00 16 00 2, 284 00 82 00 28 00 7 00	2, 237 00 2, 553 00
	Total Division of the Atlantic		26, 241 00
Department of Arizona	Camp Grant, Ariz. Ter	1, 605 00 96 00 1, 366 00 170 00	
Department of California	Angel Island, Cal Benicia Barracks, Cal Camp Halleck, Nev Point San José, Cal	16 00 140 00 205 00 18 00	3, 997 00
Department of the Columbia	Fort Boise, Idaho Ter Fort Canby, Wash. Ter Fort Klamath, Oreg Fort Townsend, Wash. Ter Fort Vanoouver, Wash. Ter Fort Walla Walls, Wash. Ter Fort Wrangel, Alaska	200 00 809 00 100 00 383 00 620 00 500 00 168 00	
	Total Division of the Pacific		2, 780 00 6, 386 00
Department of the Missouri Department of Texas	Fort Marcy, N. Mex Fort Bayard, N. Mex Fort Bayard, N. Mex Fort Dodge, Kans Fort Lays, Kans Fort Lays, Kans Fort Leavenworth, Kans Fort Leavenworth, Kans Fort Leavenworth, Kans Fort Riley, Kans Fort Wingate, N. Mex Fort McRae, N. Mex Fort Stanton, N. Mex Camp Supply, Ind. T Fort Union, N. Mex Fort Wallace, Kans Fort Gibson, Ind T Fort Still, Ind. T Fort Elliot, Tex Saint Louis Barracks, Mo San Antonio, Tex Fort McIntosh, Tex Fort McKavett, Tex.	896 00 242 00 780 00 600 00 21 00 11 00 112 00 1150 00 468 00 10,000 00 415 00 480 00 400 00 323 00 401 00 724 00 44 00 39 00 500 00	30, 180 00
	Fort McKavett, Tex. Fort Duncan, Tex Fort Griffin, Tex Ringgold Barracka, Tex Fort Brown, Tex Fort Clark, Tex	400 00 1, 179 00 100 00 1, 668 00 400 00 200 00	4, 526 00

Department.	Post.	Amount.	Total.
Department of the Platte	Fort Cameron, Ut sh Ter Camp Brown, Wyo. Ter Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. Ter Fort McPherson, Nebr. Omaha Barracks, Nebr Fort Sanders, Wyo. Ter Fort Hall, Idaho Ter	280 00 1,000 00 600 00 23 00	\$6,755 CO
Department of Dakota	Fort Ripley, Minn. Fort Rice, Dak. Ter Fort Snelling, Minn Standing Rook agency, Dak. Ter Fort Buford, Dak. Ter Cheyenne agency, Dak. Ter Fort Ellis, Mont. Ter Fort A. Linesin, Dak. Ter Lower Bruiß agency, Dak. Ter Fort Pembina, Dak. Ter Fort Pembina, Dak. Ter Tongue River, Mont. Ter Little Big Horn, Mont. Ter Little Big Horn, Mont. Ter Fort Seward, Dak. Ter Fort Totten, Dak. Ter Fort Totten, Dak. Ter Fort Totten, Dak. Ter Fort Totten, Dak. Ter	216 00 42 00 1, 650 00 1, 175 00 172 00 600 00 123 00 10 00 29 00 300 00 10, 250 00 10, 250 00 11,	40 , 133 CO
			25, 819 00
	Total Division of the Missouri		67, 280 00
	Grand total	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	99, 907 00

The appropriation for the construction and repair of hospitals was \$100,000.

NEW DEPOT AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Congress by act approved March 3, 1873, appropriated \$100,000 for construction of depot-buildings at San Antonio, the city having previously conveyed by deed to the United States free of expense suitable grounds therefor.

Various causes delayed the commencement of the work, and on the 3d March, 1875, Congress continued the appropriation, then about to be covered into the Treasury under a general law at the expiration of two

years.

A contract was entered into during the fiscal year of 1875 and 1876 with Messrs. Braden and Angus, of San Antonio, the lowest responsible bidders for the completion of the whole work, slightly within the appropriation of \$100,000.

Since the execution of said contract the work has progressed vigorously, and in a recent communication from the department chief quar-

termaster, report is made that the work is virtually finished.

As it is thought that the Quartermaster-General's report will be accompanied with drawings, &c., of the work, it is considered unnecessary by me to here enter into any elaborate details regarding materials used, size, or description of the buildings, &c.

BUILDINGS SOLD.

The sale of fifty-one buildings of various dimensions at different places throughout the country has been authorized.

MILITARY SITES IN TEXAS.

By act approved March 3, 1875, Congress authorized the purchase of three sites in that State, viz, Fort Brown, \$25,000; Ringgold Barracks,

\$10,000; Fort Duncan, \$10,000: Provided, "that before the payment of the money hereby appropriated good titles shall be made to the United States for such lands as contemplated by said act, and no more than the amount appropriated shall be paid for such sites;" and by the same act the Secretary of War was authorized to accept for the United States, and free of expense, a conveyance of the site of Fort McIntosh.

The title of the site of Fort Brown has long been in litigation, but the district court of Texas has recently confirmed the title to the heirs of one Maria Josepha Cavazos; but it is understood, unofficially, however, from the department commander, that the city of Brownsville has or intended to take an appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court

tended to take an appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court.

At any rate the heirs referred to, through their attorney, June 11, 1877, say, "the price offered by the government, without any compensation for past use and occupation or even payment of taxes, is altogether unsatisfactory and has been declined. I have requested the government to evacuate the premises or else take the necessary steps for condemnation by appraisal, &c."

As the barracks, quarters, hospitals, shops, &c., built by the United States on the site are large and commodious, valuable and useful to the Army, of slight value, if any, to others, I doubt the propriety or wisdom of abandoning the post; and, unless ousted by legal process, I am of opinion that the United States should continue to hold the post.

The title of site of Ringgold Barracks is still in litigation, but, under an old State law, it is to be hoped that the United States may be able to get a satisfactory title. Efforts to that effect are now in progress.

Regarding site of Fort Duncan, the owner positively declined to sell for the amount appropriated, but did offer at one time subsequent to the act authorizing the purchase to sell for \$358 in excess of that appropriated.

The department under the law could not pay the excess demanded, and for the want thereof the United States lost, under a twenty (20) years' lease which expired January 1, 1876, all the valuable improvements which the government had made on the site during that time.

The owner now demands \$20,000 for the property, and Congress was asked by the Secretary of War, in July, 1876, to appropriate that sum for the purchase.

Rent is now being paid at the rate of \$200 per month.

Regarding site of McIntosh, the city of Laredo, soon after the passage of the act referred to, executed a deed conveying said site to the United States, but as said deed as then prepared carried with it certain obligatory conditions upon the United States the Department of Justice advised its non-acceptance.

The city authorities having subsequently executed a new deed, it was duly submitted to the honorable Secretary of War for reference and

action of the Attorney-General.

PROTECTING SITE OF FORT BROWN.

Congress by act approved July 31, 1876, authorized "for work necessary for the protection of the river-banks at Fort Brown, Texas, against the encroachments of the Rio Grande, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended under the directions of the Secretary of War."

This subject of river encroachments previous to the passage of the act referred to occupied the attention of this office for several years,

and various temporary projects were inaugurated for the protection of the exposed grounds and buildings.

As the last project was made after a careful investigation by an officer of the Engineer Department, and which formed in part the basis for the appropriation, the actual work of detail was, on recommendation of this office, committed by the honorable Secretary of War to the Engineer Department for execution.

POST CEMETERIES.

Authority has been granted and instructions given by this office during the fiscal year for repairing the cemetery fences, erecting head-boards, &c., at Fort Monroe, Va., and Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

The Secretary of War also authorized the removal of the bodies at

Bird Key, Fla., and their reinterment in the national cemetery near

Pensacola, Fla.

Complaints having been received of interments made from time to time upon farm and other private grounds, led to the issuing of the following general order:

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 43.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Washington, May 3, 1877.

By and with the approval of the Secretary of War, the following orders will be ob-

When officers and soldiers die at temporary camps, or on detached service, and their bodies are not claimed by parents or parties who have a natural right to them for proper interment, the immediate commanding officer will cause the body to be decently coffined and transported for burial at the expense of the Quartermaster's Department to the nearest regular fort, barrack, or national cometery, the property of the United States, unless in the judgment of such commanding officer burial at the place of death be proper and right. A report in each case to be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND. Adjulant-General.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Five fires have been reported during the fiscal year, viz: September 22, 1876.—At Camp Mojave, A. T., stockade, building, and il the officers' quarters.

November 9.—At Madison Barracks, N. Y., one block of officers' quar-

November 19.—At Fort Wood, New York Harbor, one storehouse. January 14, 1877 .- At Fort Ripley, Minn., two sets officers' quarters; our sets laundresses' quarters, and one storehouse.

February 9.—At Sitka, Alaska, officers' quarters.

RESERVATIONS DECLARED.

Six reserves have been declared during the fiscal year, viz:

February 1, 1877.—Camp Apache, A. T. February 19.—Section 31 T. 13 N., of R. 19 W., M. T.

March 18.—Camp Thomas, A. T.

April 13 .- Fort Cameron, U. T.

November 14, 1876.—Camp Robinson, Nebr. November 14, 1876.—Camp Sheridan, Nebr.

FORT RILEY BRIDGE.

By public resolution of Congress, No. 37, approved March 2, 1867, United States Statutes 14, second session, Thirty-ninth Congress: "The southwestern boundary of the military reservation of Fort Riley, in the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be hereafter the channel of the Republican River, from its mouth to the point where said river intersects the present western line of said reservation, and the land released from said reservation and lying between the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers is hereby granted to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of a bridge over the Republican River, on the public highway leading through the present reservation; but upon the express condition that this grant shall be accepted by the State of Kansas with a guaranty given by said State, by an act of the legislature thereof, that said bridge shall be kept up and maintained in good condition, and shall be free to the use of the Government of the United States, for all transit purposes forever, without tolls or charges, and on such acceptance and guaranty being filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, together with the certificate of the governor of Kansas that a good and permanent bridge has been constructed over the said Republican River, it shall be the duty of said Secretary to issue patent for the land hereby granted, to the State of Kansas, or to such company as may be authorized, by act of the legislature of said State, to construct said bridge: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any grant of any part of said land heretofore made by the United States."

Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry, commanding at Fort Riley, on March 17, 1877, called the attention of the War Department to this law, by which it gave to the State of Kansas 4,000 acres of the most valuable portion of the reserve, provided the State built and kept in repair the bridge referred to, and added, that "the State of Kansas gave the land to a company called the 'Republican Bridge Company', on condition that the company build the bridge and keep it in repair for 99 years.

This company built a wooden bridge which certainly did not originally cost over \$6,000. It sold off all the land, some of it as high as \$70 per acre, then dissolved and became defunct.

At present no such company exists, and the bridge has been without repair until it

is now dangerous and almost impassable.

The county commissioners will not touch it, and the government will do nothing. The bridge is absolutely necessary to Fort Riley, which is now a distributing point for grain and forage.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has a depot at Fort Riley, but delivers at that point only car-loads, all partial loads and all loads which go on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad have to be sent to or brought from Junction City over that bridge.

The bridge company was a swindling concern. It secured from the State of Kansas land which it sold for over (\$200,000) two hundred thousand dollars.

Its total outlay was less than \$10,000, and it is now out of existence, its contract unfulfilled.

The State of Kansas is fully responsible, and I respectfully urge that the State of Kansas be called on to keep the bridge in proper repair, and on its failing to do so that report may be made to Congress to the end that the act of 1867 be revoked.

You can see that the whole thing is a swindle, and I think it very likely that it was

intended to be so when so very absurd an action was urged on Congress.

Under date of June 3, 1877, he further writes, viz:

I have made careful inquiries in regard to the bridge company, and have the positive statement of reliable citizens here that the whole affair was a fraud from its inception. Certain parties leagued together to get possession of these valuable lands, held together as long as was necessary to effect sales and divide the plunder, and then dissolved.

There is no such company now in existence, and I am informed that the bond given by it, collectively and individually, for the faithful performance of the contract, has mysteriously disappeared from the custody of the proper party at Topeka.

Of the eighteen men composing the original bridge company not over four are now solvent, and one or more of these has moved from this part of the country.

The men themselves have no fear whatever of any injury to them from any action the State may take, and the bridge company having dissolved, and their individual bond not being forthcoming, they can well afford to be perfectly independent.

In the mean time the bridge is rapidly going to pieces, and but for repairs put on it from time to time by officers and men at this post it would now have been impassable.

I have no lumber and no money to make other repairs. The county will not touch it. The farmers who use it daily will not even assist in its preservation so far as to haul

a load or two of material to save the approaches.

I respectfully urge, therefore, that his excellency Governor Anthony be requested to order the bridge repaired at once. This will not interfere in any way with any proceedings against the company.

Four or five hundred dollars put on the bridge now will save as many thousands in

six months or a year.

Unless the government is willing to be put to great expense and loss in the matter, it will not consent to await the slow action of a suit of law against insolvent and nonresident parties, but will hold the State of Kansas directly and immediately respon-

The honorable Secretary of War having called upon the State authorities to make speedy repairs, the governor of Kansas on June 29, 1877, replied:

Without undertaking to affirm or deny your claim that the State is held to the United * States for the repair and perpetual maintenance of said bridge, penditure can be made for this purpose by any officer of the State except by authority of an act of the legislature making appropriation therefor; nor am I authorized by any existing law to incur a liability, or in any manner pledge the credit of the State for such purpose.

I regret that this matter was not brought to my notice in time to have placed it before the legislature at its last session. It will not meet again, unless convened in extraordinary session, which is not probable, until January, 1879, at which time action can be had. As much as I might regret the inconvenience arising to the government and the War Department, as also the waste of property incident to this delay, it is quite impossible for me to prevent it by the action you request.

I have ordered the attorney-general of the State to exhaust all legal means for the enforcement of the obligations of the bridge company, and am not without hope of success. The question of liability on the part of the stockholders, and the sufficiency of

the security to the State, will be tested as promptly as possible.

Pending the effort to force the company to meet its plain contract obligations, and the arrival of the time when the legislature can act, according to the statement of General Dodge the bridge must fall and become a total loss, whereas an expenditure

of four or five hundred dollars now would save a costly structure.

In view of these facts, if the bridge be, as claimed, essential to the United States for military purposes, I would suggest that you proceed to repair it and present your claim therefor to this State. This action will enable the United States to present its claim for action to the competent authority of this State, and thereby secure a legal and equitable adjustment of its claim.

The Secretary of War having directed, July 17, 1877, that "if the bridge is absolutely necessary the Quartermaster Department may repair it, keeping a careful account of the expenses for presentation to the governor of Kansas for collection from the State," the customary orders were issued from this office to the division quartermaster on the 30th of that month.

On August 8, 1877, the department commander recommended, "as the State of Kansas has entirely failed to comply with the terms of the contract with the United States in this matter, * * * that the lands ceded to the State in virtue of that contract be repossessed by the government, and the proceeds applied to keeping the bridge in repair.

The Lieutenant-General of the Army was of opinion that the laud had passed into the hands of innocent parties, but in case any portion of it still remained in the possession of the State, he concurred in the recom-

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mendation of the department commander.

Upon this recommendation, on the 28th August, 1877, "the Secretary of War thinks that no further action is necessary than is pointed out in

his indorsement of July 17."

On August 31, 1877, the county clerk of Davis County, Kansas, transmitted to the War Department a copy of resolutions relative to the bridge adopted by the board of said county commissioners, from which it appears that on Monday, the 20th day of August, 1877, the said bridge fell into the river, thus becoming worthless; and as the bridge company had become wholly bankrupt, both collectively and individually, and that Davis County being in no way responsible, and that travel to and from Junction City to the east being entirely cut off, and the General Government in its interests at Fort Riley being materially damaged by the falling in of said bridge and the consequent obstruction of travel, it was therefore resolved:

That the attention of the governor of Kansas and the honorable Secretary of War be called to this matter, and be, and they and each of them is hereby, urged to take immediate steps toward the building of a permanent bridge over said river, that the general travel may not longer be interrupted, and the objects of the grant be faithfully carried out.

APPROPRIATION FOR BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

The amount of the appropriation for barracks and quarters for the • fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was \$1,150,000.

Information of the remittances made and their classification will doubtless be found in the annual report of the finance branch of this

office.

At the close of the fiscal year nothing remained undrawn at the Treasury, but since the commencement of the new year a few small balances have been covered in, which will doubtless be required in the payment of outstanding indebtedness properly chargeable to this appropriation. STEWART VAN VLIET,

Assistant Quartermaster-General, U.S.A.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Documents accompanying.

A.—Copy of contract covering construction of the San Antonio depot. B.—Tracing showing the several fronts of the San Antonio depot.

This agreement, made and entered into this seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, by and between Capt. E. D. Baker, assistant quartermaster, United States Army, acting chief quartermaster Department of Texas, for and on behalf of the United States of America, party of the first part, and Edward Braden, of San Antonio, Texas, and J. W. Angus, of Washington, District of Columbia, transacting business under the firm-name and style of Ed. Braden & Co., parties of the second part for themselves, their heirs executors, administrators and assigns. part, for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns,
Witnesseth, that the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents

do covenant and agree to and with each other, as follows:

ARTICLE 1. That the said party of the second part, for and in consideration of the sum of eighty-three thousand nine hundred dollars, to be paid to the party of the second part by the party of the first part, in the manner and at the times hereinafter described to be paid, shall furnish at their own risk and expense all the materials and work necessary in the erection and construction, near San Antonio, Texas, of a stone building, to be known as the San Antonio depot, and within the court-yard inclosed by the said depot, of one stone watch and water tower, and finish and complete the same in accordance with the plans and specifications and notes of Capt. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. Army, hereto annexed, which form a part of this contract, said building and tower to be covered with tin roofing, and to be entirely completed and ready for occupancy, and delivered to the party of the first part on or before the thirtieth day of the party of the first part on or before the thirtieth day of the party of the first part on or before the thirtieth day of the party of the first part on or before the thirtieth day of the party of the first part on or before the thirtieth day of the party of the first part on or before the thirtieth day of the party of the first part on or before the thirtieth day of the party of the first part on or before the thirtieth day of the party of the first part on or before the thirtieth day of the party of the first part on or before the thirtieth day of the party of the first part on or before the thirtieth day of the party of the first part on or before the thirtieth day of the first party o June, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

And it is further mutually agreed to by the parties to this contract, that all the materials furnished and the work performed shall be of the quality described in said speci-

fication and notes, and subject to the inspection, approval, or rejection of the chief quartermaster Department of Texas, or such other person or persons as he may designate for such duty; and that the said chief quartermaster Department of Texas, or his agents, shall have full power to reject any material or workmanship, which, in their opinion, is not in every respect in complete conformity with the aforesaid plans and specifications; and that the said materials or workmanship thus rejected shall be immediately removed from the premises by the party of the second part. And it is further mutually agreed to by the parties to this contract, that the party of the first part shall have full power to make such alterations in, or additions to, the aforesaid described buildings as he may deem advisable, the nature of such alterations or additions to be first mutually agreed upon by the parties to this contract. The rates of payment therefor to be fixed by the Quartermaster-General.

ART 2. That for and in consideration of the faithful performance of the stipulations

of this agreement the party of the second part shall be paid, at the office of the chief quartermaster, Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex., as the work progresses, upon monthly estimates, to be made by the superintending officer, of the value of the work done and materials delivered, less ten (10) per cent. Upon the completion and acceptance of the work the retained ten (10) per cent. to be paid in full by the party

of the first part.

ART. 3. That in case of failure of the said parties of the second part to comply with the stipulations of this contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof, or any failure on their part to complete the said depot and tower within the time heretofore stipulated, then the party of the first part shall have full power to complete the entire work or any part thereof remaining to be completed, either by contract or by days' work or open purchase, as he, the said party of the first part, shall deem to be best for the interests of the public service.

ART. 4. That it is expressly understood by the parties of the second part that, in conformity to the requirements of section 3737 of the Revised Statutes, neither this. contract nor any interest therein shall be transferred to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract so far as the United States are concerned; all rights of action, however, for any breach of this con-

tract by the contracting parties being reserved to the United States.

ART. 5. That it is expressly agreed and stipulated between the parties to this contract that, upon mutual agreement, it may be changed, altered, modified, or abrogated in whole or in part; but no such change, alteration, modification, or abrogation shall entitle the said Ed. Braden and J. W. Angus to increased rates of compensation over the rates herein specified, *except the alterations or modifications referred to in last clause of art. 1 of this agreement.

ART. 6. That it is further expressly agreed and understood that no member of Congress, officer, agent, or employe of the government, shall be admitted to any share or

part of this agreement, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom.

This agreement is made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, United States Army, Washington, D. C. In witness whereof the undersigned have bereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and date first above written.

[SEAL.]

E. D. BAKER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Acting Chief Quartermaster. ED. BRADEN. J. W. ANGUS.

SEAL. SKAL. Witnesses:

C. BOLLINGER. GRO. W. DAVIS,

Captain Fourteenth Infantry.

GEO. H. GRIEBEL.

War Department, Quartermaster-General's Office, July 25, 1876.

Approved.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

J. W. ANGUS.

Interlineation at the end of article 5 was made before the above contract was signed. [SEAL.]

E. D. BAKER,

Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Acting Chief Quartermaster.

ED. BRADEN. SEAL.

SEAL. Witnesses:

C. BOLLINGER. GEO. W. DAVIS,

Captain Fourteenth Infantry.

GEO. H. GRIEBEL.

[&]quot; Interlineation. Digitized by Google

Notes on plans and specifications of quartermaster's depot, made for information of bidders by Capt. G. W. Davis, in charge of construction.

A perch of masonry is 25 cubic feet.

Stone in foundation to be from the Grey bank, San Antonio quarries.

Foundations may be made of concrete, using the gravel and coboles found on build-It must be washed or sifted clear of all earth and clay.

Rosendale or Louisville cement to be used.

Superfluous earth to be deposited inside the inclosure wherever indicated.

Drain-pipes to be of vitrified earthenware 6 inches in diameter, to extend from the foot of the tower outside the inclosure 350 feet more or less.

Joints in drain-pipe to be made with cement.

Pumping-engine, furnished and set up by the United States, to be located at nearest point on Alamo ditch, which is about 1,300 feet from foot of tower supply-pipe, to be connected to pumping-engine.

Exhaust-pipe to discharge into drain, and be supplied with a plug suited for a 24-inch

hose-pipe.

All pipes to be laid 2 feet beneath the natural surface.

Although no storm door-sills are shown on plans, they will in all cases be required. Ceiling in watchman's room not required to be plastered, as ceiling of wood is provided for.

Iron I-beams to support tank should be 12 feet long.

No. 7 Birmingham gauge boiler-plate to be used in making tank for tower. The appropriation for this work is limited, and in case its cost should exceed the funds allotted for its construction, a reduction will be needed in order to bring it within the appropriation.

Bidders are therefore invited to submit their proposals for the store-houses and

wagon-sheds, indicating a price for each square foot of plan.

The style and character of work to be same as that in specifications. GEO. W. DAVIS.

Captain Fourteenth Infantry, in charge construction of Depot.

Specifications of the workmanship and materials required in the erection of a stone water and watch tower at San Antonio depot, Texas, the same to be built under the direction and inspection of the United States officer in charge, and in accordance with the drawings made for the same in the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., which drawings are hereby made a part of these specifications.

For dimensions of building and general arrangements, see drawings; said drawings consist of a complete set of floor plans, elevations, and sections, and afford a full and clear illustration of the design and character of the work required in all its essential parts, and any work or material clearly indicated by said drawings shall be done in the best manner and of suitable material, whether the same shall be specified or not

DESCRIPTION.

The water and watch tower, to be erected in the center of the court-yard of the San Antonio depot, Texas, will be built of stone, in the form of a square tower, its base being fifteen (15) feet and its height ninety (90) feet, in which, at the height of sixtyfour (64) feet, is a watchman's room, and above this room a water-tank of iron.

The corners of the tower, from its base to the eaves of the roof, will be carried up in the form of projecting quoins, alternating large and small, with rock-work face and chamfered edges, and on each face there will be a projecting balcony with a stone

floor, supported on cut stone brackets.

The stone to be used in these buildings is to be obtained from quarries near San Antonio, some of which have been placed at the disposal of the United States for use of the building. It is a soft calcareous stone, much softer than marble, and works much like Caen or the other soft French building stones.

MASONS' WORK.

Excavation.—Dig out and cut away all impediments from the site of the proposed building, and excavate for foundation of tower; fill and well ram earth to the wall,

and cart away all superfluous earth and rubbish at the completion of the building.

Drains, fc.—Excavate for and lay vitrified drain and iron water-pipes, with the necessary traps, bends, and junctions, wherever directed by the United States officer in charge, and leave the same in complete working order.

Foundation.—The foundation-walls to commence at least six (6) feet below the natural surface of the ground at its lowest point, provided at this depth a good compact soil is found; if not, the depth must be increased until this soil is reached. To be twentyone (21) feet square at its base, and continued up solid, with the necessary footings, to the bottom of the base course. To be built of large stone in courses of not less

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than eighteen (18) inches in depth, well bedded and bonded, and laid on their quarry bed in good lime and cement (half and half) mortar, mixed with proper proportions of sand; or of concrete of broken stone, and mortar made of cement and lime in equal

parts, and a due proportion of clean sand.

Base course.—To commence at top of foundation, to be fifteen (15) feet six (6) inches square, and carried up solid to bottom of brick or concrete flooring; from thence to be carried up, as shown on drawing, by rectangular walls two (2) feet nine (9) inches thick to the height of one (1) foot above the natural surface of the ground at its highest point, and with a wash of three (3) inches. On the top of the base course one course of slate is to be laid.

Outer walls.—To commence at top of base course; to be two (2) feet six (6) inches thick, and carried up with that thickness to the full height of seventy-five (75) feet; from thence to the top of tower one (1) foot six (6) inches thick. To be built of first-class rubble-masonry, with corners of hammered-stone quoins, well bonded, and laid in good lime-mortar; to show a uniform face on the inside and no projection over two (2) inches on the outside; to be carried up plumb and true, and all outside joints to be well pointed with cement-mortar.

Ashlar.—Base and belt course, brackets, supporting balconies, cornices, and floors of balconies to be of cut stone; quoins to be hammer-dressed; sills for doors and windows to be of cut or hammered stone, and all of the form and shape as shown on drawing.

Brick-work.—Build rectangular well in center of tower, as shown by drawing, of good well-burnt red brick, or of stone with flat beds. Lay flooring on ground floor of best quality of hard paving-brick on edge, or of concrete in cement-mortar. If this newel is built of stone, the well in the interior for pipes will be circular in plan, and of 24 inches diameter.

Bed frames.-Properly bed and set all door and window frames.

CARPENTERS' WORK.

Timber.—All timber used in the building to be of good clear pine or oak, free from knote and defects of all kinds.

Joists.—Joists for watch-room floor to be 3 by 10, placed sixteen (16) inches between centers, and well trussed with one course of cross-bridging. Water-tank to be sup-

ported on nine (9) inch wrought-iron beams of I-form.

Floor.—Floor of watch-room to be of best quality \(\frac{1}{2}\), and ceiling of \(\frac{1}{2}\)-inch seasoned hard pine, not over five (5) inches wide, tongued and grooved, blind-nailed, and laid in courses; to be free from knots or defects, mill-worked, and smoothed.

Stairs.—Provide and fix stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the first and the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room—to be the stairway leading from ground floor to watch-room watch-

constructed as shown on detail drawing—of two (2) inch plank, set into walls and built up simultaneously with them; landing in watch-room to have a good substantial

hard-pine rail and baluster.

Windows.—Two (2) sets of circular-headed triplet windows to be provided for in each face of tower, as shown on drawing, with French casements, hung folding with three (3) pairs of three and a half (3) inch strong butts, and secured with brass holts (to be furnished for setting by the Quartermaster's Department). Also seven (7) small circular-headed windows in each face of tower, as shown on drawing, to be provided for with one and a half $(\frac{1}{4})$ inch hard-pine frame and single sash, well glazed with good American glass, hung on hinges, and fastened with good strong bolts.

Doors.—Front door leading to tower to be made of two (2) thicknesses of $\frac{1}{4}$ hard

pine, strongly nailed with wrought nails, well clinched, hung with five (5) inch iron butts, and fastened with a strong store-lock, and mineral furniture. Also provide a

door for stair opening, to be hung with good strap-hinges, and one five (5) inch ring and bolt for raising; also back support for door when raised.

Roof and cornice.—Roof and cornice to be as shown on drawing, properly framed, with ornamental cap and iron vane terminating in tank. Roof to be sheathed with good merchantable plank, free from large or loose knots or other defects, and covered with either the best quality of XX bright tin, slate, or tiles, as may be hereafter determined upon.

Plastering.—Lath and plaster the ceiling, and plaster the walls of watch-room with

two (2) coats of best quality lime, sharp sand, and hair mortar.

Iron-work.—Provide for and set up suitable iron railing to balconies of watch room. Also one (1) tank of boiler-plate iron, properly riveted and calked, to be made nine (9) feet in diameter and thirteen (13) feet six (6) inches in height, to be provided with four (4) inch iron supply, overflow, and exhaust pipes, placed as shown on drawing, all with the necessary bends, T's. and junctions. Connect supply with pipe from engine-house, and overflow and exhaust pipes with vitrefled drain-pipe. Also provide for and set eight (8) nine (9) inch wrought-iron I-beams, ten (10) feet eight (8) inches

Painting.—All the inside and outside wood-work to be painted with two (2) good coats of the best linseed oil and American white lead, and of such tints as may be

selected by the United States officer in charge.



Glazing.—All the windows to be glazed with the best quality American crown glass, well tinned and puttied.

Cleaning .- All rubbish of every kind to be removed during the progress of the building whenever necessary, and at the completion of the building the premises to be left " broom clean."

Materials.—All material used to be of good quality. The entire work to be done in a neat, substantial, and workmanlike manner, conforming in every respect, both in form and dimensions, to the drawings hereto annexed, and to the complete and entire satisfaction of the United States officer in charge.

All labor and material that may be necessary for the proper completion of the building which may not have been mentioned or described in the above specifications shall be done, and the same furnished as though mentioned therein, so as to form a complete,

well-appointed, and the same turnished as though mentioned therein, so as to form a complete, well-appointed, and thoroughly constructed building, ready for immediate occupation. No allowance will be made for any extra work which may be claimed to have been done, unless the same has been specially provided for beforehand, by a written agreement to that effect, or unless it has been done upon an order in writing from the chief quartermaster Department of Texas. The price to be paid for any authorized extra work to be approved and determined upon by the Quartermaster-General United States Army.

> M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, May 16, 1876.

Specifications of the workmanship and materials required in the erection of a stone building at San Antonio, Texas, to be known as the San Antonio Depot, the same to be built under the direction and inspection of the U.S. officer in charge, and in accordance with the drawings made for the same in the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., which drawings are hereby made a part of these specifications.

For size of building, height of stories, and general arrangement, see drawings; said drawings consist of a complete set of floor plans, elevations, and sections, and afford a full and clear illustration of the design and character of the work required in all its essential parts; and any work or material clearly indicated by said drawings shall be done in the best manner, and of suitable material, whether the same shall be specified or not.

DESCRIPTION.

San Antonio Depot, to be built on four (4) sides of a hollow square, each side six hundred and twenty-four (624) feet long, will consist of an office building, two (2) stories dred and twenty-four (624) feet long, will consist of an office building, two (2) stories high, on one side of the square, to be one hundred and sixty-seven (167) feet six (6) inches long and thirty-three (33) feet wide, subdivided, as shown on plan, into rooms to be used as offices, with two (2) wings, each one (1) story high and one hundred and sixty-six (166) feet long; and on two (2) other sides of the square of two one (1) story buildings, one six hundred and twenty-four (624) feet long and thirty-three (33) feet wide; these latter, together with the wings of office building, to be subdivided by fire proof walls into store-rooms 30 by 40 feet.

These several buildings will be connected with each other as shown on drawing by

These several buildings will be connected with each other, as shown on drawing, by

The fourth side of the square will be completed by a wall twenty-four (24) feet high, with buttresses on inside six (6) feet long, of same thickness as the wall, and placed sixty (60) feet apart, against which are to be built wagon-sheds.

The stone to be used in these buildings is to be obtained from quarries near Sau An-

tonio, some of which have been placed at the disposal of the United States for use of the building. It is a soft calcareous stone, much softer than marble, and works much like Caen or the other soft French building-stones.

MASONS' WORK.

Excaration.—Dig and cart away all impediments or obstructions from the site of the proposed building, and excavate the trenches for all foundation walls and piers for shed-posts; fill and well ram the earth to the walls. On the completion of the build-

ing cart away all superfluous earth and rubbish.

Foundation.—All foundation walls to commence at least eighteen (18) inches below the natural surface of the ground at its lowest point, provided at this depth a good compact soil is found; if not, the depth must be increased until this soil is reached; to be laid in good cement and lime mortar—one half cement, one-half lime, and a due proportion of sand—and to be twenty-seven (27) inches thick at its base, which will be of large stone, or of cement and broken-stone concrete, and carried up with proper footings, as shown on drawing, to the bottom of the water-table, which is to be six (6) inches

thick, with a wash of two (2) inches; between the water-table and the lower course

of all walls, throughout their entire length, one course of slate is to be laid.

Walls.—All walls above the water-table to be eighteen (18) inches thick, except division-walls of office building, which will be one (1) foot thick; to be built of first-class rubble masonry, well bonded with frequent throughs, and laid in good lime mortar mixed in proper proportions. Division-walls of store-rooms to be carried up above the caves of the building with slope of roof to apex, its top coincident with upper face of sheathing, all to show a uniform face on both sides; outside walls to have a uniform face on the inside, and no projection over two (2) inches on the outside, all to be carried up plumb and true; outside joists to be well pointed with cement mortar; the outside corners of the building to be marked by a draught of not less than one (1) inch

Connecting or inclosure walls.—To be eighteen (18) inches thick above foundation and carried up as shown on drawing, and coped on top with saddle-back dressed coping; to be eight (8) inches deep in the center, sloping to four (4) inches on the edge, and four (4) inches prejection on each side; wall of wagon-shed to be carried up to ridge

of roof, with openings as shown on drawing.

Piers.—Build piers 18 by 18 inches, as shown on drawing, for support of posts of

wagon-shed.

Cut stone.—All windows and door-sills, water-table, and belt-course of office building with a proper wash of not less than two (2) inches; and all door and window jambs and heads to be of cut stone, as shown by drawing. Corner and arch quoins of office building to be of hammer-dressed stone.

Trimmings.—All outside doors and windows to be trimmed with cut stone, as shown

by drawing.

Flues.—All flues of office building to be built of well-burnt red brick, properly pargeted, and topped out, as shown on drawing, or of eight (8) inch burnt-clay pipes. Thimbles and covers to be provided for and set wherever needed.

Bed-frames.—Properly bed and set all door and window frames; inside jamb of

windows to have a splay of three (3) inches.

CARPENTERS' WORK.

Timber .- All timber used in the building to be of good pine or oak, free from knots and defects of all kinds.

Joists.—Floor-joists for 1st story, office building, to be 3 by 12, and 2d story 3 by 10. Ceiling-joists 2 by 8, all placed sixteen (16) inches between centers, and trussed with one (1) course of cross-bridging in the centers. All joists under partitions to be double.

Floors.—First and second floors of office building and that of veranda to be of best quality a seasoned hard pine, not over five (5) inches wide, tongued and grooved, blind-uailed, and laid in courses; to be free from knots or defects, mill-worked and smoothed.

Partitions.—All partitions in 2d story of office building to be solid, and constructed of slate one and one-fourth (11) by three-fourths (1) inches, extending from ceiling to floor, set nearly upright, but oblique enough to form a lattice-work with very elongated

holes or openings, and plastered solid on both sides.

These slats to be well nailed together, one (1) set on the outside and the other flush, with horizontal strips three-fourths (2) of an inch thick previously nailed to ceiling and flooring. At the corners, strips three-fourths (‡) by one and one-fourth (1½) inches thick must be placed to receive the ends of slats in and from the corners. Door-frames

to be set in partitions, with suitable casings.

Stairs.—Provide and fix stairway leading from ground to second floor of office building; to be constructed as shown on the drawings—one and one-fourth (11) molded treads and one (1) inch risers. All steps to be housed into strings and to have returned nosings; to be glued, blocked, and tongued together at both angles, and thoroughly

wedged up and bracketed.

Also to be provided with proper turned hard-wood newels not less than nine (9) inches in diameter, five (5) inches molded rail, and turned balusters. Style to be

selected by the United States officer in charge.

Windows.—All the window-frames and shutters in the several storerooms to be made as shown on drawing. Shutters of two (2) thicknesses of \(\frac{2}{3}\) hard pine or oak, strongly nailed with wrought nails, well clinched, hung folding, with wrought-iron strap-hinges, and fastened on the inside with brass bolts (to be furnished for setting by the Quartermaster's Department). All the window-frames of the office building to be of hard pine or oak, one and a half (14) inches thick, and fitted up as shown on drawing, with French casement, hung folding, with three (3) pairs of three and a half (34) inch strong butts, and secured with brass bolts (to be furnished for setting by the Quartermaster's Department).

Doors.—All storeroom doors to be made as shown on drawing, of two (2) thicknesses of a hard pine, strong nailed with wrought nails, well clinched, hung folding, with strong wrought-iron strap-hinges; one leaf to have iron bolts (to be furnished for setting by the Quartermaster's Department), and the other a strong store-lock. Outside and inside doors of office building to be as on drawing. Hall doors to be four (4) fee+ six (6) inches wide, hung double, with side-lights and transoms, with molded bar. Aldoors to be double faced in four (4) or six (6) panels, made of best hard pine two (2) inches thick, hung with five (5) inch butts, and fastened with eight (8) inch mortise locks, and plated furniture.

Trimmings—All doors and windows of the office building to be trimmed on the inside with splayed jambs and heads, with bead casings and plain molded architraves. Out-

side door-jambs to be paneled

Bases to be ten (10) inches high, with ogee-top molding.

Roofs and cornices.—Roof of storeroom buildings, consisting of principals and common rafters, will be as shown by detail drawing. The principals to be placed twelve (12) feet, and the common rafters two (2) feet between centers. All the timbers to be of the following sizes: tie-beams 4 by 10½, king-posts (double) 1½ by 6, principal rafters 4 by 7, struts 3½ by 5, wall-plate 6 by 8, pole-plate 6 by 6, purlins 4 by 6, and common rafters 2 by 5. Roof of office building to be framed on ceiling-joists, as shown by detail drawing, with timbers of the following sizes: king-posts (double) 1 by 6, rafters 2 by 6. 2 by 6, and struts 1 by 6. Roof of veranda: rafters 2 by 6, plate 4 by 8, posts 8 by 8, with suitable sawed brackets, caps, bases, and chamfered edges, and ceiled with narrow plank, close-jointed, and beaded edges.

Roof of shed, supported on posts and connecting stone wall, to be framed, as shown by detailed drawing, with timber of the following sizes: Posts, 8 by 8, resting on stone piers and well fastened to them by 2 by \(\frac{1}{2}\)-inch angle-irons, four to each post; wall-plate, 8 by 8; struts, 2 by 6; and rafters, 2 by 8, placed 2 feet between centers. All the several roofs to be sheathed with good merchantable plank, free from large or loose knots and other defects. The sheathing-plank of the storerooms must not rest on the stone division-walls, but butt against them; the party-walls are to cut off all wooden

connection between the roofs of the several storerooms.

The covering of the several roofs to be either of the best quality X X bright tin, or of slate, or of tiles, as may be hereafter determined upon. All cornices to be as shown on drawing.

Plastering.—Lath and plaster all ceilings, and plaster all walls and partitions of the

office building with two (2) coats best-quality lime, sharp sand, and hair mortar.

Tin-work.—Step-flash around all chimneys with the best quality of XX bright tin.

Cover the roofs with tin of the same quality, if a tin covering be decided upon.

Slate.-If a slate covering be decided upon, cover the several roofs with the best

quality of roofing-slate.

Tiles.—If roofing-tiles can be supplied cheaply, they will be preferred for the roofcovering.

Iron-work.—Provide for and set up suitable iron railing to veranda; also two doubleentrance gates. Patterns for both to be selected by the United States officer in charge. Also, 4-inch square iron bars to all outside windows of storerooms, to be set into the frames 5 inches apart.

Glazing.—All the windows and transoms of the office building to be glazed with the

best quality of American crown glass, well tinned and puttied.

Painting.—All inside and outside wood-work and iron-work to be painted with three (3) good coats of the best linseed-oil and American white lead, and of such tints as may be selected by the United States officer in charge.

Cleaning.—All rubbish of every kind to be removed during the progress of the building whenever necessary, and at the completion of the building the premises to be left

" broom clean."

Materials.—All materials used to be of good quality; all lumber and timber of the floors and joiner-work to be well seasoned, and the entire work to be done in a neat, substantial, and workmanlike manner, conforming in every respect, both in form and dimensions, to the drawings hereto annexed, and to be done to the complete and entire

satisfaction of the United States officer in charge.

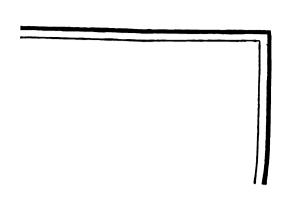
All labor and material that may be necessary for the proper completion of the building, which may not have been mentioned or described in the above specifications, shall be done, and the same furnished as though mentioned therein, so as to form a complete, well-appointed, and thoroughly-constructed building, ready for immediate occupation. No allowance will be made for any extra work which may be claimed to have been done, unless the same has been specially provided for beforehand by a written agreement to that effect, signed by the chief quartermaster, Department of Texas. The price of such extra work as may be thus allowed to be fixed by the Quartermaster-General of the Army.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 16, 1876.









111. - Keport of Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, Deputy Quartermanter General.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the accounts branch of this office for the last fiscal year: WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., ______, 1877.

			A	Appropriations.	_			
	1671 and prior years.	1871-'72.	1872~'73.	1873-'74.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	1876-'77.	TOTAL.
On July 1, 1876, the balances of appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department in the Treasury, undrawn, were, by respect of last year. Appropriation for the fiscal year (act of Congress approved	\$92, 389 34	4 51, 558 20	\$1,000 00		\$594, 849 54	\$:97, 989 71		\$1, 537, 786 79
Appropriation for the fiscal year (act of Congress approved							\$12,000.00	12, 000 00
Appropriation for the fiscal year (act of Congress approved Inly 24, 1876) Appropriation for the fiscal year (act of Congress approved	*101,743 40						10, 182, 750 00	10, 284, 492, 40
July 31, 1876) Appropriation for the fiscal year (act of Congress approved Apropriation 15, 1876)						10, 000 00	61, 688 15 994, 300 00	71, 688 13 994, 300 00
Appropriation for the useal year (act of Congress approved Anneover 1877)							2, 500 00	9, 500 00
Appropriation for definitional fact of Congress surroved						1, 500 90		1, 500 00
	197, 172 95	289 40	61, 701 84	\$58, 726 67				317, 901 06
under contract liable to disbursement. Amount transferred from appropriation for military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kana, 1876, 77	2, 137 00	2, 137 00		325, 778 55		773 01		327, 915 55
Amount placed to the credit of appropriations during the year by deposit of funds for redistribution, and of amounts received from a agies to officers, &c. of public property Amount of war transfer-warrant No. 245 act of Conress	148, 250 89	2, 184 62	13, 699 25	2, 233 17 32, 488 73	32, 488 73	519, 284 40	148, 518 51	866, 659 57
approved March 3, 1875)	4, 188 53							4, 188 53
Total	545, 881 11	54, 048 22	76, 401 09	386, 738 59	627, 338 97	1, 329, 218 02 11, 601, 756 66	11, 601, 756 66	14, 621, 375 96
Remitted todisbursing-officers during the year				323, 000 00		112, 621 14	112, 621 14 11, 352, 083 99	11, 787, 705 13
and accounts	352, 332 37	1, 880 42	61, 701 84	61, 504 92	191, 988 69	224, 036 20	27, 585 67	921, 030 11

Report of the work of the accounts-branch, &c.-Continued.

			V	Appropriations.	و			E-
	1871 and prior years.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	1876–'77,	Lotal.
Amount transferred to appropriation for military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (no limit)							\$443 91	64 43 91
	\$127, 007 85	80 73	\$17 00 963 05	498 28				127, 027 30 761 33
Amount carried to the surplus fund (act of Congress approved June 20, 1874)	64, 475 84	2, 956 55	13, 419 20	1, 733 77	\$427, 631 33			510, 216 69
Total	543, 816 06	4, 837 70	75, 401 09	386, 735 59	619, 620 02	\$336, 657 34	11, 3e0, 113 57	13, 347, 184 37
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1877	2, 065 05	49, 204 52	1,000 00		7,718 25	992, 560 68	221, 643 09	1, 274, 191 59
		* Deficiency.	noy.					
The balances of appropriations undrawn by the Quartermaster's Department July 1, 1877, were as follows:	wn by the	Quarterm	aster's De	partment	July 1, 18	77, wеге а	s follows:	
			For	For what fiscal year.	Bar.			
Appropriations.	1871 and prior years.	1871-'72.	1872-73.	1873-'74.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	1876-'77.	Total.
		00 800				\$397, 13A 30	92	\$397, 94G 30
Purchase of cavalry and artillery horses.		98			<u> </u>	8,356 51 8,356 51		8, 392 51
Army transportation	2, 184 .L	44, 716 43				98, 98 98, 98 98, 58	87, 852 65	359, 507, 55 50, 507, 60
Exection of head-stones for soliders' graves						69, 034	1 18	69,034,48
Purchase of site for Fort Brown Tex Purchase of site for Fort Brown Tex					<u> </u>	25. 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0		18, 900 19, 900 10, 90
Purchase of site for Ringfold Barrack, Tex. Military prison, Fort Leavementh, Kans. (no limit)						10,000 00		10,000 00
Construction of posts on Yellowstone River and Muscleshell Shoals, Mont. Ter Exponse of sales.			\$1,000 00				50, 000 00	30, 000 00 1, 000 00
Total	7, 065 UA	49, WO4 52	1, 000 00	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	7, 711 83	900, 540 68	221, 643 00	1, 474, 191 59

Military divisions, departments, &c.	Regular sup- Incidental ex-	Incidental ex-	Cavairy and artiflery horses.	Barrackaand quarters.	Army trans.	Clothing and equipage.	National Semeteries.	Pay of supriluten- denia.
Military Division of the Pacific	\$498, 544 70	\$156, 669 45	\$20, 804 44	\$221, 498 2 5	\$501, 897 11	654, 014 82		
Military Division of the Atlantic. Department of the South.	326, 966 37 93, 766 27	50, 708 02 27, 318 47	3,370 00	118, 739 37 86, 078 89	69, 355 85	71.30	\$16,212 78 11,273 74	\$11, x30 00 11, 714 64
Total Military Division of the Atlantic	420, 739 64	78,026 49	3, 370 00	204, 813 26	110,967 76	74 50	97, 456 58	22, 944 64
Military Division of the Missouri Department of the Missouri. Department of Dalota Department of Palets	1, 700, 851 41 753, 028 78 590, 066 60 529, 529 53	239, 327 07 105, 821 61 78, 840 32 114, 138 11	592, 335 00	287, 884 02 58, 515 35 59, 217 34 95, 066 20	36, 900 00 455, 609 06 1, 065, 973 60 692, 636 43	9, 06, 9, 1, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	1, 940 75 120 00 1, 714 10	
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Total Military Division of the Missouri	4, 431, 277 59	635, 033 61	582, 335 00	634, 280 83	2, 659, 744 00	16. 138 04	22, 400 44	11, 995 33
Military Division of the South Depot at Washington Theory at Philadelphia	3	137, 287 67	4,009 66	33	: 25 E	8	67, 486 16	2, 566 02
Depot at New York Depot at Chicago	58, 646 05 30, 275 04		1, 335 00	75, 653 94	5 5 5	2 184 25 2 524 35	1,33 00	180 00
	83	35	2, 540 00		178, 991 85 125, 939 39	3£	6, 316 30 2, 194 65	9, 530 9, 530 9, 570 9, 500 9,
Geographical survey west of 100th meridian	98	2 3 3		179	38	42 22		
Columb Barracks	7,006 53		3,000 00	6,006 8,006 88,006	27, 013 22	00 69		
Springfield Armory	4,518 12	F						
Willets Point, New York Harbor	9	4 88 88 88						
Augusta Arsenal				00 702	2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 00		
Rock Island Alsend	28						180 00	
watervier Argenal Indianania Argenal	4, 137 19							
Kennebec Arsenal				30 63				
National cemeteries	1, 715 34	150 00 996 17		184 43	88		21, 250 88	13, 568 25
Total	6, 100, 400 69	1, 1e5, 841 30	557, 394 10	1, 458, 741 38	4, 302, 400 47	648, 883 29	147, 447 95	57, 754 24

Amounts estimated for by disbursing-officers of the Quartermaster's Department from the appropriations for the fiscal year 1876-77—Continued.

Military divisions, departments, &c.	Hospitals.	Military pris- ons.	Construction of posts on Yellowstone, &c.	Military roads.	Rent of building corner 15th st. and Pa. ave.	Head-stones.	Total amount asked.
Military Division of the Pacific	89, 932 86						\$1, 794, 301 63
Military Division of the Atlantic Department of the South.	3, 123 37						599, 779 76 288, 743 32
Total Military Division of the Atlantic	20, 106 27						888, 523 08
Military Division of the Missouri Department of the Missouri Department of Dakota Department of Patte Department of Texa Department of Texa	15, 000 00 29, 302 74 5, 315 20 15, 157 46 6, 384 82 8, 932 72	\$10,888 16	\$140, C00 00 100, 000 00	\$2 , 500 00			9, 9537, 395, 70 1, 450, 728, 18 1, 910, 760, 15 1, 450, 873, 83 1, 209, 893, 87 337, 883, 91
Total Military Division of the Missouri	80, 072 34	40, 888 16	240, 600 00	2, 500 00			9, 296, 765 34
Military Division of the South Depot at Washington Depot at Philadelphia Depot at Philadelphia Depot at Schicago. Depot at Schicago. Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Depot at Jefferson ville Spring field Armory Spring field Armory Spring field Armory Spring field Armory Nillets Point, New York Harbor Alighbury Armoral Augusta Armoral Reptot Armoral Reptot Armoral Materiown Armoral Materiown Armoral Materiown Armoral Materiown Armoral Materiown Armoral Materiown Armoral Materiown Armoral Materiown Armoral Materiown Armoral Materiown Armoral Materiown Armoral	14, (00 00 43 90				00 000 '8	8 15, 000 00	193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193
Total.	184, 227 32	40, PRH 16	240, 600 00	9, 500 00	B, 000 00	13, 000 00	14, 849, 478 90

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Military divisions, departments, &c.	Regular sup-	Incidental expenses.	Cavalry and artillary horses.	Barracks and quarters.	Army transportation.	('lothing and equipage.	National Cemetaries.
Military Division of the Pacific	\$747,337 TT	\$118, 376 G3	\$19, 634 44	\$187, 905 10	M58, 581 31	LS3. 288 60	
Military Division of the Atlantic	203, 196 72 84, 750 29	46, 956 35	3, 150 00	116, 332 14	23	36 00	99, 761 06 8, 766 08
Total Military Division of the Atlantic	285, 947 01	60, 200 08	3, 190 CO	199, 443 01	98, 716 74	36 00	18, 527 14
Military Division of the Missouri Department of the Missouri Department of Use of the Use of the Platte Department of the Platte Department of the Platte Department of the Platte	1, 669 864 81 191, 370 63 283, 750 00 176, 792 76 228, 500 00 45, 948 08	22%, 327 40, 836 98 33, 888 99 46, 863 41 11, 637 85	554, 700 00	287, 824 02 22, 836 03 30, 162 43 20, 830 00 29, 900 94 14, 552 31	36, 900 00 424, 400 36 718, 8-0 36 591, 563 45 275, 646 34 96, 392 50	9, 058 30 9, 521 75 8, 701 09 1, 275 00 55 00 1, 061 09	1, 284 35 90 00 460 55 1, 194 50 10, 018 83
Total Military Division of the Missouri	2, 576, 216 38	397, 480 29	554, 700 00	405, 015 06	2, 145, 883 12	15, 678 06	13,048 93
Depot at Washington Depot at Phi'adelphia	147,481 29	132, 636 09	4,009 t6	210, 448 07 13, 728 60	103, 508 33	32 37 483, 051 26	67, 451 16
Depot at Chicago	200	28	T, 350 W	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	38	. % . % . % . %	Q
Depot at Saint Louis Depot at Jeffersonville	8 8 8	588	2, 540 00	28, 135 151 45	356	71 276 '16	4, 597 92 1, 141 07
Lisonically agency quartermaner a Lepartment, Louis Line, Ly Geographical Burvey west of 100th meridian	11,860 64	2 2 3	3 000 00	28	8	42.22	
Columbus Barracks Saint Louis Barracks	: E	3, 705 73 496 30		5, 197 86 991 80	20, 380 24	8 8 8 8 8	
Spring Held Armory Yor Harby Fort Colimbus, New York Harby Vivine Bodes, New York Harby	4,313.95	20.			833 60		
Allegheny Arsenal	202			700 20			
Angusta Arsenal Kock Island Arsenal	2 E	8 8			1, 270 00		105 60
Watertown Arsens! Waterriint Arsens!	3, 106 58						
Indianapolis Arenal Kenicher Arenal	3 2	20 00		8	20 00		
National cemeteries	1, 708 34			184 43			20,010 23
Total	3, 966, 219 11	849, 584 74	588, 409 10	1, 148, 247 46	3, 630, 381 39	648, 150 77	195, 030 00



Miliary divisions, departments, &c.	Pay of super- intendents.	Hospitals.	Military prisous.	Construction of military posts on the Yellowstone.	Milltary roads.	Rent of building corner of 15th st. and Pa. avenue.	Total amonnt remitted.
Military Division of the Pacific		\$9, 932 86					\$1, 595, 056 80
Military Division of the Atlantic Department of the South	\$12, 550 00 9, 988 65	2, 813 75 16, 984 90					453, 629 55 263, 797 73
Total Military Division of the Atlantic	22, 568 65	19, 798 65					717, 427 28
Military Division of the Missouri Department of the Missouri Department of Dakora Department of Texas Department of Texas	3, 085 00 1, 255 00 1, 360 00 8, 420 33	15,000 00 27,457 30 5,315 20 13,319 54 5,966 75 2,393 03	8 61, 244, 44	\$50,000 to	6 2, 500 G0		2, 868, 674 20 774, 516 28 1, 135, 414 12 852, 428 71 582, 180 77 192, 333 45
Total Military Division of the Missourl	14, 320 33	69, 451 82	61, 244 44	150,000 00	2, 500 00		6, 405, 537 53
Depot at Washington Depot at Philadelphia Depot at Reliadelphia Depot at Saint Sor Reliadelphia Depot at Saint Sor Reliadelphia Depot at Saint Sor Reliadelphia Depot at Saint Sor Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Reliadelphia Reliadelphia Reliadelphia Arsenal Rock Island Arsenal Rock Island Arsenal Rock Island Arsenal Rother Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Sor Reliadelphia Reliade	2, 566 02 180 00 2, 560 02 2, 560 00 13, 700 00	70 05 14, 000 00 43 80				-	<u> </u>
**************************************	57, 120 00	113, 497 12	61,241,24	150, 000 00	2, 500 00	11, 000 00	11, 352, 083 99

ing accounts and vouchers which have been examined in this office since the last annual report show approved dis-

		Fu	For what flscal year.	Į.										
Spring and prior years.	1 prior 1871-'72.	1872-73.	1873-'74.	1874-'75.	1875-76.	1876-'77.	Total.							
Septiment Sept	#10, 116 18	37 816 73 820 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	84.3 669 84 10, 171 92 6, 686 13 3, 186 88 33, 683 76 63, 065 03 213, 251 38 847 18 813, 454 84	\$3, 869 84 2, 685 610 23, 683 76 23, 683 76 2421 33 2421 33 2, 270 62 1, 933 55	91, 603, 366 81 275, 9418 42 275, 9418 42 716, 171 36 1, 919, 340 24 69, 494 47 11, 366 12 1, 366 12 1, 366 13 1, 366 43 1, 370 48 34, 775 58	91, 104, 566 46 320, 863 55 320, 863 55 320, 963 02 1, 094, 781 90 125, 281 90 13, 008 04 3, 521 27 308 13 48, 684 37 48, 684 37 49, 113 66	62, 722, 730 34 691, 839 15 691, 839 15 716, 838 17 716, 846 93 716, 846 93 716, 846 93 716, 846 94 71, 808 94 71, 808 83 71, al 358,002 66	1, 729 57	57 63, 640 59	291, 020, 18	265, 477 99	5, 84P, 326 62	3, 243, 465 86	10, 071, 712 47

By General Orders No. 112, Adjutant-General's Office, December 8, 1876, form No. 4, "consolidated report of all government troops, stores, &c., transported," and form No. 19½, "statement of payments made on account of transportation," were discontinued. Their preparation involved a large amount of labor, and it was believed the information they contained could be obtained at less expense from the accounts of the disbursement of the transportation-fund on their examination in this office.

The examination of these accounts for the fiscal year, only partially completed, shows expenditures from the appropriation for Army transportation as follows:

Nature of service, &c.	Passengers.	Freigh	£.	Total.	
For railroad transportation	\$161, 567 45	\$159, 328		\$320 , 895 9	
For water transportation	46, 461 50	273, 386		319, 147	
For wagon transportion		296, 416		296, 426	
For stage transportation	38,667 17	3, 690		42, 557	
For transportation by express-companies		7, 791	30	7, 791	30
Total					
For purchase, repair, and operating vessels				334, et4 7, 172	
For supply of water, water-rents, and building and repair of v	vharves			5, 9~2	
For purchase of miscellaneous stores, smiths' coal, &c				22,23	93
For expenses of escorts, &c				141	
For traveling expenses of quartermaster's agents, &c				19, 779	
For drayage			• • • •	21, 856	
For tolls on bridges and trunpikes, wharfage, &c				8, 443	50
Total				1, 432, 115	

The following tables exhibit the number of money-accounts and property-returns on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, the number received and examined during the year, and the number remaining on hand unexamined at the close of the year:

Money-accounts.

	In wh	at calend	dar year	Total
	1875.	1876.	1877.	
On hand July 1, 1876	15	387 2, 077	1, 297	3,39
Total	15 15	2, 464 2, 283	1, 297 20	2 314
Remaining on hand July 1, 1877		181	1, 277	L, tie

Property-returns.

	Forwi	atcalen	dar year	
	1875.	1876.	1877.	Tota:
On hand July 1, 1876	43	417 2, 688	814	3,54
Total Examined during the year	43 43	3, 105 3, 105	814 134	3.5
Remaining on hand July 1, 1877			680	6-

Subment showing the amounts expended by officers in the Quartermaster's Department during, and on account of the appropriations for, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and balances in their hands so far as shown by accounts received at this office.

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Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balance.
Albott, Lieut. A. T., Third Artillery	\$675 03	
Albott, Lieut. A. T., Third Artillery. Audersop, Lieut. John, Eighteenth Infantry	2, 262 32	\$10 65
Anderson, Lieut. John, Eighteenth Infantry. Ayres. Lieut. J. C., Ordnance Department. Ames. Lieut. L. S., Second Infantry. Arnold, Capt. I., Ordnance Department. Alligood, Capt. C. A., military storekeeper Atwood, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster. Adama, Lieut. J. Q., First Cavalry. Aman, Lieut. W., Thirteenth lufantry Allen. Lieut. L. C., Sixteenth Infantry Abbott Lieut. L. A. Nixth Cavalry.	4, 165 67 877 98	
Arnold, Capt. I., Ordnance Department.	2, 171, 63	
Alligood, Capt. C. A., military storekeeper	1,550 84	849 06
Adams Lieut J. O. First Covoley	4, 290 15 1, 464 27	113 43
Anman, Lieut. W., Thirteenth Infantry	562 65	151 40
Allen Lieut. L. C., Sixteenth Infantry	776 39	
Anderson Lient G L. Fourth Artillary	662 02 25 25	
Anderson, Lieut. H. R., Fourth Artillery	172 60	
Abott, Lieut. L. A., Sixth Cavalry. Abderson, Lieut. G. L., Fourth Artillery. Anderson, Lieut. H. R., Fourth Artillery. Batchelder, Maj. R. N., quartermaster Baker, Capt. E. D., assistant quartermaster. Bradley, Capt. G. W., assistant quartermaster Barkow, Capt. S. F., assistant quartermaster Barkow, Capt. J. H., assistant quartermaster But. Capt. J. H., assistant quartermaster But. Capt. J. H., assistant quartermaster	79, 955 49	1,000 00
Bradler, Capt. G. W. assistant quartermaster.	326, 696 36 90, 856 95	7, 645 57 2, 860 09
Barstow, Capt. S. F., assistant quartermaster		18 66
Blust Capt. J. H., assistant quartermaster	237, 849 03	66, 641 86
Bureu, Lieut, Gregory, Tonth Infantry	23, 240 83 2, 324 47	
Baron, Lieut. G. R., Sixteenth Infautry.	4, 634 60 997 70	
Racher, Capt. J. H., assistant quartermaster Runt, Capt. A. P., assistant quartermaster Runt, Capt. A. P., assistant quartermaster Rurett, Lieut. Gregory, Tenth Infantry Racos, Lieut. G. E., Sixteenth Infantry Radwin, Captain T. A. Tenth Cavalry Raldwin, Lieut. J. H., Elighth Infantry Ranard, Lieut. P. P., Fifth Cavalry Bersland, Lieut. Eric, Engineer Corps Est. fr. Lieut. C. L., First Artillory Bird, Lieut. Charles, Twenty-third Infantry Rigga, Lieut. T. B., Fourteenth Infantry Rowa, Lieut. E. T., Fifth Artillery Rowa, Lieut. E. T., Fifth Artillery Ralley, Lieut. C. M., Eighth Infantry Radger, Lieut. William, Sixth Infantry Radger, Lieut. William, Sixth Infantry Roma, Lieut. R. Thirteenth Infantry Roms, Lieut. R. Thirteenth Infantry Roms, Lieut. P. S., First Cavalry Roms, Lieut. P. S., First Cavalry Rowd, Lieut. A. O. Elect Cavalry Redde Lieut. A. O. Elect Cavalry	997 70 30, 895 27	59 37
Barnard, Lieut. P. P., Fifth Cavairy	1, 437 30	39 31
Bergland, Lieut. Eric, Engineer Corps.	1, 699 91 6, 562 23	
Bet Jr., Lieut C. L., First Artillory	6, 562 23	25 71 9 62
Biggs. Lieut. T. B. Fourteenth Infantry	2, 714 67 1, 046 96	9 02
Brown, Lieut. R. P., Fourth Infautry	332 00	
Riley Lieut C M. Fighth Information	11, 484 88	
Badger, Lieut. William, Sixth Infantry	9, 508 75 5, 333 22	
Relance, Lieut. John G., Twenty-second Infantry	2, 322 00 2, 898 49	212 89
Rome Lieut P S First Cavalar	2, 898 49 2, 000 38	428 05
Bridie. Lieut. A. O., First Cavalry	2,000 38 548 12	318 00
Bubb Lieut J. W., Fourth Infantry	6, 704 13	
Brokerhoff Lieut, H. R. Fitteenth Infantry	1, 249 06 25, 283 88	46 76
Brenuan, Lieut. James, Seventeenth Infantry.	1, 178 50	82 73
Brush Lieut D. H., Seventeenth Infantry.	1,693 06	29 20
Booesteel Lieut, C. H., Twenty-first Infantry	1, 457 83 931 59	1,576 31
Backus, Lieut. G. B., First Cavalry	268 87	460 95
Singham, Lieut. Col. J. D., deputy quartermaster-general	5, 903 05 87 55	
abbitt, Capt. L. S. Ordnance Department	1,591 72	
Bunt, Lieut. S. E., Ordnance Department	200 00	
Ather Lieut W. B., Fifth Artillery	12, 831 69 129 65	
Boom, Lieut J. E., Fourth Artillery	91 88	
arna Lieut J. M., Seventeenth Infantry	23, 949 72	
Whank Lient J R Thirdeenth Infantry	1, 374 10 2, 472 50	
radley, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry.	30 00	
handler, Maj. J. G., quartermaster	75, 116 83	1, 664 11
wastable Cent N.S. assistant quartermester	403, 411 58 3, 397 02	232, 893 01
ampbell, Capt. L. E., assistant quartermaster	47, 465 44 17, 333 89 7, 394 90 2, 404 05	577 91
lark. Lieut. S. E., Second Infantry	17, 333 89	1,430 27
olladay, Lient, S. R., Tenth Cavalry	7, 394 90 9, 404 05	187 60 35 23
wy. Lieut. W. O., Fifteenth Infantry	525 40	1 70 00
Pagie Lient. D. J., Twelfth Infantry	24, 127 25	1, 260 11
shanisa ir. Liout. C. H. Righth Infantry	\$6,960 51 1,530 27	
Wanaugh, Lieut. H. G , Thirteenth Infantry	3, 650 64	\$409 14
With Cart P. Second Cavalry	4, 229 60	{
*Ac. Lieut. L. W., Third Infantry	1,619 44 1,290 66	
ol Lieut W. I., Seventeenth Infantry	621 15	
Yes, Lieut, H. H., Fourth Cavalry	3, 474 94 4, 654 59	1, 512 40
lack Lient P. Ninth Cavalry	4, 634 32 329 18	157 80
uter, Lieut. W., Fourth Artillery	10 85	l
Wier, Lieut S. M., Twenty-fourth Infantry	4, 872 47 622 95	444 42
and Lieut A. First Artillery	1,846 66	1, 362 61
Beiger, Lieut. William, Sixth Infantry Raliance, Lieut. John G., Twenty-second Infantry Bornie, Lieut. R. Thirteeauth Infantry Romus, Lieut. P. S., First Cavalry Brodic, Lieut. A. O., First Cavalry Bubl. Lieut. J. W., Fourth Infantry Braham, Lieut. D. R., Fifteeauth Infantry Braham, Lieut. J. W., Fourth Infantry Braham, Lieut. James, Seventeenth Infantry Branan, Lieut. James, Seventeenth Infantry Branan, Lieut. James, Seventeenth Infantry Branan, Lieut. J. W., Fifteenth Infantry Banan, Lieut. J. W., Fifteenth Infantry Banclient. J. W., Fifteenth Infantry Bactua, Lieut. J. W., First Cavalry Bactua, Lieut. G. B., First Cavalry Bactua, Lieut. G. B., First Cavalry Barton, Capt. G. H., Twenty-first Infantry Barton, Capt. G. H., Twenty-first Infantry Barton, Capt. G. H., Twenty-first Infantry Barton, Lieut. B. E., Ordnance Department Brant, Lieut. B. E., Ordnance Department Brant, Lieut. M., Sixteenth Infantry Brant, Lieut. J. M., Seventeenth Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Brank, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Brander, Maj. J. G., quartermaster Barton, Lieut. J. E., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. S. R., Tenth Cavalry Bray, Lieut. D. J., Twelfth Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. R., Tenth Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. J. H., Seventh Infantry Barton, Lieut. B., First Artillery Barton, Lieut. B., First Artillery Barton, Lieut. G., First Cavalry Barton, Lieut. G., First Cavalry Barton, Lieut. G., First Cavalry Barton, Lieut. G., First Cavalry Barton, Lieut. G., First Cavalry Barton, Lieut. G., First Cavalry Barton, Lie	437 44	J

Statement showing the amount expended by officers in Quartermaster's Department, &c.-Cont'd.

rawford, Lieut, M., Second Artillery,	Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balance.
rawford, Lieut. M., Second Artillery	raft, Lieut, D. L., Sixth Infantry	\$1, 273 16	\$129
larke, Lieut. W. L., Twenty-third Infantry 234 25 hance, Lieut. J. C., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 116 45 owies, Lieut. C. D., Twenty-thr'd Infantry 1, 286 40 apron, Lieut. T. H., Ninth Infantry 3, 707 09 hester, Lieut. James, Third Artillery 54 00 ranbb, Lieut. G. W., Fifth Artillery 54 00 ranbb, Lieut. G. W., Fifth Artillery 54 00 ranbb, Lieut. A. S., Second Infantry 54 170 saggett. Lieut. A. S., Second Infantry 90 50 saggett. Lieut. A. S., Second Infantry 1, 200 51 saggett. Lieut. A. S., Second Infantry 1, 200 51 sayle, Lieut. B. A., Twenty third Infantry 1, 200 51 sayle, Lieut. B. S., Twenty third Infantry 1, 200 51 sayle, Lieut. C. M., Fifteenth Infantry 1, 409 50 savie, Lieut. C. M., Fifteenth Infantry 1, 409 50 savie, Lieut. H. C., Third Artillery 1, 200 30 sane, Lieut. H. C., Third Artillery 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. S., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. S., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. S., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. S., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. S., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. S., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. S., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. S., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. S., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. S., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. S., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. S., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. S., Thirteenth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. G. A., Eighbt Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. G. A., Eighbt Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. G. A., Eighbt Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. F. H., Erret. Cavalry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. W. Thirth Infantry 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. H. S., Sevies L. S., Sevies 1, 200 30 savies, Lieut. J. A., Sevies L. S., Sevies 1,	rawford, Lieut. M., Second Artillery	234 56	
	ushman, Lieut. E., Sixteenth Infantry	577 10	
	Barke, Lieut. W. L., Twenty-third Infantry	234 25	
	Janice, Lieut. J. C., Infreenth Infantry	1,110 40	
	apron. Lient. T. H. Ninth Infantry	3 707 09	
Table Lieut G. W. Filth Artillery 1983 133 134 134 134 134 134 135 134 135 134 135 135 134 135	hester, Lieut. James, Third Artillery	54 00	
andy, Maj. G. B., quartermaster:	radu. Lieut. (7. W., Flith Artillery		
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arvey, Lieut. Thomas, First Cavalry ilman, Lieut. B. H., Thirteenth Infantry co, Lieut. J. B., Thirteenth Infantry 33 90 uthrie, Lieut. J. B., Thirteenth Infantry tifford, Lieut. J. H., Second Artillery obart, Capt. C., Third Infantry omer, Lieut. W. B., Fifth Artillery offan, Lieut. W. B., Fifth Artillery offan, Lieut. W. B., Fifth Artillery starwood, Lieut. W. B., Ninth Infantry arwood, Lieut. Paul, Twentieth Infantry uston, Lieut. Paul, Twentieth Infantry starwood, Lieut. J. F., Twentieth Infantry starwood, Lieut. J. F., Twentieth Infantry starwood, Lieut. J. F., Twentieth Infantry starwood, Lieut. J. F., Twentieth Infantry starwood, Lieut. J. F., Twentieth Infantry starwood, Lieut. J. F., Twentieth Infantry starwood, Lieut. John W., Third Infantry starwood, Lieut. John W., Third Infantry starwood, Lieut. Col. B. B., deputy quartermaster-general starwood, Lieut. Col. B. B., deputy quartermaster-general starwood, Lieut. Col. C. B., deput quartermaster starwood, Lieut. Col. C. C., Third Artillery 4, 184 55 1, 4	ilbreath, Capt. E. C., Eleventh Infantry		
Ilman, Lieut. B. H., Thirteenth Infantry 36 60			
oe, Lieut. J. B., Thirteenth Infantry	ilman I jaut R H Thisteanth Infants.	10, 527 57	
ay, Lieut Charles, Twenty-third Infantry 3, 03 45 arwood, Lieut Paul, Twentieth Infantry 384 65 uston, Lieut J. F., Twentieth Infantry 514 25 annay, Lieut, John W., Third Infantry 137 89 olabird, Lieut, Col. S. B., deputy quartermaster-general 10, 175 71 ughes, Maj. W. B., quartermaster 34, 965 34 2 oyt, Capt. C. H., assistant quartermaster 567, 980 55 64, 7 okkins, Lieut, J. D. C., Third Artillery 4, 184 55 1, 4	oe. Lieut. J. B., Thirteenth Infantry	330 90	
ay, Lieut Charles, Twenty-third Infantry 3, 03 45 arwood, Lieut Paul, Twentieth Infantry 384 65 uston, Lieut J. F., Twentieth Infantry 514 25 annay, Lieut, John W., Third Infantry 137 89 olabird, Lieut, Col. S. B., deputy quartermaster-general 10, 175 71 ughes, Maj. W. B., quartermaster 34, 965 34 2 oyt, Capt. C. H., assistant quartermaster 567, 980 55 64, 7 okkins, Lieut, J. D. C., Third Artillery 4, 184 55 1, 4	uthrie, Lieut. J. B., Thirteenth Infantry		
ay, Lieut Charles, Twenty-third Infantry 3, 03 45 arwood, Lieut Paul, Twentieth Infantry 384 65 uston, Lieut J. F., Twentieth Infantry 514 25 annay, Lieut. John W., Third Infantry 137 89 olabird, Lieut. Col. S. B., deputy quartermaster-general 10, 175 71 ughes, Maj. W. B., quartermaster 34, 965 34 2 oyt, Capt. C. H., assistant quartermaster 567, 860 55 64, 7 eskins, Lieut. J. D. C., Third Artillery 4, 184 55 1, 4	ifford, Lieut. J. H., Second Artillery	310 00	
ay, Lieut Charles, Twenty-third Infantry 3, 03 45 arwood, Lieut Paul, Twentieth Infantry 384 65 uston, Lieut J. F., Twentieth Infantry 514 25 annay, Lieut. John W., Third Infantry 137 89 olabird, Lieut. Col. S. B., deputy quartermaster-general 19, 175 71 ughes, Maj. W. B., quartermaster 34, 965 34 2 oyt, Capt. C. H., assistant quartermaster 567, 980 55 64, 7 okkins, Lieut. J. D. C., Third Artillery 4, 184 55 1, 4	obart, Capt. C., Third Infantry	741 15	
ay, Lieut Charles, Twenty-third Infantry 3, 03 45 arwood, Lieut Paul, Twentieth Infantry 384 65 uston, Lieut J. F., Twentieth Infantry 514 25 annay, Lieut. John W., Third Infantry 137 89 olabird, Lieut. Col. S. B., deputy quartermaster-general 19, 175 71 ughes, Maj. W. B., quartermaster 34, 965 34 2 oyt, Capt. C. H., assistant quartermaster 567, 980 55 64, 7 okkins, Lieut. J. D. C., Third Artillery 4, 184 55 1, 4	omer, Lieut. W. B., Fifth Artillery		
ay, Lieut Charles, I wentieth Infantry 384 65 natron, Lieut. Panl, Twentieth Infantry 514 25 naton, Lieut. John W., Third Infantry 137 89 olabird, Lieut. Col. S. B., deputy quartermaster-general 10, 175 71 ughes, Maj. W. B., quartermaster 34, 965 34 2 oyt, Capt. C. H., assistant quartermaster 567, 960 55 64, 7 oskins, Lieut. J. D. C., Third Artillery 4, 184 55 1, 4	vinan, Diene w. M., Minth Intautry		
annay, Lieut. John W., Third Infantry	av. Lieut Charles, I wenty-third intantry		
annay, Lieut. John W., Third Infantry	uston. Lieut. J. F Twentieth Infantry		
olabird, Lieut. Col. S. B., deputy quartermaster-general 10, 175 71 71 ughes, Maj. W. B., quartermaster 34, 965 34 2 oyt, Capt. C. H., assistant quartermaster 567, 980 55 64, 7 oskins, Lieut. J. D. C., Third Artillery 4, 184 55 1, 4	annay, Lient. John W., Third Infantry		
ughes, Maj. W. B., quartermaster	olabird, Lieut. Col. S. B., deputy quartermaster-general		7
oskins, Lieut. J. D. C., Third Artillery	ughes, Maj. W. B., quartermaster	34, 965 34	
oskins, Lieut. J. D. C., Third Artillery	oyt, Capt. C. H., assistant quartermaster	567, 960 55	64,7
125 60 127 128 129 1	oskins, Lieut. J. D. C., Third Artillery		
eintzelman, Capt. C. S., assistant quartermaster 69, 185 49 10, 1 uggins, Lieut. E. L., Second Artillery 1, 404 77 ess, Lieut. F. W., Third Artillery 150 80 ward, Lieut. W. T., Second Artillery 9, 086 92 all, Lieut. C. B., Nineteenth Infantry 7, 615 27 ammond, Lieut. C. L., Third Cavalry 1, 112 56 amner, Lieut. W. H., Twentieth Infantry 99, 342 63 all, Lieut. W. P., Fifth Cavalry 1, 640 55 and 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	onen, Lione, Frank, Urunanco Department		j 1
1,404 77 1,404 77	aintzelman Cant C S essistant quertermester	69 185 40	10 1
ess, Lieut. F. W., Third Artillery	aggins, Lieut, E. L., Second Artillerv	1, 404 77	
oward, Lieut. W. T., Second Artillery. 2,088 92 all, Lieut. C. B., Nineteenth Infantry. 7,615 27 ammond, Lieut. C. L., Third Cavalry. 1,112 56 amner, Lieut. W. H., Twentteth Infantry. 99,842 63 all, Lieut. W. P., Fifth Cavalry. 1,640 55 amilton, Lieut. Low. First, U. Forters. 2,600 55	ess, Lieut. F. W., Third Artillery	150 80	
all, Liout, C. B., Nineteenth Infantry	oward, Lieut. W. T., Second Artillery	2,088 92	
ammond, Lieut. C. L., Third Cavalry	all, Lieut. C. B., Nineteenth Infantry	7, 615 27	
amuer, Lieut. W. P., Fifth Cavairy. 1, 640 55 amilion Lieut. U. P., Fifth Cavairy. 1, 640 55	ammond, Lieut. C. L., Third Cavalry	1, 119 56	
amilton Tigut Tohn Winst Tuffentus	all Light W. P. With Caveley	99, 84% 653	
	amilton Light John First Infantes	1,010 50 0 000 EA	1

Statement showing amounts expended by officers in Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Cont'd.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balance.
Hoyle, Lieut. George S., First Cavalry	\$2, 928 61	
Hyde Lieut J. McE., Eighth Infantry. Host Lieut George S., Eighteenth Infantry	6, 986 85	\$0 80
Hamphrey, Lieut C. F., Fourth Artillery	440 08 195 33	
Hall Lieut Joseph Konstaanth Infantsy	1,898 59	
Haskell, Capt. J. T., Twenty-third Infantry. Halloran, Lieut. James, Twelfth Infantry.	157 70	
Halloran, Lient, James, Twelfth Infantry	2, 904 81 938 87	48 5
Hunter, Liout. Ed., First Cavairy. Humphrey, Liout. B. S., Ninth Cavairy. Haskell, Liout. H. L., Twelfth Infantry.	337 62	
Haskell, Lieut. H. L., Twelfth Infantry	2, 248 98	
Hoyle, Lieut, Eli D., Second Artillery lagalla, Col. R., assistant quartermaster-general	80 34	
Issersoll Mai R. Ordnauga Danartmant	32, 217 03 4, 313 95	
legersoll, Maj. R., Ordnance Department	874 78	
abea Capt. H. W., assistant quartermaster loca, Li-ut. F. B., Third Infantry	75, 327 67	2,997 9
Joseph Lieut, F. B., Third Infantry	6, 142 28 47, 124 71	94 9 15, 921 6
Jouett. Lient. J. S. Tenth Cavalry	884 50	54 9
arch, Lieut, J. W., Seventh Infantry ouet, Lieut, J. S., Tenth Cavalry amea, Lieut, W. H. W., Twenty-fourth Infantry amar, Lieut, M. F., Thirteenth Infantry occa, Lieut, S. R., Fourth Artillery	386 25	1, 197 6
amar, Lieut M. F., Thirteenth Infantry	330 40	
Grea Lieux S. R., Fourth Artillery	357 42 214, 943 37	1, 301 2
imbali, Capt. A. S., assistant quartermaster	52, 954 01	16, 035 0
erffe, Lieut. J., Fourth Infantry	1, 692 77	
ingebury, Lieut. G. W., Twelfth Infantry	1, 154 03	
its. Lieut. J. S. Twelfth Infantry.	1, 049 45 2, 163 83	49 1 38 6
imball Capt E. B., assistant quartermaster imball Capt A. S., assistant quartermaster iæfe, Lieut J., Fourth Infantry ingsbury, Lieut G. W., Twelfth Infantry inz. Lieut F. X., Twenth Infantry inz. Lieut J. S., Twelfth Infantry codall Lieut H. M., Sixth Cavalry.	1,667 56	38 0
	100, 101 10	119, 152 3
e. Capt. J. G. C., assistant quartermaster.	79, 138 49	3, 300 6
ord, Capi, J. H., assistant quartermaster	145, 713 51 3, 366 99	
	19 000 40	
a rient, Lieut. H. C. Second Cavalry awton. Lieut. H. W., Fourth Cavalry dayton. Lieut. H. W., Fourth Cavalry sery, Lieut. P., ir., Fourth Artillery sorsborough, Lieut. R. H. R., Twenty-fifth Infantry.	4, 475 24	
Avion, Lieut H. W., Fourth Cavalry	15, 938 55	
Supported Lient R H R Twenty Afth Infantes	366 00 138 55	
		11, 218 7
on Lieut. M. W., Ordnance Department. neola Lieut. S. H., Tenth Infautry	5, 950 31	190 4
190010, Lieut S. H., Tenth Infantry	1, 166 70	14 000 1
ria Lieut G., Fifth Infautry orkwood. Lieut. J. B., Twenty-third Infantry ore. Lieut. G. M., Sixteenth Infantry	14, 430 29 50 00	14, 962 1
ore, Lieut. G. M., Sixteenth Infantry	2, 907 30	3 9
ster, Capt. W. J., Nineteenth Infantry	667 90	
ster, Capt. W. J., Nineteenth Iufautry c. Lieut. J. M., Ninth Infantry witer, Lieut. William, Sixteenth Iufantry	438 20 32 01	
	262 021 16	64, 912 0
mre. Maj. J. M., quartermaster	488, 544 27 194, 769 29	72, 704 3
one, Maj. J. M., quartermaster dismugle, Capt. A. J., assistant quartermaster arshall, Capt. J. M., assistant quartermaster	194, 769 29	64, 912 0 72, 704 3 2, 197 9 2, 307 5
	118, 473 22 2, 609 35	
		9, 240 5
temore, Lient. A. E., First Artillery	2, 129 34	
ich Leut. C. Fourt Artillery liemore, Lieut. A. E., First Artillery lirison, Lieut. T. W., Sixteenth Infantry lioby, Lieut. John, Fourteenth Infantry liphy, Lieut. John, Fourteenth Infantry liphy Lieut. John, Fourteenth Infantry	1, 322 39 9, 942 99	
rpby, Lieut. John, Fourteenth Infantry	19, 524 71	725 0
hips, Lieux John, Fourteenth Infantry hips, Lieux W. A., Seventeenth Infantry lla Lieux F. H., Twenty-fourth Infantry farland, Lieux W. C., Sixteenth Infantry ruson, Lieux J. T., Tensh Cavalry ruson, Lieux M. M. Kongth Artiflary	996 15	
Farland Lines W. C. Signanth Infantry	723 10	
Tison, Lient, J. T. Tenth Cavalry	2, 673 41 1, 043 70	
comb. Lieut. M. M., Fourth Artillery Adliffe, Lieut. J. R., Fifth Artillery Caleb. Lieut. T. S., Ninth Infantry	4, 204 22	
Aulifie, Lieut. J. R., Fifth Artillery	5, 756 16	1, 184 5
rison, Lieut, C. C., Sixteenth Infantry	402 99 1, 613 81	6
ler. Lieut. W. A., Eighteenth Infantry	1, 584 10	
er Lieut James, Second Infantry	91 10	
st Lieut, J. L., Second Infantry Givray, Lieut, John, Second Artillery	2,022 38	596 9
AREAY Cant W N Twentleth Infuntry	5, 096 03 112 20	
Wice Lieur, T. D. Second Artillery	1.960 68	1 6
hell, Lieut, S. J., Fourteenth Infantry mord, Lieut, T. S., Thirteenth Infantry	827 41	330 1
word, Lient P. Engineer Corps	101 80	138
Dermott, Lieut, G., Fifth Infantry	793 74 650 90	8, 437 9
Cure, Lieut. E., Engineer Corps. Dermott, Lieut. G., Fifth Infantry. en, Lieut. A. H., Second Artillery.	342 55	
re Lient. H. DeW., Twenty-first Infantry	32 20	
ore Lieut. H. DeW., Twenty-first Infantry aning Lieut. W. C., Twenty-third Infantry bols, Lieut. F. C., First Artillery terson, Lieut. J. D., Seventeenth Infantry	918 28	
terson, Lient, J. D. Seventeenth Infantry	32 00 219 20	31
run. Lieut. C. C., First Cavalry	29, 991 36	

Statement showing amounts expended by officers in Quartermaster's Department, &c.-Cont'd.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balance.
Olustoad, Lieut. J. A., Thirteenth Infantry	\$531 33	\$13 4
O'Brien, Lieut. J. J., Fourth Infantry	3, 969 56	291 0:
O'Connell, Lieut. J. J., First Infantry Ogle, Lieut. A., Seventeenth Infantry	1, 190 45	12 3
Ogle, Lieut. A., Seventeenth Infantry	734 30	•••••
O'Brien, Lieut L. M., Seventeenth Infantry. Osgood, Lieut H. B., Third Artillery	17년 55 146 93	
	381, 307 94	167, 198 3
Potter, Maj. J. A., quartermaster Pleres, Lieut F. E., First Infantry Potte, Lieut R. D., Third Artillery Paddook, Lieut G. H., Fourth Artillery Patterson, Lieut G. T. T., Fourteenth Infantry	35, 374 59	17, 865 6
Pierce, Lieut F. E., First Infantry	4.357 KS	129 (
Potts, Lieut. R. D., Third Artillery	2, 455 46	3,022 ~
Paddock, Lieut. G. H., Fourth Artillery	2,052 71	130 9
Patterson, Lient John Ordnerso Come	664 45 2,617 04	83.3
Pitman, Lieut. John, Ordnance Corps	3, 324 27	60.7
Penney, Lieut, C. G., Sixth Infantry	29, 496 41	
Pitcher Lieut W. L. Righth Infantry	1, 429 76	
Patterson, Lieut. R. H., First Artillery	198 54	
Park Direct Lieux, C. D., First Cavairy	517 75	·
Palmer, Lieut. G. H., Sixteenth Infantry Payne, Lieut. J. A., Nineteenth Infantry.	2, 464 22	•••••
Cuinn Liout J. R. Engineer Corns	2, 644 10 376 10	••••••
Oninan Liant W R Fourth Artillary	671 59	97 0
Onimby, Lieut, H. B., Twenty-fifth Infantry	4, 994 51	1,736 4
Quinby, Lieut, Ira, Eleventh Infantry	5,001 16	301 5
Payne, Lieut. J. A., Nineteenta infantry. Quinn, Lieut. W. R., Fourth Artillery. Quinnby, Lieut. W. R., Fourth Artillery. Quinby, Lieut. Ira, Eleventh Infantry. Quinn, Capt. T. F., Fourth Infantry. Quentin, Lieut. J. E., Fourteenth Infantry. Rucker, Col. D. H., assistant quartermaster general. Recycled Med. C. A. quartermaster.	1, 184 05	
Quentin, Lieut J. E., Fourteenth Infantry	54 05	
Rucker, Col. D. H., assistant quartermaster-general	383, 695, 83	56, 509 1
Reynolds, Maj C. A., quartermaster	199, 633 93	33, 769
Rockwoll Cent A. F. sesistant quartermester	64, 317 6 5 62 3, 804 70	5, 971 6 89, 5-4 9
Rockwell, Capt. A. F., assistant quartermaster. Beilly, Lieut. H. J., Fifth Artillery Robinson, Lieut. T. B., Nineteenth Infaatry Rowell, Lieut. C. W., Second Infantry Rice, Lieut. W. F., Twenty-third Infantry Riley, Lieut. T. F., Twenty-first Infantry Ray, Lieut. P. H., Eighth Infantry Reynolds, Lieut. A., Twentieth Infantry Ritzius, Lieut. H. P., Twenty-fifth Infantry Robinson, Lieut. W. W., Seventh Cavalry Randall, Lieut. E. L., Fifth Infantry Reed, Lieut. W. I., Seventh Infantry Rublen, Lieut. George, Seventeenth Infantry Rawelle, Lieut. W. C., Second Cavalry Rautherford, Lieut. W. C., Second Cavalry Rutherford, Lieut. R. G., Twelfth Infantry	7, 448 98	2 214
Robinson, Lient, T. B., Nineteenth Infantry	2, 402 91	
Rowell, Lieut. C. W., Second Infantry	2,810 82	
Rice, Lieut. W. F., Twenty-third Infantry	3, 619 63	
Riley, Lieut. T. F., Twenty first Infantry	997 57	[
Ray, Lieut. P. H., Eighth Infantry	2, 879 37	4 5
Reynolds, Lient H. D. Twenty 40h Infantry	2, 165 65 3, 278 00	257
Robinson Lient W. W. Seventh Cavalry	1,901 79	
Randall, Lieut, E. L., Fifth Infantry	30, 676 61	2 070 2
Reed, Lieut, W. I., Seventh Infantry	574 54	
Rublen, Lieut. George, Seventeenth Infantry	11, 133 80	
Rawolle, Lieut. W. C., Second Cavalry		
Rutherford, Lieut. R. G., Twelfth Infantry		•••••
Robinson, Lieut, D., Seventh Infantry	382 00 598 73	••••
Reedy, Lieut, W. J., Twenty-second Infantry	173 55	
Ropes, Lieut. J. M., Eighth Cavalry Saxton, Lieut. Col. R., deputy quartermaster-general	176 62	
Saxton, Lieut. Col. R., deputy quartermaster-general	12, 946 73	783 4
Sawtelle, Maj. C. G., quartermaster	48, 703 01	37, 322 4
Scully, Capt. J. W., assistant quartermaster	5, 320 61	47 1
Smith, Capt. G. C., assistant quartermaster	20, 581 26	1,657
Strang, Capt. E. J., assistant quartermaster	44, ¥55 18 16, 458 94	9, 573 4 222 5
Sage, Lieut. G. E., Fifth Artillery.	2, 225 18	
Sellmer, Lieut Charles, Third Artillery	1, 294 73	
Shaw, Lieut. R. G., First Artillery	694 11	
Sellmer, Lieut Charles, Third Artillery Shaw, Lieut R. G., First Artillery Simpson, Lieut W. A., Second Artillery	1, 753 15	
Smith, Lieut. Theo., Fifteenth Infantry	791 65	592 3
Smith, Lieut. G. W. H., Third Infantry. Sweeney, Lieut. H., Fourth Cavalry.	1,913 39	1
iweeney, Lieut, H., Fourth Cavairy Scott, Lieut, John, Fourth Infantry. Sarson, Lieut, H. B., Second Infantry. Stevenson, Lieut, J. D., Eighth Cavairy Schwatka, Lieut, F., Third Cavairy Smith, Lieut, G. R., Twelfth Infantry Stafford, Lieut, S. R., Fifteenth Infantry. Stafford, Lieut, W. F., Fourth Artillary	14, 571 79 2, 345 85	
Roseon Lient H R Second Infantry	4, 297 57	141
Stevenson Lieut J. D. Eighth Cavalry	3, 795 94	
Schwatka, Lieut, F., Third Cavalry	2, 426 43	
Smith, Lient. G. R., Twelfth Infintry	4, 736 84	
Stafford, Lieut. S. R., Fifteenth Infantry	2, 204 41	233 1
	P6 96	
Stille, Lieut. L. R., Twenty-third Infantry.	6, 821 76	741 9
tone, Lieut, E. W., Twenty-first Infantry helby, Lieut, I. O., Sixteenth Infantry mith, Lieut, L., Third Artillery	4, 870 10 3, 660 95	141 2
mith Lient I. Third Artillery	394 50	
ullivan Mai T. C. Commissary Subsistance	160 17	
mith Liant W A Twelfth Infantry	19 96	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
iturgia, Col. S. D., Seventh Cavalry	43 25	
ymons, Lieut. T. W., Engineer Corps	1, 376 81	
cantling, Lieut. J. C., Second Artillery	499 34	
pencer, Lient. George K., Nineteenth Infantry	2, 491 65	
ummerhaves, Lieut J. W., Eighin Injantry	255 81 5, 360 99	
horn, Lieut. P. M., Twenty-second Infantry	24, 876 79	

Statement showing amounts expended by officers in Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Cont'd.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balance.
rue, Lieut. T. E., Fourth Infantry	\$1, 282 21	
Chempson Lieut J M Twenty-fourth Infantry	23, 489 15	
Cor. Licot. W., Twenty-fifth Infantry Cilton Lieut. P., Twentieth Infantry Caylor, Lieut. A. H. M., Nineteenth Infantry	1, 249 00	
litten Lieut. P., Twentieth Infantry	1, 514 65	87 (
Paylor, Lieut. A. H. M., Nineteenth Infantry	601 01	24
Taylor, Lieut. D. M., Ordnance Department	1, 526 71	342
Thempson, Lieut. J. P., Third Infantry	780 43	568 :
Trotter, Capt. F. B., Fourteenth Infantry	825 15	
Tyler, Capt. George L., Second Cavalry	230 00	
Taber, Lieut. H. S., Engineer Corps	253 90	
Treat, Lieut. John F., Twenty-third Infantry	245 00	
Tracel, Lieut. T. G., Seventeenth Infantry	2, 796 53	
Tyler, Lieut. C. R., Sixteenth Infantry	207 15	
Taylor, Lieut. George McM., Twenty-third Infantry	111 00	
Coham, Lient, F. K., First Cavalry	16, 476 01	4, 917
Von Schrader, Lieut. F., Twelfth Infantry	117 00	
Varce, Lieut. R., Nineteenth Infantry	3, 007 31	
Vinal, Lieut. W. H., Sixteenth Infantry	2,512 15	
Varnum, Lieut, C. A., Seventh Cavalry	4, 344 72	
Versou, Lieut. C. A., Nineteenth Infantry	1, 420 20	l
Vegdes, Lieut. A. W., Fifth Artillery	2, 449 60	
Van Oredale, Lieut, J. T., Seventh Infantry	513 01	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
White, Lieut. John C., First Artillery	94 50	l
Weeka, Maj. George H., quartermaster.	175, 729 74	
Wager, Lieut B., Second Artillery	1,147 28	
Ward, Lieut, H. C., Sixteenth Infantry	1, 277 65	l
Weaver, Lieut, E. M., ir., Second Artillery	1,367 70	
Williams, Lieut. C. W., Eighteenth Infantry	3, 934 23	1
Weston, Capt. John F., Commissary Subsistence	2, 125 09	
Ward. Liout. F. K., First Cavalry	14, 374 59	·
Warrens, Lieut. C. H., Fourteenth Infantry	22, 669 07	20
Ter, Lieut. W. B., Ordnance Department	4, 056 30	92
Westerdorf, Lieut. Max, First Cavalry Witherfill, Lieut. C. T., Nineteenth Infantry	19, 945 53	
Visherill, Liout C. T., Nineteenth Infantry	7, 720 51	
otherspoon. Lieut. W. W., Twelfth Infantry	9, 459 02	
Sain-wright, Lieut. R. P. P., First Cavalry		·
Atera, Lieut B. N., Fifteenth Infantry	1,006 84	
illiams, Lieut. A., Third Infantry		
ileon. Lieut. George S., Twelfth Infantry	2,305 74	
codward, Lieut S. L., Tenth Cavalry	762 80	
hitman, Lieut. R. E., Fifth Cavalry	975 30	
elater, Lieut. George O., Fourth Infantry	6, 253 65	1, 105
off. Lieut. N., Second Artillery	1,750 00	
hiteuide, Capt. S. M., Sixth Cavalry		
Illianna, Lient, W. M., Nineteenth Infantry	5, 027 43	
nod, Lieut. A. E., Fourth Cavelry	1, 527 25	
nod, Lieut A. E., Fourth Cavelry meers, Capt. W. H., First Cavelry	473 54	
etime. Lieut O. L., Twenty-third Infantry	592 35	
rgant, Lieut Heury, Twenty-fourth Infantry	1,800 13	
Cherril, Lieut. A. M., Sixth Infantry	487 90	
Stell Lient S. R. Sixteenth Infantry	703.92	
Minma Lieut C. A. Twenty-first Infantry	102 26	
BBZ Lieut R. H., Fourth Infautry	236 10	
Nicoma Lieut C. A Twenty-first Infantry. ung. Lieut R. H., Fourth Infantry. ung. Lieut. George S., Seventh Infantry.	315 80	. 406
		1 222 1 2
Total	9, 586, 875 68	1, 672, 280

The following table exhibits the number of wagons, spring-wagons, mbulances, harness, &c., on hand at the beginning and end of the local year ending June 30, 1877, and purchased during the year, as thown by the returns of quartermasters' stores received at this office:

	On hand.	Purchased.	Sold, lost, destroyed, &c.	Remaining on hand.
rmy wagons	2, 520	242	316	2, 338
	250	73	40	101
	136	47	21	124
	18, 833	2, 178	3, 358	13, 2 9
	4, 151	194	371	1, 904
	533	68	98	315

Statement of fuel, forage, and straw issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, as shown by the returns of quartermasters' stores received at this office.

	orda.	L Tons.	Basbel
Coal, anthracite	7, 352 0, 747		
Hay Fodder Straw Oats Corn		19,021	
Fodder			
Oats		119	
Corn			965.79
Rarlet			690, 43
Bran			126, 4 52, 6

By reduction of the clerical force of this office, under the law of August 15, 1876, this branch lost six clerks, one of class four, two of class two, and three of class one, and as a consequence the work of examining accounts and returns has fallen in arrears.

There were unexamined in the files of this office July 1, 1876, accounts, 387; returns, 417; and on July 1, 1877, accounts, 1,458; returns, 680.

The other work has been kept up. To keep up the work of examination of accounts and returns, it will be necessary to add three good and efficient clerks to the force now employed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BINGHAM,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U.S.A. The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL

of the Army.

Report of Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, deputy quartermaster-general, as to the operations of the clothing branch.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1877.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the clothing branch of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877:

The clothing branch is charged with the purchase and manufacture of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, the issue from the general depots of such as may be required by the Army, and the examination of the accounts of officers responsible for clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

Statement A, accompanying this report, shows the clothing and equipage on hand June 30, 1876, the quantity purchased, manufactured, gained, sold, expended, and issued to the Army, and the quantity re-

maining in depot June 30, 1877, subject to future orders.

The expenditures on account of clothing and equipage are given in

the accompanying statement, marked B.

A claim was received from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in January last, for 1,487 suits of clothing, or the equivalent, valued at \$32,758.61, under the act of Congress approved January 23, 1873, granting to each inmate of the home one complete suit, or its equivalent in other clothing.

Full suits not being on hand, the Secretary of War authorized settle-

ment of the claim by issue of an equivalent of such articles of clothing as were available for the purpose, but directed that the president of the national home be informed that this department cannot any longer furnish the amount of clothing required by the home, or its equivalents, and that the home must hereafter look to Congress for appropriations for this purpose. Statement E, shows what articles have been issued under this decision during the last fiscal year, the money-value of same, and the amount still due.

Clothing to the value of \$31,739.83 has been issued by the Quartermaster's Department to prisoners confined at the military prison at Fort

Leavenworth, Kans., during the past fiscal year.

The appropriation for clothing has been reimbursed to the amount of \$18,475 from the prison appropriation, under the decision of the Secretary of War dated June 5, 1877, that being the amount specifically estimated for and appropriated by Congress for the purchase of clothing for military prisoners. There is a deficiency of \$13,264.83 still due to this department.

The accompanying statement F shows the quantities of clothing thus

issued, and the money-value of the same.

Statement G shows the articles of clothing and equipage issued by this department to Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla., and the sum which has been collected on that account from the Interior Department,

amounting to \$2,594.46.

As indicated in the last annual report, the officers on duty at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department were directed to attend the congress of shoe and leather dealers, assembled at Philadelphia to demonstrate the relative merits of oak and hemlock tanned leather. The result of the observations of those officers is set forth in the very full report of Capt. John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, herewith submitted, marked H.

Reports with reference to the serviceability of the 25,000 worsted stockings purchased for trial, and referred to in my last annual report, show that they have not met with universal favor. No more will, there-

fore, be procured.

The articles of clothing and equipage exhibited at the Philadelphia International Exhibition in 1876 have been returned to the Philadelphia depot for preservation and safe-keeping. The United States Centennial Commission has decreed to the War Department an award on the flags and uniforms exhibited by the Quartermaster's Department.

Under the joint resolution of Congress approved January 26, 1877, 200 old-pattern woolen blankets have been issued to the superintendent

of the Reform School of the District of Columbia.

The attention of this office having been called to the fact that the forage-cap covers heretofore supplied were seldom, if ever, required by the enlisted men, the opinions of a large number of the officers of the Army were called for, and, as it appeared that nearly all of them were opposed to the further issue of cap-covers, it has been decided to discontinue their purchase, and they have been omitted from the supplytable.

A supply of buffalo coats and felt boots, the latter purchased from the Berlin Felt Company of Ontario, Canada, was procured and issued to the troops during the campaign against Indians last winter. The felt boots do not seem to have given satisfaction. Officers prefer a common moccasin made of deer-skin, or the arctic overshoe furnished by this department.

Complaints were received from the Department of the Platte.that

the seal-skin gauntlets furnished were of inferior quality.

Investigation has demonstrated that these articles are not adapted to the military service, the skins of which they are made becoming brittle when dried after having been wet. Those purchased and issued proved to be in exact accordance with the standard adopted by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the board of officers convened by Special Orders No. 264, Adjutant-General's Office, 1875.

The question of continuing the supply of seal-skin caps and gauntlets has been submitted to the General of the Army, to which no reply has

yet been received.

Meanwhile the department has endeavored to obtain a sample of good, warm, woolen mittens to take the place of the gauntlets, and it is believed to have succeeded in procuring a serviceable article. Further action in the matter will be taken hereafter.

Steps have been taken to strengthen the metallic cap ornaments, such as crossed sabers, rifles, and eagles. They will be made in future of heavier metals. Standards and new specifications therefor have been

procured and distributed to officers of the department.

The attention of the Quartermaster-General having been called to an adjustable stencil-plate recently introduced into the trade, orders have been given to allow it to enter into competition with those heretofore purchased for use of the Army.

On examination of the large stock of hospital tents left on hand at the close of the war, it was ascertained that they had deteriorated some

what in strength.

The authority of the Secretary of War to issue them, in lieu of common tents, to the culisted men in summer camps and cantonments, was therefore obtained, and some have been issued accordingly.

In order to reduce the number of flags issued to the Army annually, the War Department, upon the recommendation of this office, decided to furnish the large garrison flag only to garrisons on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; the name of the "storm" flag was changed to "post" flag, and is furnished to every military post in the country, to be hoisted only in fair weather. The "recruiting" flag was also made the "storm" flag, and will be used not alone for recruiting purposes, but also at each military post and national cemetery, to be hoisted in stormy weather.

In view of the large number of bugles left over from the stock on hand at the close of the war, and the frequent requisitions for these instruments from foot-companies, the Quartermaster-General recommended to the Secretary of War the promulgation of a general order authorizing the issue of bugles to foot-troops, in addition to the drum and fife. The order has been issued, and these articles are now supplied

to foot-companies.

In order to test the practicability of making shoes for the Army by the labor of the prisoners at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth Kans., the Secretary of War, on the 10th of February last, directed that at least 75 prisoners be employed in making shoes, and that the Quarter master's Department provide the requisite tools and materials, and employ the necessary civilian labor for the purpose of carrying on the labor as prescribed.

Machinery to the value of \$7,955.44 has been ordered purchased for the prison shoe-shop, all of which was paid from the prison appropria

tion, except \$638.25 paid from the clothing appropriation.

Materials estimated to make about 8,000 pairs shoes have also been purchased from the appropriation for clothing, amounting to \$13,849.77

or \$1.73 per pair. This does not include the cost of skilled and prison labor, nor the cost of transportation of materials to Fort Leavenworth, and which should be added when ascertained.

The cost of the shoes under the last contract was \$1.86 per pair.

Up to the 30th of June last, 1,800 pairs of shoes were reported as completed at the prison, and ordered to be turned over to the depotquartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

A sample pair was sent to this office for examination, and appeared.

minor defects excepted, to be good and serviceable.

An allowance of brooms to post-schools, post-chapels, and post-libraries, not heretofore provided for, has been made.

Kersey of a lighter texture will be procured, to be made up into trousers for troops serving at southern stations, as soon as the next appropriation becomes available.

A supply of shirting flannel, of lighter quality, purchased during the last fiscal year, has been made up into shirts at the Jeffersonville depot

and ordered issued to troops serving at southern stations.

Upon the recommendation of Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster-general United States Army, 10,000 shirts have been made without collars. They have been issued to troops, but thus far no reports as to their adaptability have been received.

Four napmeters, for testing cloth, have been manufactured, after a sample displayed in the Russian exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition.

and distributed to the purchasing and manufacturing depots.

A notching-machine, for use in cutting garments, has been procured

for the Philadelphia depot.

The supply of Canton flannel, for making drawers, left on hand at the close of the war, being almost exhausted, measures have been taken to adopt a new and improved standard upon which future purchases may be based.

New specifications and sealed standards of the following articles have been adopted and distributed: Woolen stockings, woolen blankets,

crossed-rifles, crossed-sabers, and cap-eagles.

Specifications thus far adopted and distributed to the officers of the

Quartermaster's Department are submitted herewith, marked I.

A new tent, the invention of Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, Second Cavalry, was recommended to this department for adoption, but the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the General of the Army, rejected the same, and decided to make no change in the present standard tents.

The subject of lining the capes for great-coats of the enlisted men with flannel corresponding in color to the facings of the uniform of the different arms of the service has been brought to the attention of the Quartermaster-General, and has been submitted to the General of the Army, who has decided that when the present stock of overcoats is exhausted the lining of the overcoat should conform to the trimming of the uniform.

As soon as appropriation becomes available, and more overcoats are needed, steps will be taken to carry into effect the decision of the General of the Army.

Orders have been given to every officer on duty in the Quartermaster's Department to see that each article of clothing and equipage issued

by them is marked with the letters Q. M. D.

This action was taken upon the representation made to this office that, in a recent trial for theft of a dealer in stolen government clothing,

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conviction could not be had owing to the fact that the officer responsible could not swear to the identity of the clothing in the absence of the U.S. marks.

In consequence of the liberal allowance of clothing, which has compelled the Pay Department to pay annually about \$400,000 for clothing undrawn, the greatly improved quality of the same, and complaints of the insufficiency of the allowance of certain articles of underclothing, the Secretary of War, in August last, authorized the allowance of clothing to be fixed as follows:

Allowance of clothing.

Articles.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Total for five years.
Helmet—cavalry, light artillery, and Signal Corps—with trimmings complete. Dress-caps, with trimmings complete Forage-cap Uniform-coats Trousers Shirts Drawers Boots Stocks Stockings Blouses Great-coat Stable-frock for mounted men Overalls for engineers and mounted men Blanket, woolen Blanket, rubber, for foot troops Poncho, rubber, for mounted troops White Berlin gloves, pairs	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 4 3 1 2 5 2	1 1 1 3 4 3 1 2 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 4 3 1 2 5 2 	1 2 4 3 1 2 5 2 1	2 2 2 5 3 120 15 5 10 25 10 1 2 2 2 2 40

Issues are now being made to conform to this table of allowance.

It is estimated that about \$1,250,000 will be required for the purchase and manufacture of clothing and equipage for the Army for the next fiscal year.

For further and more detailed information regarding the work of the clothing branch of this office, I refer to the accompanying statements, viz:

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage on hand at the principal depots of the Quartermaster's Department June 30, 1876; the quantities purchased, manufactured, gained, sold, expended, and issued to the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and the quantity remaining on hand at that date, subject to future orders.

B.—Statement showing expenditures on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

C.—Statement showing amounts received from the sale of serviceable, unserviceable, damaged, and irregular articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

D.—Statement of amounts received and expended by the Quarter-master's Department on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

E.—Statement showing quantity of clothing issued to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, under the act of January 23, 1873, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

F.—Statement showing quantity of clothing issued to prisoners at the United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

G.—Statement showing quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, sold to the Indian Bureau for the use of Indian prisoners confined at Fort Marion, Fla., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877; also the money-value of same.

H.—Report of Capt. John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper United States Army, on the subject of the relative merits of oak and hemlock

tanned leather.

I.—Specifications of articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, adopted and distributed to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department up to June 30, 1877.

K.—Statement of returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, received and examined, and of letters received and written, during the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

L.—Statement of the clerical force employed in the clothing and equipage branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BINGHAM, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage on hand June 30, 1876, the quantity purchased, manufactured, gained, sold and expended, and issued to the Army, and the quantity remaining in depot June 30, 1877.

Helmet hair plumes	Articles.	On hand June 30, 1876.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Taken up, turned into depot, &c.	Total.	Sold, expended, &c.	Issued to the Army.	On hand June 30, 1877.
	Helmet hair plunes. Helmet cords and bands. Helmet top-pleces and plume-sockets. Helmet cagles Helmet scrolls and rings. Helmet side-buttons Dress-cap pompons Campaign-hats. Cords and tassels for hats. Forage-cap covers. Seal-skin caps. Ragles for caps Crescants Wreaths Letters U. S. Casties Shells and flames for caps.	9, 354 9, 509 10, 528 9, 677 12, 907 14, 020 8, 987 8, 923 13, 273 444, 503 26, 982 351 19, 601 2, 294 2, 163 15, 763	2, 524 2, 499 15, 000 37, 278 6, 158 2, 499		1	9, 354 9, 609 10, 532 9, 681 13, 011 14, 020 11, 511 11, 422 22, 273 44, 000 21, 982 6, 509 21, 906 6, 509 21, 906 21, 906 21, 907 21, 907 21, 908	29 228 222 14, 932 37 443 4 2, 828	5, 000 4, 981 6, 704 5, 026 8, 234 8, 222 4, 605 5, 970 11, 348 9, 25, 939 7, 571 6, 250 6, 250 114 114 117 348	18, 968 255 13, 788

A .- Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage on hand, &c .- Continued.

Artioles.	On hand June 30 1876.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Taken up, turned into depot, &c.	Total.	Sold, expended, &co	Issued to the Army.	On band June 30
Bugles for caps	43, 464			801	44, 265	6, 806		37, 459
Letters for caps	111, 049 260, 926	10,000 5,000			121, 049 269, 926	6, 827 6, 498	42, 725 60, 096	71, 497 203, 339
Great-coats, all kinds	151, 631		2, 006		154, 120	1,805	18, 752	133, 563
Uniform-coats, musicians'	1, 457 34, 575		2,308	2	1, 461 36, 885	146	357 7, 182	1, 103 29, 557
Crescents for coats	417				417		87	330
Castles for coats				28	1, 043 1, 813		288	1, 043 1, 525
Chevrona all kinda	27 6-4		6, 433		34, 119	402	17, 406	16, 311
Devices	391 32, 664			50	791 63, 072	161	28, 150	791 34, 761
Blouses, unlined	38, 020		100	1	38, 121	97	7, 921	30, 203
Stable-frocks			4, 000 3, 000	34 80	19, 001 19, 704	36 16	7, 717 10, 594	11, 246 9, 094
Trousers, mounted, made	23, 718			540	38, 550	460	19, 976	18, 094
Tronsers, mounted, unmade	4, 640		9, 809	300	14, 449	17 121	6, 880	7, 540
Trousers, foot, made	4. 396		19, 613 16, 283	300	20, 682	17, 131 132	25, 361 15, 287	27, 895 5, 263
Cloth stripes	2, 722		13, 735	11	16, 468	86	11, 378	5, 004
Shirts	305, 143		51, 244		356, 387	106 57, 690	79, 351 103, 934	42, 303 194, 763
Stockings, pairs	72, 592	172, 127		l	244, 719	190	147, 017	97, 512
Wool mittens, pairs	22, 219	91, 353			22, 219	39 2	118, 205 16, 941	68, 20 4 5, 276
Seal-skin gauntlets, pairs	1, 254	5, 437			6, 691	4	6, 627	60
Boots, pairs	24, 344 68, 742	31, 200 10, 000	1.800		78, 742	282 1, 346	34, 479 33, 223	20, 783 42, 373
Arctic overshoes, pairs	2, 371	6, 576			8, 947	15	7, 324	1,608
Buffalo overshoes, pairs	6, 275 18, 261	26, 017			6, 318 44, 419	26 649	6, 100 27, 569	192 16, 174
Blankets, rubber	251, 398			20	251, 418	52, 353	1,051	198, 014
Ponchos, rubber	178, 723 459			597	17e, 723 1, 056	37, 133 29	640 98	: 140, 950 : 929
Iron slats, sets	652	85	622	99	1, 458	111	253	1,094
Bed-sacks double	3, 176 18, 518				3, 176 27, 530	270	1, 006 12, 326	1, 900
Pillow-sacks	19, 274	i	15 000	i .	34, 274	319	17, 844	14, 865 16, 430
Mosquito-bars, double	1, 422	1	i .	4	1, 426	5	1, 421	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Mosquito bars, single	18, 537 775				18, 537 775	283 2	14, 458 64	14, 175 709
Camp-kettles	77, 619			2	77, 621	2, 335	5, 395	69, 891
Mess-pans Axes	30 140	1			30 141	157 188	1, 177 5, 331	373, 834 24, 629
Ax-helves	11, 553	10,000		35	21, 588	289	13, 111	8, 186
Ax-slings	27, 954 80, 821				27, 954 80, 821	81	202 1, 989	27, 752 78, 751
Hatchet-helves	84, 800			Į.	84 800	409	3, 622	8, 769
Hatchet-slings	24, 797 67, 462	6			24, 797 67, 468	111	96 849	24, 701 66, 508
Spade-slings	1, 292				1, 292	95	118	1, 079
Shovels	34, 573 59, 695	1,508		2	36, 083 59, 696	184 114	3, 871 578	32, 028 59, 004
Pickax helves	57, 622			1	57, 623	156	1, 466	56,001
Pickax-slings	878 3, 231				878 3, 231	18	2, 356	857
Drumheads, batter	4, 183				4, 183	464	825	2, 894
Drumheads, snare	6, 760 6, 274		· • • • • • · ·		6, 760 6, 274	82 54	1, 454 a	5, 224 6, 189
Drum-stick, pairs. Drum-stick carriages	14, 061			. 	14, 061	192		13, 869
Drum-stick carriages Drum-cords	**, ***					· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		11, 352 2, 952
Drum-snares, sets	1, 653 4, 668	800		481	2, 952 4, 668	516	33	4, 119
Drum-cases'	3, 589		•••••	244	3, 833	10	310	3, 513
Trumpets Trumpet and bugle cords and tas-	1, 0:2	34	• • • • • • •	11	1, 127	129	456	549
sels	13, 972	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			13, 972	33	272	13, 667
Bugles. Fifes	1, 590 10, 846			100	1, 690 10, 846	43 457	89 86	1, 558 10, 301
Books, company-clothing account	9, 599				9, 599	10	19	9, 570
Books, company orderBooks, company descriptive	ਦ, 861 10, 165		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		8, 861 10, 165	6	177	8, 684 10, 159
Books, company morning report	11,043				11, 043	4	177	10, 962
Books, regimental letter	1, 413	1			1, 413	1	19	1, 394

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage on hand, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1876.	Purohased.	Manufactured.	Taken up, turned into depot, &c.	Total.	Sold, expended, &c	Issued to the Army.	On hand June 30, 1877.
Books, regimental index	2, 261				2, 261	2		2, 250
Books, regimental order					2, 172	13	3	2, 156
Rooks, post-order	4, 761		. 		4, 761	1	113	4, 647
Books, post morning-report	5, 332				5, 332	!	74	5, 258
Books, post letter Books, post guard-report	5, 029 772				5, 029 774	1	114 391	4, 915 389
Target-practice	1, 331				1, 331	7	64	1. 260
Tenta, hospital	4, 209				4, 209	76	459	3, 674
Tent, hospital, flies					3, 209	247	420	2, 549
Tent, hospital, poles, sets	4, 408 92, 153				4, 408	16	396 4. 621	3,996
Tent. hospital, pins, No Tents. wall	1, 60	1, 300			92, 153 3, 162	114	775	87, 490 2, 273
Tent, wall, flies						45	658	1, 800
Tent, wall, poles, sets	4, 090		. 	10	4, 100	558	787	2, 755
Tent. wall, pins, No	71, 108		·		71, 108	l. 	18, 063	53, 045
Tents. common		1,606			10, 263	937	1,634	7, 699
Tent. common, poles, sets Tent. common, pins, No	5, 493 40, 757			606 5, 003	6, 099 45, 760	441 34	2, 745 36, 600	2, 913 9, 126
Tanta, shelter	537, 988				537, 988	22, 400	5, 937	509, 651
Teut, shelter, poles, sets	56, 242			4	56, 246	5, 504	6, 872	43, 870
Tent-pins, assorted				1, 488	425, 785	43, 955	50, 614	331, 186
Flags, garrison	285	30			315	7	40	268
Flags, poet	363 728	400 200	•••••	2	765 928	123 192	192 124	450 619
Flags, halliards for garrison and	140	200	•••••	•••••	940	102	147	012
STOPIN	927	ļ. 	. 		927	32	185	710
Flaga, halliards for recruiting	2, 409			132	2, 541	15	140	2, 386
olors, national	618		•••••		618	33	2	583
Colors, regimental	874 194				874 124	14	9 55	851 69
Standards	893				893		6	887
raidons					1, 318	63	103	1. 15
raidons, cases	547			995	1,542	4	85	1, 45
amp-colors	4, 952			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4, 952		551	4, 40
Flaga, hospital	1, 270 268	160		1	1, 270 429	141	14 190	1, 113 239
'orn-brooms		18, 514	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		27, 018	473	20, 895	5, 650
~rubbing-brushes	3, 215	11, 036			14, 251	45	7, 902	6, 30
loth, dark-blue, j. yarda			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	500	41, 469	35, 784		5, 685
we h. dark-blue, i. yard	22, 900		· • • • • • •	2,000	24, 900	1,583	0 707	23, 316
ersey, sky-blue, f, yards	20, 356	95, 623		2, 300 82	118, 279 126	109, 393	2, 767 109	6, 119 17
lanuel, assorted, varis	445, 352	227, 645		6,659	679, 156	529, 617	109	149, 539
Milalia, andlesched vards	365, 807				365, 807	36, 726	516	328, 563
***sttom drilling, yards	68, 319			9, 888	78, 207	25, 503		52, 704
Canvas padding, vards	4, 951			1, 669	17, 656	16, 691		965
Cotton Jeans, yards	34, 515 1, 594			3, 203 501	37, 718 2, 095	8, 046 921		29, 672 1, 174
Cottom wadding sheets	56 535			301	56, 535	4, 611		51, 924
Worsted cord, yards	50, 444	38, 800			89. 324	49, 113	10,988	29, 223
Mack silesia, yards	19 012	00,000		500	19, 512	10, 573		8, 939

Respectfully submitted.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTEEMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1877. J. D. BINGHAM, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

B Statement	showing	expenditures	on a	ccount	of	clothing,	camp	and	garrison	equipage
		during the fis	cal ye	ear e nd i	ing	June 30,	1877.		_	

Military Division of the Pacific. Military Division of the Atlantic. Military Division of the Missouri Depot at Washington, D. C. Depot at Philadelphia, Pa. Depot at New York Depot at Chicago, Ill Depot at Saint Louis, Mo. Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind Geological survey west of one hundredth meridian	36 (15, 675 (32 3 483, 051 2 1, 296 3 2, 525 5 55 (91, 922 7 42 5	中的 医多种性 医多种性
Geological survey west of one hundredth meridian	42 5 69 0	
Saint Louis Barracks, Missouri Treasury settlements	150 c 3, 610 c	iai Ng
Total	651,761	

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,

Deputy Quartermaster-Goneral, U.S.A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1877.

C.—Statement showing amounts received from the sale of serviceable, unserviceable, damaged and irregular articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U.S.A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1877.

D.—Statement of amounts received and expended by the Quartermaster's Department on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1277.

Appropriated by Congress Deposited in the Treasury, credited to appropriation for clothing and equipage Received from sales covered into the Treasury to credit	129,545 65	Expended for clothing and equipage Covered into the Treasury from sales Balance in Treasury June 30, 1877	651,761 39 67,097 90 83,754 26
of miscellaneous receipts	67, 097 90		
Total	802, 643 55	Total	802, 643 55

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U.S. A.

QUARTER ER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1877.

E.—Statement showing quantity of clothing issued to the National Home for disabled volunteers, under the act of January 23, 1873, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

1, 487 suits of clothing, at \$22.03					
Balance due the Home as per statement G, accompanying last annual report of the clothing branch					
Total		32,758	83		
Issued on account:					
5,898 great coats, at \$2.40 1,662 uniform coats, at \$2\frac{2}{2}\$ cents 39 sack-coats, lined, at \$0\frac{1}{2}\$ cents 859 sack-coats, unlined, at 49\frac{1}{2}\$ cents 11 blouses, lined, at \$0\frac{1}{2}\$ cents 303 blouses, unlined, at 49\frac{1}{2}\$ cents 666 uniform-jackets, cavalry, at 46\frac{1}{2}\$ cents 89 felt hats, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents 43 forage-caps, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents 4 pairs trousers, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1.92\frac{1}{2}\$ 3 pairs boots,\pegged, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 2.44 5 pairs shoes, at \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ cents	\$14, 155 20 1, 368 38 31 28 426 64 8 82 150 49 309 69 7 79 12 18 7 69 3 73 4 11	16, 484	00		
Balance in favor of Home	•••••	16, 274	83		

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1877.

F.—Statement showing quantity of clothing issued to prisoners at the United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Quantity.	Articles.	Amount.		Quantity.	Articles.	Amount.	
	NEW-PATTERN CLOTHING.				OLD-PATTERN CLOTHING.	-	
47	Forage-caps	80 77	\$36 19	873	Uniform-hats	\$1 00	\$873 00
236	Great-coats, mounted		1, 519 84	237	Forage-caps	44	104 28
312	Great-coats, foot, with		1	844	Uniform-coats	5 55	4, 684 90
	mounted capes	6 44	2,009 28	820	Pairs shoes, pegged	1 00	820 00
144	Pairs trousers, mounted,	1	",	694	Pairs shoes, sewed	1 20	832 80
	made	5 50	792 00	52	Pairs boots, pegged	1 77	92 04
61	Pairs trousers, mounted,	1		158	Pairs boots, sewed	2 07	327 06
	unmade	4 82		809	Wool blankets	3 11	2, 515 99
176	Pairs trousers, foot, unmade	3 66	644 16	72	Sack-coats, lined	2 13	153 36
1,675	Pairs trousers, foot, made	4 10		214	Sack-coats, unlined	1 77	378 78
2, 333	Shirts	1 16		233	Jackets, cavalry, private	4 11	957 63
2, 252	Pairs drawers			455	Knit shirts	1 00	455 00
3, 731	Pairs stockings	34	1, 268 54	ļ.			
27	Pairs boots			ļt.	Total		12, 194 14
752	Pairs shoes			1	1		
5	Blouses, lined	4 15	20 75	ł	1		
_1	Blonse, unlined			i.			
74	Rubber ponchos	2 63	194 62	11	ĺ	Ì	
	Total		19, 545 69				

 Value of new-pattern clothing
 \$19,545 69

 Value of old-pattern clothing
 12,194 14

Total Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1877.

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31,739 83

G .- Statement showing quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage sold to the Indian Bureau for use of Indian prisoners confined at Fort Marion, Fla., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, also the money value of same.

Quantity.	Articles.		Amount.		Articles.	Amount.		
132 34 67 264 67 19 38 134 90 67 134 44 33	Pairs trousers, foot Do Woolen blankets Knit shirts Blouses, lined, cavairy Blouses, unlined Sack-coats, lined Pairs wool stockings Forage-caps Pairs shoes Pairs drawers Great-coats Uniform-coats Total	4 10 3 11 1 00 4 15 3 31 2 13 34 44 2 17 67 6 44 9 75	\$277 20 139 40 208 37 264 00 278 05 62 89 80 94 45 56 39 66 145 39 89 76 283 36 321 75 2, 236 29	66 66 67 7 6 1 1 3 6 12 1	A xe-belves Bedsacks, double	51 56 44 73 67 61 20 33 45	139 99 104 3 4	59 3 08 3 08 67 7 1 83 1 90 3 96 1 45
	Total						2, 594	46

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM. Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1877.

H.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Philadelphia, January 20, 1877.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General U.S.A., Washington, D. C.:

(Through Maj. J. J. Dana, quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of clothing depot, Philadelphia.)

GENERAL: On the 7th July, 1876, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, proprietor of the Shoe and Leather Reporter, New York, made a request of the honorable Secretary of War that an officer of the Quartermaster's Department might be detailed to attend the congress of tanners to be held at Philadelphia July 12, 1876, and ascertain personally, by observation of the tests which were there presented, the relative merits as to durability and imperviousness to water of the two kinds of bark (oak and hemlock) as used for tanners' purposes.

This request did not reach the honorable Secretary in season to comply with Mr. Bailey's wishes, but the Quartermaster-General was requested to direct an officer of the Quartermaster's Department to examine into the results of the congress. In compliance with this request of the honorable Secretary of War, I was directed, through the office of Maj. J. J. Dana, quartermaster, United States Army, July 17, 1876, to ascertain and report the conclusions arrived at by the congress as to the relative merits of

oak and hemlock tanned leather.

On the 18th of July I visited the shoe and leather building, exposition grounds, and was presented to Mr. Theron Skeel, C. E., who was appointed by the congress to conduct the experiments alluded to by Mr. Bailey in his letter of July 7. Mr. Skeel most courteously invited me to join him in making the tests called for, and I had the pleasure of assisting him in making them. The result is given below. The congress had adjourned to meet October 18 in the same place. At that time (October 18) it reassembled, and I attended its proceedings. On the 19th, the subject of oak and hemlock leather was introduced, and some time was taken up in discussing the relative merits of the two kinds of tannages. No vote was taken and no apparent result reached. Both sides presented claims for their modes of tanning, and the question was discussed in a moderate and dignified manner. On the 20th October the convention adjourned.

During the entire time I was in attendance upon the convention, and at the shoe

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and leather building, the greatest courtesy and consideration was shown, and every facility extended to me to further the object of my presence. Col. D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Maj. J. J. Dana, quartermaster, United States Army, were in attendance upon the October session, and at its close the convention voted its thanks to the honorable Secretary of War for complying with its request, as made by Mr. Bailey.

As the vexed question was not settled by any of the tests as made, and as the congress adjourned without expressing any definite opinion as to the relative merits of oak and hemlock leather, it seemed proper for me, as an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, to look still further into the matter, and endeavor to acquire information that might be of service to me as an inspector of the different articles made of leather, and possibly to the department generally. I beg leave to present the following as the result of my investigations:

A brief description of the chemical and mechanical processes, and the various elements that go to make up the material known under the generic name of leather, may

not be out of place.

There are different modes of preparing the skins of animals to prevent putrefaction and to adapt them to specific purposes, but it is what is known as tanned leather that

I particularly allude to.

"Tawed" leather is simply a combination of the gelatinous tissue of the hide with something which it imbibes from salt and alum, probably alumina. It is but little used in the Quartermaster's Department, and is principally purchased and issued for saddle and hame strings under the name of "whang" leather. When wet it readily surrenders the salt and alum, and returns the gelatine to its original condition. It

then resembles, and virtually is, rawhide.

Of tanned leather there is used in the Quartermaster's Department sole, upper, harness, and belt. In manufacturing, the mechanical treatment varies with the locality, the material used, and the interests or education of the tanner. The chemical action is in principle the same, although the chemical elements vary in strength, in appearance, and in producing the general result. No two substances will produce the same quality of leather either in texture or color. Much of this is doubtless owing to a difference in the tannic acid and to the extractive contained in the tanning material. Some contain a large proportion of tannin, but do not fill up the pores of the skin. Slow tanning is unquestionably the best. Too rapid tanning in strong liquors is apt to make the leather hard and brittle. In weak liquor the leather is flabby and porous. It puts money in the tanner's purse, but puts upon the market an inferior quality of leather, having sometimes a fair appearance, but containing less textile solidity than if tanned more slowly. One hundred pounds of hides tanned slowly will yield of leather at least 15 per cent. less in weight than that quick-tanned and acid, plumped. The object of tanning is at first to destroy, as much as possible, the tendency of the skin to putrefy; and, secondly, to render it as near as possible impervious to water. It consists in promoting the combination of the gelatinous tissue with tannin. Its aim and function is to cause the skin when dry to remain a fibrous tissue without transparency, but pliable and compact. The tanning influence is not exerted solely by the tannic acid, but also by the extractive matter, more or less of which always exists in tanning material. Tanning is a combination of five principles—fibrin, gelatine, tannin, extractive, and acid. The two first are acted upon by the other three. The tannic acid precipitates the gelatine which has been, through the action of gallic or other acids on the fibrin, predisposed to the union with the tannin and extractive matter. Extractive readily unites with the gelatine and fibrin; it contains the coloring matter and gives character to the leather. To this property are due the good and bad qualities which make one kind of leather better or poorer than another; which give it firmness, solidity, pliancy, or which make it porous, flabby, unsightly.

If leather be tanned long enough to make a perfect combination between the tannin and the gelatine it will be impervious to water. The skin of animals consists of fibrin, gelatine, and small portions of albumen and fatty matter. The first two form the basis of the whole tissue; the gelatine is soluble in water, the fibre but partially so. It is not the skin which is tanned, but the prepared skin or corium; that is, the skin separated as much as possible from the useless parts by mechanical and chemical treatment. The prepared skin, when wet, has the appearance of a tissue of milky color; seen through a microscope, it appears to be composed of parallel fibres without color. Dried skins increase in weight when transformed into leather. This is due to the absorption and retention of the tannin and extractive. In saturated infusions there is less extractive than tannin, while in weak infusions the extractive predominates. Hence, to secure the perfection of tanning, it is necessary to expose the skins to a weak solution in the first stage, and, lastly, to saturate them by slow degrees with tannin and extractive, so as to have a thorough tanning, and, at the same time, a flexible leather. By exposing the skins in the first place to strong infusions, the leather contains but very little extractive, and is tanned only on the outside; the center containing but lit-

This leather is apt to be hard and brittle. Experience has shown that, to secure perfect leather, all of the gelatine and fibrin of the original skin must be made to combine with the tannin, and that in the most gradual way. It is possible to injure a skin by too long exposure, though the interests of the tanner preclude the probability of this. If, on the contrary, it has been exposed too short a time, it will be imperfect and wanting in weight and solidity. Well-tanned leather ought to form a homogeneous body from which it is impossible to extract fibrin and gelatine. Leather which absorbs much water is badly tanned, particularly if it gains much weight thereby. The quality of leather is usually ascertained by its general appearance, and by cutting it; that which is well manufactured presenting a bright cut and a hard body. It is everywhere, except on the hair-side, of an equal color, and the inside has the appearance of an open nutmeg. Badly manufactured or impaired leather shows a yellowish or blackish edge, and a white or black line in the centre. The active principle by which the skins of animals are prevented from putrefying, and at the same time rendered comparatively impervious to water, is called tannic acid, or, more commonly, tannin. It is found in the bark of various trees and shrubs, and especially in the gall-nut. It is found only in perennial plants, and almost wholly in their permanent parts. It is not found in poisonous plants, nor in those having a milky or viscid sap. It is soluble in water and will prescriptote relating forming what has been called temporarelating. It also prewill precipitate gelatine, forming what has been called tanno-gelatine. It also precipitates starch and albumen. The hide or skin consists principally of gelatine, for which this vegetable astringent (tannin) has an affinity. The union of the gelatine and

the tannin in the action of tanning produces what is known as leather.

During the process of tanning, the hide takes up other chemical properties than tannin, and these preperties not only give weight and color to the leather, but in some cases they give firmness and solidity. They do not necessarily add to the intrinsic value of the product, nor do they in many cases increase the resistance to attrition or the imperviousness to water. Tannic acid, by oxidation (exposure to air and water), is converted into a property called gallic acid. It is not as soluble in water as tannic acid, and it does not combine with gelatine or gelatinous tissue, as tannin does; hence ti is of little use as a tanning property. By many tanners it is looked upon as a positive loss of tanning material, one to be prevented if possible. Other tanners argue that the presence of gallic acid is not only useful, but indispensable; that the soaking of the hide in the sour liquors (tanning solutions that have been fermented) which contain a large proportion of gallic acid, expands the skin and facilitates the penetration of the solution of taunin. Gallic acid has no primary or direct influence on the tanning, nor does it play any active part; it is simply an acid. This is shown by adding gallic acid to a solution of gelatine; no precipitation occurs, showing conclusively that, whether useful or not, it is unavailable in converting skin into leather. The expansion of the hide produced by gallic acid can also be, and is, produced by the use of dilute sulphuric acid. The latter is largely used in England and other parts of Europe, and, to a certain extent, in this country. Its advocates say that it is equally good and much less costly. It should be borne in mind that the gallic acid is a vegetable product, while sulphuric acid is a mineral, and, therefore, less homogeneous than the former. In this country, sulphuric acid is not much used, and it is unpopular with many manufacturers. Its use is said to disturb and injure the fibre, and, consequently, affect the strength and pliability of the material. Leather made with mineral acids presents a plump, solid appearance, but is brittle, cracks easily, and if bent short is apt to break. It creates a dark color under the grain, and the latter is generally thinner than in non-acid leather. This is more noticeable in sole-leather which has been sweated. Limed hides, from the alkali contained in the lime, which neutralizes to a great extent the acid, are not so appreciably affected. Acid leather sells generally for a less price than non-acid leather. For some purposes the former is valuable and useful, but for Army purposes it should never be purchased. Much of the prejudice against hemlock leather comes from the use of mineral acid in its tanning. In non-acid leather the gallic acid, coming from the bark, and therefore a natural production, is only used. The scarcity of bark in Europe, particularly in England, compels the tanner to husband his bark solution, and it is carefully watched to prevent, as far as possible, its fermentation, as thereby the tannin is lost, and the gallic acid produced will not repay him. He, therefore, expands his hides with the cheaper sulphuric acid. In this country, where bark is comparatively plentiful and cheap, a certain quantity of gallic acid is desired by most tanners. This holds good particularly of the oak tanners.

There is still another product of tannic acid known as ellagic acid. It is insoluble

in water and, like gallic acid, has no direct tanning influence. It is said to be the chief agent in producing the bloom so highly prized by leather-dealers.

The depilation of the hide preparatory to tanning is performed by liming and by sweating. The first is the oldest method and, for some kinds of leather, the only one that should be used. For light and upper leather and for belt and harness leather it is the best. Slaughter and green salted hides are generally limed. Oak tanners generally lime all of their leather. It is said that high-limed leather is loose and weighs light, and that it wears out quickly. It is also said that the liming process carries off

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much of the gelatine and albumen through the contact with alkali of the lime. Lime is also said to form with tannin a tannate of lime which detracts from the serviceable qualities of the leather. The removal of a portion of the gelatine by liming tends to soften the hide and render it more flexible, leaving the fibrin intact, and thereby not affecting the strength and toughness, but leaving it with less solidity than if all of the gelatine had remained. In connection with the liming process, and subsequent to it, the hides are sometimes exposed to a solution of hen or bird manure called bate. The ammonia in this bate unites with and separates the lime from the hide and makes the leather soft and pliable. Sole-leather is never bated. Upper and harness leather only are thus treated.

The sweating process consists in placing the hides in what are called sweat-pits. They are small structures erected on the same principle as an ice-honse, with an inner and an outer wall, and the space between filled with some non-conductor. Here the hides are suspended, and subjected to a temperature of from 50° to 70° Fahrenheit. The time consumed is from four to eight days. Sweating is but another name for decomposition. The depilating is produced by incipient putrefaction of the skin and the hair falls off or is readily removed by this partial decomposition. Great care is required to prevent the skin from advancing too far in decomposition, as it would, through any carelessness, be seriously injured. It has been thought by some tanners that even this partial putrefaction injures the hide and affects its integrity, thereby detracting from its value. Sometimes a portion of the gelatine is lost also. This process is generally used for dry hides, although occasionally green and dry-salted are sweated. As to the relative merits of liming and sweating tanners differ. Some say that sweating is decidedly better for sole-leather, giving more weight and making it more impervious to water. It protects the gelatine, fibrin, and albumen. The leather is said to be less porous than that which has been limed. Some tanners sweat and lime also preparatory to using mineral acid. It is claimed that a very excellent leather is produced and that the acid is neutralized by the lime. In sweating there is nothing to neutralize the acid. I am told that some of the Buffalo tanners, who turn out excellent leather, sweat, lime, and bate before using the acid.

Sole-leather is generally, and should always be, manufactured to resist attrition, and be impervious to water. It should be thoroughly tanned and made hard and dense, taking care, however, to secure as much pliability as possible. It is generally rolled after it comes from the tan, and every effort is made to give it the appearance of being firm, solid, uniform in color, of even thickness and heavy weight. It is the heaviest leather made, and is manufactured from the skins of large animals whose hides are thick and compact. It is said to contain no less than 40 per cent. of vegetable matter, and in many cases it gives a much larger percentage. The objective point in tanning sole-leather seems to be to secure as much weight as possible, as it is always sold by the pound. Too often his desire to make money tempts the tanner to unduly expand the hide, and thus cause it to absorb more tanning material, adding to his profit, but

producing a hard and brittle leather.

Upper-leather requires and receives different treatment. It is sold by the square foot, and therefore the tanner has no object in obtaining weight at the sacrifice of phability. It is tanned in weaker and sourer liquors (the latter used to secure plumpness through the gallic acid contained in it), and only enough tanning material is used to secure the gelatine of the hide. Tanning too much is apt to make the fiber tender—too little gives it a resemblance to tawed leather, so that when wet it is like rawhide. Quite as much depends upon the currier as upon the tanner. "Stuffing," a preparation having oil for its base, is largely used in dressing, and to a great extent takes the place of tannic acid, making a soft, smooth, and flexible material. Upper-leather is limed more than sole-leather, and is also depleted by bating. It should be firm and yet flexible; smooth to the touch, and with a clear appearance on the grain. That used for boots and shoes (army) is called "wax upper," and is made from the skins of cows and smaller steers.

In tanning skins for harness-leather the treatment varies from that followed in making sole and upper leather. The great desideratum is to obtain tensile strength and flexibility, and at the same time to tan a solid, firm leather. It is made from slaughter-hides only, and the best quality are generally selected for this purpose. These hides should be free from defects or blemishes, such as cuts, grub-holes, and large brands. Horn and hook marks are objectionable also. It is most carefully prepared by washing, liming, and sometimes bating. Great care is used in washing thoroughly the dirt and manure off the skin, and it is carefully handled in the beam-house, where all useless portions are removed. As it is always finished and blackened on the grain side, it is important that the flesh side should be clean and smooth. It, like upper-leather, is tanned in weak liquors, and a large percentage of gallic acid is needed to preserve the fibrin and make the leather ready to take the stuffing, of which it requires a large quantity. It should be well scoured and worked before stuffing to secure the requisite flexibility. The best harness-leather is made from the hides of young steers and heifers. Oak-tanned harness-leather is unquestionably the best made, particularly

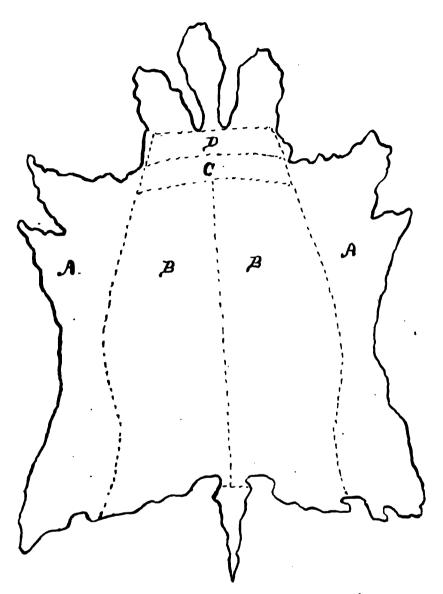
when finished in sumac tan. It is firm, elastic, pliable, smooth, and bright. It has great tensile strength, and, when well tanned and curried, will outlast any other tannage. It takes and retains its color better than any other. Harness made from hemlock-leather will not stand the wear as well as oak. It is very difficult to make it mellow, and at the same time have a firm texture. It will be more affected by wetting and drying, becoming hard and liable to crack. It will not take the blacking as readily as the oak; will not retain the black color, and turns red after a while; it dees not sew as easily as oak-tanned; it becomes hard and brittle with age, and is apt to cut the thread.

The principal requirements for belt-leather are smoothness and hardness, with schecient flexibility. It is a mistake to suppose that the leather which has the greatest tensile strength will make the best belt. It is well known to leather-dealers that a partially-tanned hide possesses greater tensile strength than one thoroughly tanned and rawhide is strongest of all. The best belt-leather is taken from those parts of the hide called the back and the butt. Here the hide is uniform and even, and the leather is well tanned. The greatest tensile strength of a hide is found in the flams and belly, or that part which contains the most fibrin and the least gelative But belts made of rawhide and "offal" (flanks and belly) leather will not retail their shape, run evenly and smoothly, nor bear equally upon all parts of the pulley and, though stronger, would not answer. Belt-leather is made from the hides of the larger animals, and is taured very much as sole-leather is. An experiment was made at the Shoe and Leather Building, Exhibition grounds, last summer, to test the tensil strength of leather. The sketch "A" will illustrate it fully. The figures given representively the strain, in pounds, at which each piece broke; the permanent clongs tion or stretch which was made, in fractions of an inch, and the weight in ounces and drachms. The pieces were each eleven and three quarter (114) inches long by tw (2) inches wide, and were taken out of the exact portion of the side on which the are marked. These tests were made on one of Riehele's machines. No positive rail can be given for testing the tensile strength of leather. No two sides of the sam quality and tannage will give the same result, and pieces cut from the same hide she

a marked difference.

To produce leather two principal elements are needed—hides and tanning materia There are four (4) kinds of hides used by the manufacturer of the different kinds at quality of leather most used by the Quartermaster's Department—"flint," or "d hides," "dry-salted," "green-salted," and "slaughter." There is also a class calk "dry-pickled." Slaughter-hides are the skins of animals slaughtered in the neighbor of the state of the same of the skins of animals slaughtered in the neighbor of the same of the skins of the same of the skins of the same of the same of the skins of the same of the hood, and they generally bring a higher price than any of the others. They requi less preparation for the tan and make a more pliable leather than either of the oth classes. Harness-leather is, or should be, always made from slaughter-hides, as most of the leather tanned in oak-bark. They are generally limed, and, in this con most or the feather tanned in oak-oats. They are generally lined, and, in this cortry, are plumped by gallic acid, though I have seen slaughter-sole which had be plumped by mineral acid. The slaughter-hides of the West are coarser than those New England and the Middle States. The Army specifications call for "upper lead to be the best oak-tanned from slaughter-hides." Dry, or flint hides, come from Sag America; the best from Buenos Ayres. They are skins taken from the animals, dri in the sun, and cured without sait. They require softening in water before liming sweating, and great care should be exercised to prevent any injury to the fiber in process. Dry hides, according to some tauners, make a softer sole leather the slaughter, or green-salted, through the process of softening; but this is not a general opinion. They are usually sweated, and almost all brought to this count come to New York or Boston, and are tanned in hemlock-bark. They make a it solid, heavy, and serviceable material, and by many are considered the best for so leather. The Army specifications for boots and shoes call for "the soles to be of best oak-tanned from South American (commonly called Spanish) dry hides." U hundred pounds of dry hides make from one hundred and sixty to one hundred a eighty pounds of leather. Dry-salted and green-salted are indicated in character their names. They come from South America, Texas, and remote parts of the count The Texas hide is considered to be of a better quality than the South American or Mexican, owing to greater care being used in taking it off, and it brings a hig price. Some South American hides are green-salted; but these mostly go to Europe markets. The Buenos Ayres hides have lost character lately, owing to carriess in taking them off the animals. One hundred pounds of green hides will make in forty-five to sixty pounds of leather.

"Hides" are from the large and full-grown beasts; "kip" from the smaller ones of same class; "skins" from calves, sheep, goats, and other small animals. Large stemake thicker and heavier leather than bulls and cows. Bull-hides are coarse-grain and thinner in the back, but thicker in the neck and belly, than skeers. Cows wheave calved several times have distended skins, and make much better upper or cried than sole leather. The skins from large cattle are best, provided they are flabby. Skins from animals slaughtered in the colder months give 5 per cent. In



Outline and trim of Hide.

A. A. Bellies

B.B. Bends cnD Shoulders

offal is all that outside of B.B.



leather than those taken in summer. The best hides come in the fall; the poorest in the spring. Cold weather has great effect upon the quality of hides. Those from Russia and Canada are coarser that those taken in the United States. Dry hides weigh about twenty pounds, green hides about fifty pounds each. It is improper to work dry hides and salted hides together, and it is never done by the best tanners. Neither should light and heavy hides be, as an unequal and irregular product would result.

The convention of October 18, 1876, made the following classifications: A greentrimmed hide is one clear of horns, bones of all kinds, flesh, sinews, blood, manure, or other offal. Hides (cured) weighing from twenty-six (26) to forty (40) pounds are classed as upper-leather hides; those from forty (40) to sixty (60) pounds, buff-leather hides; those from fifty (50) to seventy (70) pounds, harness-leather; full, plump, clear-fibered hides of seventy (70) pounds and over, as sole-leather. Coarse-fibered or spready hides of seventy (70) pounds and over are generally split and used for carriage-tops, collars, bellows-top, &c. As much depends upon the hide as upon the tanning; poor holdes, no matter how well handled, will make poor leather, and, although a good hide through bad tanning makes bad leather, all the care in the world will not tan common or damaged hides into good leather.

There are quite a number of tanning materials used in this country and in Europe. Analyses of them, though made by the most celebrated chemists, show great variations in the quantities of tannic acid and other tanning properties contained, and but little dependence can be placed upon the figures given. The principal tanning materials are terra japonica or gambier, catechu or cutch, valonia, divi-divi, myrabola, nutgalls, sumac, and the barks of several varieties of trees. In the United States the greater part of the tanning is done with oak or hemlock bark, and, beyond question, leather made from these two barks is the best. In Europe, where bark is scarce and dear, tanners use almost anything that contains tannic acid to eke out the meager

quantity of bark employed.

Valonia is found in Asia Minor, from whence it is largely exported. It is the acorncup of the "prickly-capped oak" (the acorn contains no tannin), and is very rich in tannic acid, containing about 40 per cent. It is an excellent tanning material, producing a hard, firm, impermeable leather of good color and heavy weight. The English tanners use this material largely, and it certainly makes excellent leather when combined with solution of bark.

Myrabolan is the husk of a fruit grown in the East Indies, and contains upward of 25 per cent. of tannin. Leather tanned with this material is generally light and porous.

of yellow color, and of not high repute.

Divi-divi is the pod of a shrub grown in the tropical part of America. It contains over 25 per cent. of tannic acid, and tans a very porous leather of a reddish-brown color, but gives great weight. It is not much used in this country, and, from the quality of leather produced by it, is not likely to be.

Terra japonica, or, as it is more commonly called, gambier, is largely used in this country. It tans very quickly, but makes a light, spongy, porous leather of a dark and cloudy color. For Army purposes it should not be purchased. Leather tanned with it will be permeable to water, and will wear out rapidly. It contains about 30 per cent. of tannin.

Catechu is one of the most energetic tanning materials used, containing from 40 to 50 per cent. of tannic acid. It tans poor leather, however, of a light, porous, permeable character, and in color a dark-reddish fawn. Neither gambier nor catechu yields any of the bloom so prized.

Nut-gails are very rich in tannin, containing, according to some chemists, no less than sixty-five per cent. Leather made from an infusion of this material is apt to be

hard and liable to crack.

Sumac is a valuable tanning substance and is generally used as an adjunct to other materials. It contains about thirty per cent. of tannic acid. It makes a soft and pliable heather of good color, and is largely used by the tanners of harness-leather in connection with oak-bark. It is also used by hemlock tanners to tone down the product of their vats.

Professor Knapp, of Germany, has been experimenting with chloride of iron, and claims that he can tan leather with it. While he doubtless precipitates the gelatine of the hide, it will be long ere any mineral acid will take the place of the simpler and

better vegetable materials now used.

Cork-tree bark is largely used in Italy and Spain. It is stronger in tannin than oak-bark and is energetic in action. It makes good leather, but the color is dark and therefore unpopular.

Willow-bark is the principal substance used in Russia, which accounts for much of the very ordinary leather tanned in that country. It is weak in tannin, and is one of the poorest materials known.

In England, coppice and mimosa barks are largely used. They make a solid and

heavy, but brittle, leather.

Oak-bark is one of the two substances most commonly used in this country. It is strongest and best in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, the southern parts of Pennsylvania, and the lower Ohio Valley. North of these localities it is poor and weak. There are several varieties of it, but that known as chestnut or rock oak is the best. Yellow oak, commonly called quercitron, is the next best. It is largely used, in extract, by tanners as a dye. White oak makes a poor leather, but a pretty color. Oak-bark contains of pure tannin from seven to twenty per cent., according to age and locality. All of the leather tanned in the Ohio Valley and in the neighborhood of the oak forests is tanned with this substance. Its product is the most expensive leather sold in the market. It makes a firm, solid, pliable, impermeable leather of a light attractive color and of a rich bloom. It is largely used in England, but its cost is very great there on account of its scaroity, and, for that reason, valonia and other substitutes are added. Wherever it is used, if care has been exercised, the result is good, serviceable, pliant, and handsome leather. In this country it is worth from ten to twelve dollars a cord. American oak-tanned leather took the prize at the Vienna Exposition 1873, and it commands a ready market at home and abroad. Oak-bark is the oldest tanning substance known in this country, and from price, color, tradition, habit, care in making and finishing, oak-tanned leather, for a time at least, will remain the standard.

Hemlock-bark.—Four-fifths of the leather tanned in the United States is tanned with this material. It grows in great abundance in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the elevated and mountainous regions of New England and the Middle States. The supply is practically inexhaustible, and yields a cheap and valuable material, such as no other country possesses. It contains from 8 to 15 per cent. of pure tannin, varying, as in oak, according to locality and species. There is probably no particular difference in the tannic acid produced from oak and hemlock barks, but there is a marked difference in the color, and a perceptible difference in the character of the leather tanned by them. is said that the red color in hemlock-tanned leather is in the form of little globules of resin, which cannot be removed by any of the known processes of filtering bark. agent has been found (so report says) that will cut the resinous globule, and by running the liquor through bone charcoal it comes out clear and colorless. This it is said can be done without impairing the quality of the bark, and it may or may not be true. is probable, however, that science will sooner or later solve some of the problems which now vex the mind of the manufacturer, and that the objectionable color of hemlock-tan will be modified, and that without injury to the product. Unquestionably the extractive matter of the two barks, oak and hemlock, are unlike. The tanning properties yielded by all coniferous trees contain more or less of resinous or gummy substances. The extractive of hemlock bark would therefore be likely to, and certainly does, contain a certain quantity of resinous matter. The tendency of this matter is to unite with the gelatine of the hide and hold the fiber so firmly packed that great rigidity and solidity are imparted to the leather. In sole-leather the tendency is to rasp off the fiber on account of this rigidity, and this is one of the reasons why hemlock sole-leather is sometimes brittle and likely to crack if subjected to a short bend. It also has a tendency to make the leather harder and stiffer with age, so that it is difficult to sew it. For Army boots and shoes this is not now as great an objection as formerly, as the upper and sole are fastened together by a brass screw. The color of slaughter hemlockleather is better than that from dry hides and it is more pliable than that made from dry or salted hides. Hemlock-tanned leather is firm, solid, close-grained, heavy, and The color is red, which is one of the principal objections to it. impermeable to water. Leather is tanned with hemlock-bark in very much less time than is possible with oakbark, and it is said that some tanners have been more anxious to get their leather to market than to produce a first-rate article. Hemlock upper-leather is used even more extensively than hemlock sole. The tanning process plumps it throughout, and the offal (flanks and bellies) is less flabby than upper-leather tanned in oak. reason it cuts to much better advantage in making boots and shoes than oak-tanned upper. It is said to hold its shape well, and it is claimed for it that it is quite as impermeable to water, if not more so, than oak upper. For fine custom work oak-tanned upper is the best, because more pliable and soft. For heavy wear and tear, hemlock will render good and honest service. As in sole-leather, one of the great objections to hemlock upper-leather is its color, though it is not so apparent as in sole. When hemlock wax-upper is carefully and skillfully made, the result is an excellent leather. Of late years great change for the better has been made in hemlock tanning, and the result is shown in the better prices obtained and in its enhanced reputation. It is not always well fleshed, and much is left on the hide when it goes into the vat that should have remained in the beam-house. It is in this respect that oak leather is decidedly superior. For heavy work hemlock sole-leather is useful and valuable. Farmers and the laboring classes generally wear hemlock-leather, and where hard service is demanded there can be no doubt of its serviceableness.

Oak and hemlock are sometimes mixed, and the result is called "Union" leather. This was largely used for Army wear during the late war, but is now tanned and principally used for belting and for the soles of women's shoes. It makes a handsome, firm,

solid leather, and is an honest genuine tannage. For upper it has a great many friends. Some tan first in hemlock, then split the side, and finish in oak. Others tan first in oak, and finish in hemlock. I believe the first makes the best-looking leather. The objection to this kird of leather is that you cannot tell the proportions of bark used. It may be 90 per cent. of oak and 10 per cent. of hemlock, or it may be 90 per cent. of hemlock, and 10 per cent. of oak. "Union" leather is largely sold under the commercial

name of "Union crop," and it brings high prices.

There are in all countries, but more particularly in this, two classes of persons who make shoes and two classes who wear them. To the first belong what are known as shoemakers, who work on the bench, taking upper and sole leather, and turning out a fine boot or shoe. To this shoemaker comes the person who has his boot made on measurement, and who, regardless of expense, seeks pliability and appearance, without particularly caring whether it wears well or not. To the other class, and they are in the large majority, belong the heavy manufacturers, who turn out boots and shoes by the case, and who never see the wearers of their productions. The consumer is of moderate means, and his desire is to obtain a boot or shoe possessing the power of resisting attrition and not absorbing moisture; he does not care as much for pliability and looks as for service. The first class use oak-leather, the latter hemlook. There is no question that oak is more pliable, commands a higher price, and is oftener worn by the higher classes than hemlock. It is not as heavy to the superficial foot as hemlock, and is to that extent desirable Hemlock-leather is often stained and bleached, or buffed and whitened, to resemble oak. It seems to me that this is a grave mistake on the part of the makers of hemlock-leather. It is deception, and, however harmless, shows a lack of confidence or of something else. If hemlock-leather be as good as its friends claim, and it certainly is a good serviceable leather, why make pretense that it is oak? If the Army should ever require a large number of boots and shoes, as happened during the rebellion, the Quartermaster's Department should do away with the specifications which call for oak-leather only, and open the door to honest, pure hemlock-leather; for, if it does not, it will surely buy hemlock-leather that resembles oak so closely that none but the most expert could detect its fraudulent character. It is certain that large quantities of "doctored" hemlock-leather were sold for oak during the late war. In some cases where it was used for scabbards, or where iron and steel came in contact with it, the alum and salt and vitriol, &c., used to bleach it, rusted the iron and steel, and so betrayed its illegitimacy; but thousands of sides were sold and used in blissful ignorance by all except the seller. If only deceit were practiced, it would not be so utterly objectionable, but the quality of the leather is injured by this doctoring, and it further deteriorates by age.

While I still think oak-tanned leather the best, and see no reasons to recommend a change in the specifications calling for it, I believe that hemlock-leather, properly tanned and curried, will make good serviceable Army boots and shoes—not so sightly, not so pliable, as if made of oak, but much cheaper, and possibly as comfortable. The manufacturers of hemlock-leather ask for a trial of their product. I can see no good reason (when proposals are next invited) why about twenty per cent. of the quantity needed for the Army should not be accepted made of hemlock-leather. They could be distributed among the troops and tested by use. If as serviceable as oak, a large part of the appropriation could be saved; if not, the question would be settled without loss

to any concerned.

I prefer "straight" tannages for Army boots and shoes. Either we should use pure cak or pure hemicek, and insist upon having it "pure and undefiled." The dealer in "doctored" hemlock should have no encouragement given him.

During the first part of the late war the New England regiments going to the front wore shoes of hemlock-leather; and the colonel of one of them, now a prominent jurist in Massachusetts, says his regiment was never better shod than when it left home.

Appended hereto is a statement of the tests made, showing the results, in figures, of the relative thickness, weight, solidity, and permeability of the various kinds of leather snbmitted to the congress. These tests were made with Mr. Skeel, to whom I am indebted for much of the data used in compiling the tabular part of this report, the ap-

Before closing, it may not be out of place to refer to a patent process for renovating leather which has become stiff and brittle by age and wear. It has been successfully used at the Jeffersonville Depot. It is a compound of sumac and other ingredients dissolved in water, in which the leather needing treatment is soaked. It opens the pores of the leather, retans it, and restores, to a great extent, its strength and elasticity. Before the leather is thoroughly dry, after having passed through this bath, it is immersed for a short time in neat's foot oil, mixed with sufficient ivory-black to give it color; it is then taken out, wiped, and a coat of gum tragacanth applied.

It is said that this process so restores the leather as to render it almost as serviceable as when new, that it is particularly valuable in the renovation of harness which has become hard and brittle through long and constant use, and that the expense is inconsiderable when compared with the advantage derived from its use.

I desire, in concluding this report, to express my appreciation of the courtesies shown to me by the leather-dealers with whom I have come in contact. All, whether their product was oak or hemlock, were equally cordial and polite, and, when my errand was made known, extended to me every facility in their power. The oak tanner, al though thinking his product the best, gave the hemlock manufacturer credit for making a good article; and the hemlock tanner, while claiming great merit for his production, was not unmindful of the value of oak. I was astonished to see the greatest of this industry, second only to that of agriculture.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN F. RODGERS,

Captain and Military Storekeeper, U.S. A.

APPENDIX.

Tests.

The judges of leather appointed by the Centennial Commission selected sixty si sides to be experimented upon. These sides were taken from the sole-leather sent a exhibition, and represented the following countries: England, France, Germany, As tria, Italy, Russia, Sweden and Norway, South America, Australia, and the Univ States. From the latter country the samples were taken from oak, hemlock, and univ tannages, and will be so denominated in the following account of tests to which it various samples were subjected. A sample from each side was cut from that pa which comes nearly over the kidneys; these samples were marked and given to be Skeel. Each piece had a number corresponding to the exhibition-number, as enter upon the records of the shoe and leather exhibit, and neither Mr. Skeel nor my knew from whose tannages the samples came. These pieces were all cut with t same die, a square, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, giving an area of $12\frac{1}{4}$ square inches. They were the measured with a pair of callipers divided to $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch. Each piece was net ured in four places, and the mean of the four taken as the thickness.

The following table gives the mean thickness of the various samples experiment

upon.

TABLE I .- Showing mean thickness of all samples of leather of the same tannage in the dition in which they were exhibited.

Kind of leather.	Examined.	Thicknoun
nglish	1	i 0
akustralian	11	()
[emlock	ğ	; •1
nion	9	! (
ustrian	8	(
outh American	2	, (
talian	5	
wedish and Norwegian	7	
ussian	3	
renoherman	2	1
erman		

In this table it will be seen that, of the three tannages of this country, oak is thickest, hemlock next, and union least.

The samples were then all carefully weighed upon a very sensitive balance. time consumed between weighing the first and last pieces being only about an he the effect of the temperature could not have been sensible enough to have injured comparison.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The following table shows the mean weights:

Table II.—Showing mean weight of samples 3\frac{1}{2} inches square, in the condition in which they were exhibited.

Kind of leather.	
English	54, 2
Oak, American	51.2
Hemlock	50. 8
French	
Australian	
Austrian	48.2
Union	46.6
German	42, 2
Swedish and Norwegian	41.3
Russian	40.7
Italian	39. 1
South American	37.9

It will be seen that the English leather is the heaviest as well as the thickest. This weight, and possibly some of the thickness, will be accounted for later. Of the United States tannages, the weights are, oak heaviest, hemlock next, and union last.

States tannages, the weights are, oak heaviest, hemlock next, and union last.

To show the actual weight of the different samples, the weight of a square foot of each of them, one-quarter (\frac{1}{4}) of an inch thick, has been computed from the data furnished in the two preceding tables. The following table is the result:

TABLE III.—Showing the calculated mean weight of a square foot of leather of each of the rarious tannages, if one-quarter (1) inch thick.

Kind of leather.	Weight in pounds.
French Hemlock	1. 35
German Austrian Russian	1. 29 1. 26
Oak Swedish and Norwegian Union	1. 25 1. 25
Australian	1, 25 1, 21 1, 17
South American	1.0

The fact that hemlock-leather is heavier than oak is well established and has long been so recognized in commercial transactions. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule; thick oak will weigh more than thin hemlock; but if two hides (dry or green), of equal weight before tanning, be tanned, one in oak and the other in hemlock, the latter will weigh the most. Thus the experience of the trade verifies the accuracy of the computation that changes the positions of the two tannages in the two preceding tables. Hemlock is generally harder rolled than oak, and loses in thickness while gaining in soliditys

After the samples had been measured and weighed they were placed in a hot-air bath, heated to a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit, and kept at this temperature until they had become thoroughly and equally dried. The following table shows their

weights after the samples had been so dried:

Table IV.—Showing the mean weight of samples of leather of various tannages (34 inches square) when dried at 160° Fahrenheit.

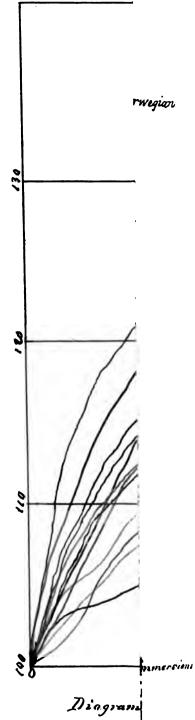
Kind of leather.	Weight in grams.
English	49.36
Oak	46.74
Hemlock	46. 10
French	
Austrian	43, 93
Australian	42.94
Union	42.05
German	
Swedish and Norwegian	
Russian	36.79
Italian	34.88
South American	34.05

The following table shows the relative loss of weight of each of the tannages after having been dried as above. It will be observed that, although there is quite a difference between the leather which lost most and that which lost least weight, those of our own country, which are particularly under investigation, show but small difference.

TABLE V.—Showing the mean relative weights of samples of various tannages when dried at 160° Fahrenheit, and when in original condition, the weights of the latter being 100.

· Kind of leather.	Relative weights
Oak .	91.
English	
Austrian	
Hemlock	
Jnion	
Russian	90.
French	
South American	
Jerman	
Swedish and Norwegian	
Italian Australian	89. 87.

After the samples had been dried and weighed as above they were placed in a tank of water and allowed to remain for ninety-six (96) hours. The water was frequently renewed so that the samples were thoroughly soaked. The samples were then examined to see if any soluble matter remained. Some pieces showed that all of the coloring and soluble matter had not been removed. Such pieces were rinsed in clear water and then worked by hand until no more soluble matter could be found. The coloring matter of the hemlock was red; of the oak a yellowish-white; and of the English a whity-brown. The latter contained a great deal of substance resembling clay; the flesh side had a coat of it evidently put on as a finish, and after this was washed off a considerable quantity was yielded by working. Other European samples seemed to have been treated in the same way, although to a less extent. I believe this clayer substance to have been used for the purpose of giving weight and solidity to the leather. It was noticed that the samples had less stiffness after it had been removed. It is possible that this substance may add to the wearing qualities of the leather, but if it can be removed by soaking in water, and if the displaced particles of clay be replaced by water filling the pores of the leather, it must be at the expense of the wearer's comfort and health. The following table shows the weights after the samples had been soaked and worked as above:



Dingrams weight a

Table. VI.—Showing the mean weights of samples of various tannages when thoroughly saturated with water after having been previously dried at 160° Fahrenheit, and all soluble matter washed out in water at 85° Fahrenheit.

Kind of leather.	
English	80, 80
Oak	76, 82
Anatralian	74.66
Hemlock	
Austrian	71.51
T'-io-	CO OA
French Presian	66. 18
Russian	63, 88
South American	64.64
German	
Swedish and Norwegian	
Italian	

It was observed that the samples which felt soft and spongy before working absorbed the most water—the South American and Russian gaining the most, and the German and French the least. Of the oak, union, and hemlock, the quantity absorbed was in the order named. The hemlock, which is proverbially stiff and hard when dry, retained its character when soaked; the oak was rendered much softer and more pliant. The following table shows the relative weights after having been soaked:

Table VII.—Showing the mean relative weights of samples of various tannages when thoroughly soaked and when in original condition, weights of the latter being 100.

Kind of le	ather.	Relative weights.
South American	,	170.
Russian		156.
Italian		154.
Australian		
Oak		149.
Union		149.
English		148.
Austrian		148.
Swedish and Norwegian		146.
Hemlock		146.
German		
French		123.

The pieces of leather were again dried at a temperature of 160° F., being kept in this bath twenty-four (24) hours, after which they were again weighed. The following tables show (VIII) the weight and (IX) the relative weight as compared with the weight in the condition exhibited:

Table VIII.—Showing the mean weight of samples of the various tannages after all soluble matter has been washed out and the residue dried at 160° F.

Kinds of leather.	
Hemlock	43, 15
English	
Oak	42, 32
Australian	
Union	
Austrian	
French	
German	
Russian	34. 28
Swedish and Norwegian	
Italian South American	31.26
	1

Table IX.—Showing the mean relative weights of samples of various tannages after all soluble matter had been washed out and the residue dried at 160° F., and weights in original condition, the latter being 100.

Kinds of leather.	
Hemlock Russian Union German Oak Swedish and Norwegian Italian South American Australian Anstrian English French	84. 4 83. 5 83. 1 82. 6 82. 6 82. 4 81. 1 79. 9 78. 5

Table IX shows quite a marked difference of loss between the various tannages; hemlock and Russian lose less than any of the others, and English and French the most. The hemlock and Russian leathers are the antipodes of one another; the hemlock being a full, solid, firm tannage; the Russian, flabby, porous, and but partially tanned.

The various specimens were next placed separately in a wire basket and weighed in water, thereby obtaining their specific gravity. The following table shows the mean specific gravity of each tannage:

TABLE X .- Showing the mean specific gravity of all the samples of the various tannages.

Kinds of leather.	
English French German Swedish and Norwegian Oak Austrian Hemlock Russian Union Australian Italian South American	1, 514 1, 469 1, 477 1, 475 1, 474 1, 465 1, 458 1, 454 1, 445

It having been determined to compress the pieces of leather to a uniform hardness previous to trying the relative absorption and grinding experiments, and it being inconvenient to roll the leather as was most desirable, and as the trip-hammers available were none of them light enough for the work because they crushed and broke the fibers of the leather experimented upon, the hydraulic press was resorted to.

The samples were all soaked in water to the same extent as is generally practiced by shoemakers in working sole-leather, and separately subjected to a pressure of two thousand (2,000) pounds per square inch. The character of the samples was changed by this pressure. Water was forced from the leather and the area of surface was increased in each piece about one-quarter (‡) of an inch each way, i. e., from 3½ inches to 3½ inches square. These pieces, after drying, shrunk to 3½ inches square, and when exposed to the natural atmosphere again expanded to their original size (3½ inches square) when cut from the hides. The various samples having been rendered of a uniform hardness, closeness, and dryness, an experiment was begun to determine the rapidity with which each kind of leather absorbed water until saturation was effected. Each piece was dipped in the water twenty-three (23) times and allowed to remain in

it ten (10) seconds each time. After each immersion the piece was carefully wiped and weighed. Saturation was effected in some of the samples before the twenty-third dip, that is, the leather gained comparatively nothing in weight in several of the last immersions. The difference is very striking, and a diagram accompanying this report will show the mear rapidity with which the various tanuages took up water. The hemlock takes up the least and takes it up slowest, the Euglish takes up the most but does it more gradually than any of the others. This experiment shows that, in powers of absorption, there are two classes of leather; one that takes up water rapidly at first and slowly afterward, and another that absorbs gradually. The English particularly belongs to this latter class, while hemlock and French more markedly show the former.

The experiment of which most was expected was the least successful; it was to determine the resistance to abrasion or attrition. Mr. Jackson S. Schultze designed a machine to test this quality in the leather, which consisted of an Ohio grindstone mounted on a vertical axle. This stone was run at a speed of seventy-five (75) revolutions per minute. The leather was tacked on wooden blocks and held in place by stationary chocks which kept them revolving and by iron weights which kept them against the wheel. This experiment failed owing to the fact that at first the stone became glazed by the dust ground off the leather working into the pores of the stone. This was obviated by pouring fine sand on the center of the stone, which was uniformly spread by centrifugal force; the sand prevented the glazing, but were the stone away faster than the leather. As the stone were down and became softer it cut away the leather much faster. The friction of the leather on the stone heated both of them and possibly burned the former a little.

The results obtained from this experiment are too unsatisfactory to record. Mr. Schultze has given me the machine and I purpose continuing the experiments, running the stone at about half the speed used in the test just mentioned, and arranging it to run partially submerged in a tank or tub of cold water, whereby the heat arising

from friction will be neutralized.

JOHN F. RODGERS, Captain and Military Storekceper, U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Philadelphia, January 20, 1877.

I.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR HELMETS.

To be made of felt composed of one part each of Russia, best coney-back, muskrat, extra coney, and a half part of wash-blow. The body approaches in shape the helmets as seen in antique Greek sculpture—top spherical, sides vertical, front and back gently sloping outward to the point where the helmet is to rest on the head; thence, in a more diverging line, extending in front to a visor, in the back to a cape for the protection of the neck. From center of top along the sides to lower edge, about eight (8) inches, to extreme point of visor eleven and one-half (11½) inches, to extreme point of back eleven (11) inches.

Visor is gradually narrowing, and rounded at the front; length about three and one-half (3½) inches, width across the forehead about twelve (12) to twelve and one-fourth (12½) inches, across the front (one inch above the extreme point) about five (5)

inches.

The neck-cape is about seven and one-fourth (71) inches wide, three and one-fourth

(31) inches long, corners rounded.

The edge of helmet, visor, and cape is bound with fine enameled leather. On either side, about three and one-half (31) inches above the lower edge, is a ventilator.

At the lower edge, on either side, is a button-fastening for chin-strap.

The latter consists of two parts, made of enameled leather five-eighths (‡) of an inch wide, each about nine and one-half (9½) inches long. These parts are united, and can be lengthened or shortened by means of a loop (same material as strap) at the end of one, and a brass bar-buckle one (1) by three-fourths (‡) of an inch at the end of the other part. From one side button to the other, straight across the front, is another strap of enameled leather, five-eighths (‡) of an inch wide, stitched on the body of the helmet.

Sweat-leather, two and one-half (21) inches wide, of Belgium sheep-skiu.

The helmet is ornamented with eagle, top piece, and plume-socket, scrolls and rings, and side buttons, and is trimmed with hair plume and cords and bands.

Helmet ornaments are made of sheet-brass, No. 24.

Hair plumes for helmets—Made of good horse-hair, dyed.

To droop from top of socket over back and sides of helmet.



The hairs are woven and sewed together at one end, giving the latter the form of a flattened knob about one and five-eighths (1) inch diameter with star-shaped brass eyelet in center to admit the pen of the top piece. Length of plume from eyelet to end, fourteen (14) inches.

Cords and bands for helmet.-Made of worsted, No. 26, and "machined" cord. The bands are loop-plaited, fastened to the scroll-rings, and festooned on front and back

bands are loop-platted, fastened to the scroll-rings, and festooned on front and back of helmet, the festoons reaching in front to the upper edge of chin-strap, and approaching the lower edge of back within two (2) inches.

The loop-platting is about one (1) inch wide, and ends under the scrolls on the left side in a tassel of sixty (60) to seventy (70) fringes, one and three fourths (12) inch long. Through the braided head, about three-fourths (2) inch diameter, passes the continuation of the bands in the form of two cords, each five (5) feet eight (8) inches long, with two (2) slides netted over a fuller's board three-fourths (2) inch in diameter, five-eighths (3) of an inch high. Three inches from the lower end the cords are fastened together by a braided knot holding a loop about two and three-fourths (24) inches evel together by a braided knot holding a loop about two and three-fourths $(2\frac{n}{4})$ inches long. At the end of each cord is also a small braided knot and an aignillette, plaited flat in three strands of smaller cord, in oval shape, two and three-eighths $(2\frac{n}{4})$ inches long, two and three-fourths $(2\frac{n}{4})$ inches wide. From the lower end of each aignillette is suspended another tassel of from sixty (60) to seventy (70) fringes, one and three-fourths $(2\frac{n}{4})$ inches with the suspended another tassel of from sixty (60) to seventy (70) fringes, one and three-fourths $(2\frac{n}{4})$ inches with the suspended another tassel of from sixty (60) to seventy (70) fringes, one and three-fourths $(8\frac{n}{4})$ inches with the suspended another tassel of from sixty (60) to seventy (70) fringes, one and three-fourths $(8\frac{n}{4})$ inches with the suspended another tassel of from sixty (60) to seventy (70) fringes, one and three-fourths $(8\frac{n}{4})$ inches with the suspended another tassel of from sixty (60) to seventy (70) fringes, one and three-fourths $(8\frac{n}{4})$ inches with $(8\frac{n$ fourths (12) inch long, with braided head three-eighths (2) of an inch high, threefourths (1) inch diameter.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bv!. Major-General, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR DRESS-CAPS.

The body or shell is made of felt, composed of equal parts of Russia, best coney backs, muskrat, extra coney, and one-half $(\frac{1}{4})$ part of wash-blow. It weighs, uncovered, two and three-fourths $(2\frac{1}{4})$ to three (3) conces, according to size. Front vertical about three and one-half $(3\frac{1}{4})$ inches high; back five and one-half $(5\frac{1}{2})$ inches long, rises upward and forward in a convex sweep, and meets the crown at a point one and one-eighth $(1\frac{1}{4})$ to one and one-fourth $(1\frac{1}{4})$ inch higher than the point where it meets the upper edge of the front.

The crown is slightly oval, five and one-fourth (5½) inches in diameter from front to back, four and one-half (4½) inches across. Ventilator in center of crown. At the front edge is an opening, bound with a thin strap of enameled metal, to admit the stem of the pompon, which is also held in position by a small leather socket sewed to the

inside of the cap-front, about one-half $(\frac{1}{2})$ inch below the crown.

The body is covered with fine wool-dyed indigo-blue cloth, braided around the upper edge immediately below the crown, and around the lower edge one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) to five sixteenths ($\frac{1}{16}$) of an inch above the latter; also straight down the back, and in a straight slauting line on both sides, equidistant from back and front seam. This braiding is worsted three sixteenths ($^{16}_{19}$) of an inch wide, and of the following colors: for infantry, sky-blue; engineers and artillery, scarlet; ordnance, crimson; commissary sergeants, gray; hospital stewards, green. A visor of heavy enameled leather, straight and horizontal, front edge slightly convex, sides straight, corners rounded, inner edge following the shape of the cap on both sides, ending in a point about five (5) inches from front seam.

On each side, immediately behind the end of visor, is a small regulation brass button

for chin-strap.

The latter is made of thin enameled leather, five-eighths (#) of an inch wide, in two parts, eight and one-half (81) to nine (9) inches each, and arranged to be lengthened and shortened, as described for helmet chin strap. Sweat-leather, one and three-fourths (12) to two (2) inches wide, of Belgium leather. In front, immediately below the crown, is a brass eagle, and below the latter the badge of the corps or arm of service.

Sizes same as of helmets.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Pompons for Dress-caps—Of fine worsted, firmly made on a wood-block.

Nap well raised and close. To be pear-shaped, three (3) inches long, one and threefourths $(1\frac{\pi}{4})$ inch in diameter at bottom, and one (1) inch at top. Under the center of the bottom is a brass half sphere about eleven-sixteenths (11) of an inch in diameter,

from which protrudes a stem three (3) inches long, made of strong copper wire.

Color of pompons for infantry, sky-blue; artillery, scarlet; engineers, lower half scarlet, upper half white; ordnauce, crimson; commissary sergeants, gray; hospital

stewards, green. Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bet. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WOOL CAMPAIGN HATS.

Mixture.—To be of clean wool, of fine grade, equal in quality to XXX Ohio fleece. No waste or shoddy to be used in mixture.

Weight.—Hat bodies to be weighed out, five and one-half (54) ounces heavy, of clean

Shape.—The 71-size block to be six (6) inches deep to center of tip, and five and onehalf (51) inches deep at front and rear. Other sizes in proportion, varying one-sixteenth $(\frac{1}{16})$ of an inch to each size.

Brim.—Edge of brim to be turned over three-eighths (#) of an inch on the upper side, and stitched down with two (2) rows of stitching, and to measure two and a half (24) inches in front and rear and two and five-eighths (24) inches in width at sides.

Trimming.—Trimmed with eight (8) ligue Union braid, same quality as on sample hat; to be sewed on by sewing machine. Sweat to be of brown Japanned leather, turned on top, one and three-quarters (14) inch wide, and sewed in hat by sewing-machine. Two of "Brachers' patent ventilators," one on each side of crown, three and one half (31) inches from brim.

The hat to be velvet finished, soft and pliable, same as standard sample. Not more than six (6) hats to be packed in each band-box.

Adopted June 14, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FORAGE-CAPS.

Made of best wool-dyed indigo-blue cloth. Band about one and one-fourth (12) inch wide, strengthened by a strip of strong split-leather of the same width, sewed in between the cloth and the sweat-leather. The front rises straight and vertical one and ene-half (12) to one and five-eighths (12) inch above the band, sides straight and slightly sonverging toward the crown. The back, about five (5) inches long, rises from the hand forward at an angle of 45 degrees, slightly convex.

The crown is circular, about four and three-fourths (41) inches in diameter, made spon strong "tarred board." The shape of the cap would thus give an incline to the

crown of one (1) to one and one-fourth (11) inch from rear to front.

A straight horizental visor of patent enameled leather, about three-sixteenths $(\frac{1}{16})$ an inch thick, shaped as described for dress-caps. A small brass regulation button each side, immediately behind the end of the visor, for chin-strap.

The latter is made in two parts, of fine enameled leather about one-half (1) inch wide, each part about nine (9) inches long, and arranged, as on dress-cap, to be lengthened

ad shortened at will.

Sweat-leather of Belgium leather, one and one-half (1½) inch wide.

Living of glazed muslin, fastened by its lower edge only, to the inner stiffening of the band, the upper edge gathered with strong thread. Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, Brt. Mojor-General, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEAL-SKIN CAPS.

To be made of the "wool seal" skin, with ear flaps, cape, and visor, according to ettern. Lining of Turkey-red chintz, padded with cotton wadding. Fizes same as for dress and forage caps. Adopted May 23, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Brt. Major-General, U. S. A.

PROFFICATIONS FOR METALLIC UNIFORM-COAT, HELMET, DRESS AND FORAGE CAP ORNAMENTS.

Can Bugles.—For field and band musicians: Of sheet-brass, No. 28, representing an style bugle with circular crook, and a cord slung three (3) fold around the lower terminating in two (2) tassels on one, and one (1) tassel on the other side. Reight across crook, one and one-fourth (11) inches; width from mouth-piece to

der edge of bowl, two and one-fourth (21) inches. Brass-wire loops same as on letters. dopted May 31, 1876.

de Buttons for Helmet.—One on each side, a little above lower edge of helmet. They are one (1) inch diameter, edge beveled and grooved, surface slightly convex,

chased. They are secured to the helmet by double brass-wire loops, as the scrolls are.

Design: for cavalry and signal service: Two crossed sabers, hilts downward and outward. For light artillery: Two cannon crossed at the trunnions.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Casiles for Cap.—Of sheet-brass, No. 28, representing an ancient castle with three (3) wers. Height of center tower, seven-eighths (ξ) of an inch; of side towers, one and one-fourth (12) inches each; of battlements between towers, five-eighths (1) of an inch.

Width at base, one and seven-eighth (14) inches; at top of side towers, one and three-

fourths (12) inch's. Two brass loops strongly soldered on back to fasten to cap.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Castles for Coat.—To be of sheet-brass, No. 28, showing an ancient castle with three (3) towers. Height of battlements, three-eighths (\$) of an inch; of center tower, ocehalf $(\frac{1}{2})$ inch; of side towers, five eighths $(\frac{3}{2})$ of an inch each; breadth at base and top, one (1) inch. Two small brass-wire loops soldered on the back to fasten to coat collar.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Crescents for Cap.—For commissary serge ints: Of sheet white metal, crescent shaped. Width from point to point, one and five-eighths (12) inches; height of arc, one (1) inch; greatest width in center, one-half (1) inch. Brass-wire loops on back same as on letters.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Crescents for Coat.—For commissary sergeants' coats: Made of white metal, crescent shaped. From point to point, one (1) inch.

Height of arc, nine s xteenths $\binom{n}{n}$ of an inch; greatest width in c inter, one-fourth $\binom{1}{k}$ Brass wire loops at back same as on numbers.

Adopted May 31, 1-76.

Crossed Cannon—For artillery caps: Of sheet-brass, No. 23, representing two cannon crossing each other at the trunnions, muzzles upward; length, two and one-eighth (2½) inches; breadth at breeches, two (2) inches; at muzzles, one and seven-eighths (1½) inches. Four brass-wire loops strongly soldered on back to fasten to cap.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Crossed Sabers.—For cavalry caps: Of sheet-brass, No. 20, representing two cavalry sabers in scabbards, crossed in the middle, with hilts and edges downward. shaped or curved so as to fit the front of cap.

Length of sabers, three (3) inches; height from hilt of one to point of other, one and one-fourth (1½) inches; from point to point, two and three-fourths (2½) inches.

Four small brass-wire loops same as on crossed cannon.

Adopted May 31, 1876. Amended July 19, 1877.

Crossed Rifles.—Of sheet-brass, No. 20: Two rifles crossing each other at a point equidistant from the butt and muzzle.

Muzzles pointing upward and outward, hammers upward, their position crossed, making the upper space form an angle of 137°. Leng h of rifle two and five-eighths $(2\frac{1}{2})$ inches; diameter at point of crossing about one-eighth $(\frac{1}{4})$ of an inch. To be shaped or curved so as to fit the front of cap.

The whole ornament occupying a rectangular space of about two and seven-six-

teenths $(2\frac{7}{16})$ inches wide by one and three-eighths $(1\frac{8}{6})$ inches high.

Fastenings: Four brass-wire loops, firmly soldered, opening horizontally with the

rifles, and placed about one-half (\frac{1}{2}) inch from the muzzles and but:s.

Adopted February 19, 1876. Amended July 19, 1877.

Eagles for cap.—To be worn on caps of all arms of the service. Of sheet-brass, No. 23, representing an eagle with national shield on breast, head surmounted by a scroll bearing the motto "E pluribus unum," extending downward and meeting olive-branch; and arrows in the talons of eagle. Height one and one-half (1½) inches; greatest width between tips of wings one and one-half (1½) inches. Brass-wire loops soldered at back of each wing. To be shaped or curved so as to fit the front of cap.

Adopted May 31, 1876. Amended July 19, 1877.

Eagles for helmet.—Made of sheet-brass, No. 24, of the shape of the eagle in the coat of arms of the United States, with a national shield on the breast, head surmounted by a scroll with the motto "E pluribus unum;" scroll extending downward and meeting olive-branch and arrows in the talons of the eagle. Whole height four and onehalf $(4\frac{1}{4})$ inches; greatest width between tips of wings three and seven-eighths $(3\frac{1}{4})$ to four (4) inches. Two loops of strong wire soldered on the back to fasten to helmet by means of two small pieces of leather.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Brass letters for cap.—"A" to "M:" Roman capitals, five-eighths (§) of an inch long. to be made of sheet-brass, No. 28; edges beveled. Two small brass-wire loops strongly soldered on the back of letter to fasten it to the cap.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Letters "U. S.," white metal —Of white metal, chased: Roman capitals one-half (1) inch high, to be placed within the wreath. To have wire loops soldered on back to fasten to cap.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Numbers for cap.—Nos. "1" to "0," inclusive, five-eighths (§) of an inch long, to be made of sheet-brass, No. 28; edges beveled. Small brass-wire loops same as on letters.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Numbers for coat.—Nos. "1" to "0," inclusive: Each number to be made of sheet-brass, No. 28, one-half (1) inch long; edges beveled. Two brass-wire loops soldered on the back of number to fasten it to coat-collar.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Scrolls and rings for helmet.—One on each side, between the leaf-shaped points of the top piece, its lower edge one-half (\frac{1}{2}) inch below these points.

The scroll is three-fourths (\frac{1}{2}) inch diameter, ornamented to correspond with the

fastening of the top piece.

On the top of the scroll, in the center, is an eye of thin wire three-sixteenths $\binom{3}{6}$ of an inch high, holding a thin brass ring one-half (1) inch in diameter, to keep the cords and bands in position.

The stem of scroll is formed of two pieces of thin brass wire to fasten it at the inside

of helmet.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Shells and flames for cap.—Of sheet-brass, No. 29, representing a shell and flame. Diameter of shell three-quarters (‡) of an inch; height of flame from upper edge of shell seven-eighths $(\frac{7}{8})$ of an inch; greatest width of flame one and one-eighth $(\frac{1}{8})$ inches.

Brass-wire loops on back same as on letters.

Adopted May 31, 1876

Shells and flames for coat.—To be of sheet-brass, No. 28, representing a shell and

Shell one-half $(\frac{1}{2})$ inch diameter, flames rising one-half $(\frac{1}{2})$ inch above upper edge of shell; greatest breadth of flame nearest to shell three-quarters (4) of an inch.

Brass-wire loops the same as on numbers.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Plume-sockets for helmet .- A cross-shaped foot, with convex bend, to fit exactly the surface of helmet top.

Each leaf-shaped point of the cross is fastened by means of an ornamented button

with stem of two thin wires.

Length of cross between alternate points five and a quarter (51) inches; each leaf one and a quarter (11) inches at widest, three-quarters (1) of an inch at narrowest part; edge beveled and grooved.

On the center of the cross rests a sphere one (1) inch diameter, surmounted by a short neck with ring, the former one-half (1), the latter five-eighths (1) of an inch diameter, combined about one-half $(\frac{1}{2})$ inch high, from which arises an inverted conical tube,

fluted, ornamented by an heraldic eagle with star above his head.

The top of the tube ends in four triangular points. Width of tube across top one

(1) inch. The plume is fastened to the top of this socket by means of a brass pin onefourth (1) of an inch thick, four and three-quarters (41) inches long, with ornamented

button at the upper and screw-thread at lower end.

The latter enters through the socket and helmet, and is fastened at the inside by means of a brass washer one and seven eighths (13) inches diameter, and a thumb nub. The plume is held in a drooping position by the head of the above-mentioned brass pin, and a brass disk one and one-fourth (11) inches diameter, laid under the woven top part of the plume, and resting on the points of the socket.

Adopted May 31, 1976.

Wreaths for hospital-stewards' caps. - Wreath made of dead or unburnished gilt-metal, representing two olive-branches, held at the bottom by a loop and knot, turning upward and bending in an oval shape, approaching each other at the top. Height one and one-half (1½) inches; greatest distance between outer edges two and five-eighths (2½) inches; greatest width of single branch five-eighths (½) of an inch.

Brass-wire loops same as on back of letters.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WOOLEN STOCKINGS.

To be pure, brown, woolen yarn, made with three threads double and twisted, to have fashioned toes, and to be of three sizes, viz: 10, 10½, and 11 inches long in the foot. Length of leg for all three sizes, fourteen (14) inches.

Each dozen pair to contain five pairs of the smallest, four pairs of the medium, and three pairs of the largest size, and to weigh three (3) pounds.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WHITE GLOVES.

Made of strong white cotton known commercially as "Berlin cotton-wool." Gored between the fingers. Three (3) welts stitched along the back of hand.

A white elastic band, one-fourth (1) inch wide, about one (1) inch long, fastened to the inner side of the wrist.

Stitched hem around the wrist. To be of three sizes: No. 9, 10, and 11. Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bot. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WOOLEN MITTENS.

To be made of pure gray woolen yarn, doubled and twisted; thumb and forefinger formed. To be of three sizes, viz: 10, 11, and 12 inches in length.

Each dozen pairs to have five pairs of the smallest, four pairs of the medium, and three pairs of the largest size, and to weigh two and one-quarter (21) pounds.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, But. Mujor-General, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEAL-SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES.

To be made of the "wool seal" skin, according to pattern.

Gauntlets to be at least five (5) inches deep and of sufficient fullness to admit cuff of dress-coat or blouse.

Palms of buckskin.

To be of three sizes, viz: 9, 10, and 11.

Adopted May 23, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, 1. Major-General, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BOOTS.

To be worked square with the last on which they are made; the edges to be finished with shouldersticks, without heel-ball, and must measure at least half a size (outside) more than they are marked.

The upper leather to be the best oak-tanned from slaughter-hides. The soles to be the best oak-tanned from South American (commonly called Spanish) dry hides. No

split leather to be used.

The width of the soles across the ball of the foot to be graduated as follows, and to

The width of the soles across the ball of the foot to be graduated as follows, and to be in proportion throughout: No. 5, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; No. 6, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; No. 7, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; No. 8, 4 inches; No. 10, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; No. 10, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; No. 11, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; No. 12, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches. The insteps and toes to measure as follows: No. 5, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\), 9; No. 6, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\), 9\(\frac{1}{2}\), No. 7, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\), 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 8, 10, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 9, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), No. 10, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), No. 11, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 12, 11, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\). The measurement for a No. 8 boot, standard, is as follows, viz: Heel, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; instep, 10 inches; ball or toe, across, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; length of legs, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches in front, 14 inches back; width of legat top, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; width of strap, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; length of strap, 9 inches; height of counter, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; width of strap, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches; length of heel, 3 inches; width of sole or ball, 4 inches. They are to have six (6) stitches to the inch inch in the side seam in the upper part of the leg, eight (8) stitches to the inch about the counters, and twelve (12) stitches to the inch on counter and straps. To have double soles, fastened to the upper leather and inner sole firmly together.

To have double soles, fastened to the upper leather and inner sole firmly together with brass screws (the thread of which shall be cleanly cut by the machine on 124 brass wire and inserted in the sole, so that there will be five spaces to every two (2) inches) well clinched inside, so as to render the inner sole perfectly smooth.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

Modified August 24, 1876, so as to admit the use of the Estabrook & Wise patent clinching-screw, which is driven into the leather with a hammer, and not screwed in

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SHOES.

To be worked square with the last on which they are made; the edges to be finished with shouldersticks, without heel-ball, and to measure at least half a size outside more than they are marked. Upper leather to be of the best oak-tanned, from slaughterhides; soles of best paulity oak-tanned South American (commonly called Spanish) dry bides. We then the statement of the stateme hides. No split leather to be used. Width of soles across ball of foot graduated as follows, and to be in proportion: No. 5, 3\frac{1}{2} inches; No. 6, 3\frac{1}{2} inches; No. 7, 3\frac{1}{2} inches; No. 11, 4\frac{1}{2} inches; No. 12, 4\frac{1}{2} inches.

The instep and toes to measure as follows: No. 5, 91, 9; No. 6, 91, 91; No. 7, 91, 91; No. 8, 10, 91; No. 9, 101, 10; No. 10, 101, 101; No. 11, 101, 101; No. 12, 11, 101.

Double soles fastened to upper leather and inner sole with brass screws made of No. 121 brass wire, the thread of which must be cleanly cut by the machine.

Screws to be well clinched inside, so as to render inner sole perfectly smooth.

Tongues to rise one-half (1) inch above the uppers when on the foot, and to measure at least two (2) inches across top; to be joined to the upper front by a flat seam at a point just above the thong-holes, and cut so as to mold to the instep.

To have at least nine (9) stitches to the inch in the fitting.

Adopted March 8, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, Brt. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ARCTIC OVERSHOES.

Fronts and quarters made of black tweed waterproof, with coarse gray felt lining, held together by an inner coating of India rubber. Vulcanized rubber foxing around the entire shoe, to rise at heel sufficiently to cover counter, to be about one (1) inch deep at sides forward of heel, and to rise at toe to a height of about two (2) inches at center; single sole and heel of vulcanized rubber, bottoms rough; average height about seven and a half (74) inches from heel to top of upper; average weight three pounds and ten ounces (3 lbs. 10 oz.) per pair.

Front and quarter joined by a gore of same material, so as to exclude snow, water

фc

Sizes to cover Army boots and shoes of two numbers smaller, and to be of a corresponding tariff, thus: No. 7 overshoe to cover No. 5 boot or shoe, and so on through the scale of sizes.

The tariff for overshoes would, therefore, be $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ 0, $\frac{3}{8}$ 0, $\frac{3}{15}$, $\frac{1}{14}$, $\frac{1}{14}$, $\frac{3}{14}$, $\frac{1}{14}$ = 100. Fastening at front, a buckle and strap as on sample. Front and quarters secured by rivet at each side.

Adopted May 5, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WOOLEN BLANKETS.

Each blanket to be seven (7) feet long and five (5) feet six (6) inches wide, and to weigh five (5) pounds. To be gray in color, and made of pure long-staple wool, free from shoddy, reworked wool or cotton, or any impure materials; to have the letters "U. S." in dark blue, four (4) inches long, in the center; to bear a strain of not less than twenty-five (25) pounds per inch for the warp, and thirty (30) pounds per inch for the woof without tearing, and to have not less than twenty-two (22) threads of warp and twenty-five (25) threads of filling or woof to the inch. The threads to be well driven up. The stripes at ends of blanket to be dark blue, of pure indigo dye.

NOTE.—It is immaterial whether the letters "U. S." be stamped on the blanket or

woven into the fabric; their color must be pure indigo dye.

Adopted by the Secretary of War August 23, 1876, in lieu of the specifications adopted August 15, 1873.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR IRON BUNKS.

To consist of two trestles, one for the head, the other for the foot, made of the best quality American wrought iron, and painted.

Each trestle to have four (4) legs, two on each side, made of wrought-iron bars one and one-fourth (1½) inch wide, three-eighths (§) of an inch thick, and one (1) foot

long, slightly turned up on the bottom. The two legs on the same side are, at the top, firmly united in a solid iron socket two and one-half $(2\frac{1}{4})$ inches long, one and three-fourths $(1\frac{1}{4})$ inch broad, one and one-half $(1\frac{1}{4})$ inch bigh, diverging at right angles with the body of the treatle toward the

bottom to a distance of from ten (10) to twelve (12) inches.

The same sockets hold also the cross-piece, an iron bar one and one-fourth (1½) inch wide, one-half (½) inch thick, and two (2) feet two (2) inches long in the clear. Strongly riveted to this cross-piece are four upright iron pins one half (½) inch thick and about one and one-half (1½) inch high, at equal distances from each other, to receive and hold the slats. The two outer pins have screw-threads with corresponding thank payes for the letter receive of the slats. On the ton of the scaket that connects thumb-nuts for the better security of the slats. On the top of the socket that connects the cross-piece with the legs is another socket, octagonal, two and one-half $(2\frac{1}{2})$ inches high and two (2) inches in diameter, to hold the upper frame; the latter, consisting of

two (2) upright iron rods five-eighths (3) of an inch thick and about seventeen (17) inches high, an iron rod one-half (1) inch thick across the top of the two uprights, and four iron braces, one-half (1) inch rods, running diagonally from the four corners of the upper frame and meeting at center in an ornamented iron shield with the letters U. S. "

The two braces running from the upper corners down toward the center are A. straight; the lower ones are bent thus: _____. All the rods forming the upper frame are connected with neatly-turned iron sockets. There are to each bunk four slats, made of pine, ash, oak, or maple wood, about six (6) feet ten (10) inches long, six (6) inches wide, the two outside ones one (1) inch, and the two inside ones threequarters (#) of an inch thick. At a distance of one and three-quarters (12) inch from each end of the slats are holes of sufficient diameter to admit the slat pins.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, Brt. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATION FOR AX-HANDLES.

Made of good, seasoned, straight-grained hickory, thirty-four (34) to thirty-six (36) inches long, and free from knots or shakes. Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS. Quarterme ster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WALL-TENTS.

Dimensions when pitched.—Height, eight (8) feet six (6) inches; length of ridge, nine (9) feet; width, nine (9) feet; height of wall, three (3) feet nine (9) inches; wall-eaves, two (2) inches wide; height of door, seven (7) feet; width of door, fourteen (14) inches at bottom, ten (10) inches at top; from top of ridge to wall, six (6) feet six (6) inches.

To be made of cotton duck twenty eight and a half (281) inches wide, clear of all

imperfections, and weighing twelve (12) ounces to the linear yard.

To be made in a workmanlike manner, with not less than two and a half (21) stitches of equal length to the inch, made with double thread of five-fold cotton twine well waxed.

The seams not less than one inch in width and no slack taken in them.

Grommets, made with malleable iron ring, galvanized, must be worked in all the holes, and well made with waxed cotton twine.

The door and stay-pieces to be of the same material as the tent. Stay-pieces on the ends and ridge of tent to be nine (9) inches square.

Stay-pieces at the corners of the tent, at the angle of the wall and roof, to be eight (8) inches wide, let into the tabling at the eaves, and extending eight (8) inches up the roof and eight (8) inches down the wall.

The sod-cloth to be of seven (7) ounce cotton duck, nine (9) inches wide in the clear from the tabling, and to extend from door to door around both sides and ends of the

tent.

The tabling on the foot of the tent, when finished, to be two and a half (21) inches in width. The cave-lines to be of six-thread manila line nine (9) feet long in the clear, and ten (10) in number.

The door-lines to be of six-thread manila line three (3) feet long in the clear.

Twelve door strings one (1) inch wide and fourteen (14) inches long in the clear, of linen or cotton webbing.

Foot-lines, seventeen in number, to be loops, both ends passing through a single grommet worked in the seam, and to be held by what is known as the "Matthew-Walker knot," instead of the wooden button.

The tabling at bottom, the sod-cloth, and the foot-lines to be so arranged that the

sod-cloth falls outside and the foot-lines inside the tent.

All lines to be well whipped one inch from the ends with waxed twine, and properly knotted.

Adopted May 20, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FLIES FOR WALL-TENT.

Length fifteen (15) feet six (6) inches, width nine (9) feet when finished.

To be made of cotton duck twenty-eight and one-half (2*1) inches wide, clear of all imperfections, and weighing ten (10) ounces to the linear yard.

A three (3) inch tabling to be finished on the ends, and a one and one-half (1\frac{1}{2}) inch tabling on the sides; six-thread manila lines used under the tabling on the ends. Strong grommet-holes to be worked on the tabling near the ends of each seam and at the corners of the fly, of sufficient size to admit the lines; also near the end of the ridge to admit the spindles. Digitized by Google

Stay-pieces for the corners and ridge to be of the same material as the fly, and to be

nine (9) inches square, fluished.

The fly is to be made in a workmanlike manner in every respect, with not less than two and a half (2) stitches of equal length to the inch, made with double thread of five-fold cotton twine well waxed.

The seams not less than one (1) inch in width, and no slack taken in them.

Ten (10) eave-lines of six-thread manula line, soft and pliable, each cut nine (9) feet long, whipped on the button-ends and properly knotted at the slip-ends.

The lines are required to be well whipped with waxed cotton twine one inch from the ends.

Slips and buttons to be of Army standard. The fly, clear of lines, slips, and buttons, to weigh fourteen (14) pounds.

Eave-lines, slips, and buttons, three (3) pounds.

Total weight about seventeen (17) pounds.

Adopted May 20, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMMON TENTS.

Dimensions when finished.—Height, when pitched, 6 feet 10 inches; length of ridge, when pitched, 6 feet 10 inches; width, when pitched, 8 feet 4 inches; height of door, when pitched, 5 feet 6 inches; width of door, when pitched, at bottom, 1 foot; width of door, when pitched, at top, 9 inches; from top of ridge to lower edge of roof, when pitched, 8 feet 4 inch.

To be of standard cotton duck, 284 inches in width, clear of all imperfection, and

weighing 10 ounces to the linear yard.

End of tent to be cut with a sweep of 4 inches from corner to center, to be made in a workmanlike manner, with not less than 2½ stitches of equal length to the inch, made with double thread of five-fold cotton twine well waxed. The seams to be not less than 1 inch in width, and no slack taken in them.

Grommets, 15 in number, to be made with #-inch galvanized malleable iron rings, and well worked in the tabling at the seams with four-thread five fold cotton twine,

One grommet in door, to be made in same manner, with 1-inch ring.

The door and stay-pieces to be of the same material as the tent. The stay-pieces on the ridge of tent to be 9 inches square; those on the end of tent 9 inches in length, and of diamond shape, so as to join the stay-pieces on the ridge, as in standard.

The sod-cloth to be of 8-ounce cotton duck, 9 inches in width, in the clear, from the

tabling, and to extend around the tent.

The tabling on the foot of tent, when finished, to be 2 inches in width.

The door-lines to be of six-thread manila line, 3 feet long in the clear, and well

whipped 1 inch from the end with waxed cotton twine.

The foot stops to be a loop, 4½ inches long in the clear, of six-thread ratline, both ends passing through the grommet worked in the tabling at seams, and to be held by a "Matthew-Walker knot" instead of the wooden button. Ends to be well whipped with cotton twine, well waxed.

Twelve door-strings, 1 inch in width and 14 inches long in the clear, to be placed

164 inches apart.

Adopted January 12, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR POLES FOR COMMON TENTS.

Ridges of white pine, and uprights of ash.

Ridge six (6) feet ten (10) inches long, two and a half $(2\frac{1}{4})$ inches wide, one and seven-eighths $(1\frac{1}{4})$ inch thick; bands of No. 24 sheet-iron on each end, two (2) inches wide, secured by two screws one (1) inch long; a half $(\frac{1}{4})$ inch hole one (1) inch from each end.

Uprights seven (7) feet four (4) inches long, two (2) inches thick; bands of No. 24 sheet-iron on upper end, one and three-quarters (14) inch wide, secured by two screws one (1) inch long; spindles of three-eighths (3) of an inch iron to project out one and a half (14) inch, and inserted in uprights two (2) inches. Bands and spindles to be galvanized.

Acopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Brt. Major-General, U.S. A.



SPECIFICATIONS FOR SLIPS FOR TENTS.

Made of cherry, birch, or other close-grained suitable wood. For hospital-tents to be seven and five-eighths (7%) inches long, one and three-quarters (1%) inch wide at each end. A hole at each end, one-half (1) inch in diameter, to receive the tent-cord.

For wall-tents, five and one-half $(5\frac{1}{4})$ inches long, one and three-quarters $(1\frac{1}{4})$ inch wide at each end, one (1) inch in diameter in the middle, and one (1) inch throughout. A hole at each end, three-eighths (#) of an inch in diameter, to receive the tent-cord. Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bet. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR GARRISON-FLAGS.

To be made of bunting, thirty-six (36) feet fly and twenty (20) feet hoist; thirteen (13) horizontal stripes of equal breadth, alternately red and white, beginning with the red. In the upper quarter, next the staff, is the "Union," composed of a number of white stars equal to the number of States in the Union (each star measuring ten (10) inches between the farthest points, arranged in five (5) rows parallel to the longer edges of the flag), on a blue field, one-third (\frac{1}{2}) the length of the flag, and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The heading to be of stout eight (8) ounce cotton duck, seven (7) inches wide, doubled to the flag, making it three and one-half (3\frac{1}{2}) inches wide when completed, and having a piece of stout two (2) inch

webbing through it extending the whole width of the flag.

To have on each corner of flag at heading a triangular stay-piece of bunting, the horizontal side of which is twelve (12) inches, the vertical side ten (10) inches.

A galvanized iron staple and ring (see fol. 666) at each end of flag-heading, fastened with five (5) copper rivets.

The lower edge or bottom of fly to be turned in three (3) thicknesses, with three (3) rows of sewing on it, to strengthen the flag. Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, Brt. Major-General, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR POST-FLAGS.

The same as garrison-flags in every respect, all the parts being proportionately smaller, and to be of the following dimensions, viz: Twenty (20) feet fly and ten (10) feet hoist, stars six (6) inches between farthest points, star-pieces eight (8) by ten (10) inches, and heading three (3) inches wide when completed.
Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Mojor-General, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FLAG-HALLIARDS.

For garrison and storm flags: To be made of the best American or Italian hemp, composed of four strands, each three folds, hard twisted, two hundred and twenty (220)

feet long, three-eighths (\$) of an inch in diameter, and to weigh eleven (11) pounds each.

For recruiting-flags: Of the same material, of four strands, with two folds each, hard twisted, forty-seven (47) feet long, three-sixteenths (3°) of an inch in diameter, and to weigh nine (9) pounds to the dozen.
Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Mojor-General, C. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STENCIL-PLATES.

A complete set of steucil-plates consists of two full alphabets, Roman capitals, and including the usual mark for "&," and two series of numbers from "1 to 0."

One set of letters and numbers to be one (1) inch, the other one-half (1) inch high. They are cut on plates of sheet-brass, No. 28, the larger two and a quarter (21) by two

(2) inches, the smaller one and three-quarters (1½) by one and a quarter (2½) by two (2) inches, the smaller one and three-quarters (1½) by one and a half (1½) inch. The upper edge of each plate is turned up so as to form a rim about one-half (½) inch high. These plates are issued in Japanned tin boxes eight and a half (8½) inches long, four (4) inches wide, and one and three-quarters (1½) inch high, with hinged lids. Each box contains, besides the full sets of stencils, a cake of marking-paste in tin box, a sponge, and a stencil-brush. Printed directions for the use of the latter materials are furthered to the inside of the lid. fastened to the inside of the lid.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS. Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SCRUBBING-BRUSHES.

The block to be made of oak, ten (10) inches long, one-half (1) inch thick, one (1) end miter-shaped. Knots made of the best sharp, strong, Western bristles.

At the straight end of the block are two (2) parallel rows of six (6) and seven (7) knots, respectively, of white bristles, about one (1) inch long, slanting outward; around

the front is one (1) row of thirteen (13) slanting knots of the same size and material. The body of the block contains four (4) rows of white bristles, eleven (11) knots in a row, and three (3) rows of black bristles, twelve (12) knots in a row, black and white alternately. These knots are three-fourths ($\frac{5}{4}$) of an inch high. In the mitered end the knots are placed closer together, and about seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{4}$) of an inch high, black, with only one (1) row of white bristles. There are altogether one hundred and fifty (150) knots, drawn through the block with good strong wire.

The back of the block has a cover of bass or other suitable wood one-eighth (1) of

an inch thick, firmly nailed to it.

Adopted May 31, 1376.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, But. Mojor-General, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BROOMS.

The body of the broom is to be made of the best broom-corn, strong and pliable, from sixteen (16) to eighteen (18) inches long from the neck to the ends; held in shape by three ties of strong twine one (1) inch apart, the lower about five and one half (51) inches distant from the handle.

At the middle tie the broom must be perfectly solid, about seven (7) inches wide and one and one-half (11) inch thick, spreading at the ends to a width of about sixteen (16)

The upper end of the broom is fastened around the handle by three (3) strands of twine nearest to the body of the broom, two strands near the handle, the part between

these (2) fastenings being strongly interwoven with single strands of twine.

The handle, made of bass-wood, is about thirty-nine (39) inches long and one (1) inch in diameter. Whole weight about two (2) pounds. The broom accepted as Army standard is in the trade known as "Carpet Broom, No. 2."

Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, Bot. Major-General, U. S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR DARK-BLUE CLOTH.

To be six-quarter (6-4) wide; to be of pure long-staple American fleece-wool, dyed To be aix-quarter (6-4) wide; to be of pure long-staple American fleece-wool, dyed with pure indigo to color of standard sample; to be free from shoddy or flocks, and the nap to be very slightly raised; to have fifty-six (56) threads of filling and sixty (60) threads of chain in each square inch; to weigh not less than twenty-one (21) ounces per linear yard; the breaking strain to be not less than sixty-eight (68) pounds to one (1) inch width of warp in the piece, and fifty (50) pounds to (1) inch width of filling in the piece. All cloth to be of standard strength here given, with an allowance of three (3) pounds for variation in samples; but no cloth breaking under a strain form (4) pounds less than the standard will be generated from contractors. four (4) pounds less than the standard will be accepted from contractors.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, Brt. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SKY-BLUE KERSEY, HEAVY QUALITY.

To be six-quarter (6-4) wide; to be of pure long-staple American fleece-wool, free from shoddy or flocks, and dyed with pure indigo to color of standard sample; the nap to be very slightly raised; to weigh not less than twenty-two (22) ounces per linear yard of fifty-four inches in width; to have forty-eight (48) threads of filling and forty-two (42) threads of chain in each square inch; the breaking strain to be not less than fifty-eight (58) pounds to one inch width of warp in the piece and fifty (50) pounds to one inch width of filling in the piece.

All kersey to be of the standard strength here given, with an allowance of three (3) bounds for variation in samples; but no kersey breaking under a strain four (4) pounds

less than the standard will be accepted from contractors.

Adopted July 2, 1875.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Ret. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SKY-BLUE KERSEY, LIGHT QUALITY.

To be fifty-four (54) inches wide, and made of pure long-staple American fleece-wool' free from shoddy, flocks, or other impurities; wool dyed with pure indigo to color of standard sample; nap very slightly raised; to contain forty-eight (49) threads of warp and forty-six (46) threads of filling to the square inch, and to weigh eighteen (18) ounces to the linear yard.

To be capable of sustaining the following strain to the inch, viz, thirty-three (33) pounds for warp and thirty-six (36) pounds for filling to the inch.

Adopted May 23, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Brt. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FACING-CLOTH.

To be made six-quarter (6-4) of a yard wide, of best American fleece-wool, free from shoddy, flocks, or other impurities; twilled; all wool, dyed in the following colors, viz: sky-blue, dark blue, scarlet, yellow, crimson, orange, gray, emerald-green, and white.

To contain sixty-four (64) threads in the chain, sixty (60) threads in the filling to

the square inch, and to weigh sixteen (16) ounces to the linear yard.

Capable of sustaining the following strain to the inch, viz, thirty (30) pounds for chain, twenty (20) pounds for filling.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, But. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR GRAY SHIRTING-FLANNEL, LIGHT QUALITY.

To be full twenty-seven (27) inches wide when finished. To have fifty-six (56) threads

of chain and forty-eight (48) threads of filling to the square inch.

The chain to be made of the best long-staple American cotton yarn, No. 46, doubled and The filling to be composed of good quality American fleece-wool (at least one-quarter blood) and of the best long-staple American cotton, in the proportion of seventy-five (75) parts wool to twenty-five (25) parts cotton, and to be free from shoddy, flocks, or other impurities. To be dyed with indigo and logwood to color of filling of standard sample, and to weight three and one-half (3½) ounces to the yard. Weight to be not less than five (5) ounces to the linear yard. The breaking strain to be not less than thirty-four (34) pounds to one inch width of warp and thirty-one (31) pounds to the inch width of filling in the piece.

To be neither hot nor cold pressed.

To be properly fulled, and of the shade of the standard sample.

Adopted January 5, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General, But. Major-General, U.S.A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR GRAY SHIRTING-FLANNEL, HEAVY QUALITY.

To be full twenty-seven (27) inches wide when finished. To have fifty-six (56) threads of chain and forty-eight (48) threads of filling to the inch (square).

The chain to be made of the best long-staple American cotton yarn, No. 40, doubled and twisted, dyed pure indigo-blue, and to weigh one and three-quarters (11) ounces to the yard. The filling to be composed of good quality American flacece-wool, at least onequarter blood, and of the best long-staple American cotton, in the proportion of seventytive (75) parts wool to twenty-five (25) parts cotton, and to be free from shoddy, flocks, or other impurities. To be dyed with indigo and logwood to color of filling of standard sample, and to weigh four and one-quarter (4½) ounces to the yard. Weight to be not less than six (6) ounces to the linear yard.

The breaking-strain to be not less than forty (40) pounds to one inch width of warp an 1 thirty-eight (38) pounds to one inch width of filling in the piece.

To be neither hot nor cold pressed.

To be properly fulled and of the shade of the standard sample.

Adopted January 5, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS.

Quartermaster-G. neral, Bct. Major-General, U.S. A.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR COTTON DUCK (12 OZ).

To be of long-staple American cotton; to be twenty-eight and one-half (28½) inches wide; to weigh twelve (12) onnces per linear yard, and to be free from sizing.

The warp to contain from forty-two (42) to forty-three (43) threads, and the filling from thirty (30) to thirty-four (34) threads per square inch; the breaking-strain to be not less than seventy-six (76) pounds for one-half (½) inch width of warp in the piece, and sixty-eight (68) pounds for one-half (½) inch width of filling in the piece, subject to a variation of five (5) pounds per half (½) inch for variation in sample; but no piece breaking under a strain five (5) pounds per half (½) inch, warp or filling, less than the standard will be accented from contractors. the standard will be accepted from contractors.

Adopted February 25, 1875.

M. C. MEIGS. Quartermaster-General, But. Major-General, U. S. A.

K .- Statement of returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, received and examined, and of letters received and written during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. Number of returns on hand June 30, 1876..... Number of returns on hand for examination June 30, 1977...... 1, 269 Number of letters received pertaining to settlement of officers' clothing accounts, and to inspection reports and boards of survey..... 3, 447 Number of letters received pertaining to purchase, manufacture, and issue of Number of letters written pertaining to settlement of accounts, and to inspec-Number of letters written pertaining to purchase, manufacture, and issue of Respectfully submitted. J. D. BINGHAM, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U.S. A. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1877.

-Statement of the clerical force employed in the clothing and equipage branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

	Clerks.	Copyists.	Laborers.
On the 30th day of June, 1876	10 11	2 2	1 1

In addition to this force, one copyist was employed during the whole year in copying old records.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U.S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1877.



5.—Report of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, U. S. A., deputy quartermaster-general, of the operations of the Quartermaster-General's Office pertaining to transportation, indebted railroads, regular and miscellaneous supplies, miscellaneous claims, and claims under the act of July 4, 1864.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 27, 1877.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office pertaining to transportation, indebted railroads, regular and miscellaneous supplies, miscellaneous claims, and claims under the act of July 4, 1864, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Quartermaster's Department transported by rail, wagon, water, and stage, during the fiscal year, 65,566 persons, 16,849 beasts, and 148,823 tons of material.

The following were the larger movements of troops during the year, with the average length of the march or movement in each case:

First Cavalry, Headquarters from Department of California to Depart-

ment of the Columbia, 1,095 miles.

Fourth Cavalry, Companies B. D. E., F. I., and M., from Department of the Missouri to Department of the Platte, 890 miles; and Headquarters and Companies B. D. E., F. I., and M., from Department of the Platte to Department of the Missouri, 832 miles.

Fifth Cavalry, from Department of the Missouri to Department of the

Platte, 920 miles.

First Artillery, Companies A, C, E, and F, from Military Division of the Atlantic to Department of the Missouri, 1,841 miles, and return, 1,649 miles; Companies B, D, H, I, L, and M, from Department of the South to Military Division of the Atlantic, 964 miles.

Second Artillery, Companies C, G, H, and I, from Military Division of the Atlantic to Department of the Missouri, 1,545 miles, and return, 1,433 miles. Companies D, E, F, and L, from Department of the South

to Military Division of the Atlantic, 439 miles.

Third Artillery, Companies D, E, G, and L, from Military Division of the Atlantic to Department of the Missouri, 1,526 miles, and return, 1,478 miles. Company A, from Department of the South to Military Division of the Atlantic, 651 miles.

Fourth Artillery, Companies C, F, H, and K, from Department of California to Department of the Platte, 1,546 miles, and return, 1,543

miles

Second Infautry, Companies A, C, F, G, and K, from Department of the Gulf to Department of the South, 367 miles.

Company I, Department of the South to Military Division of the

Atlantic, 475 miles, and return, 475 miles.

Fifth Infantry, from Department of the Missouri to Department of Dakota, 2,263 miles.

Eleventh Infantry, from Department of Texas to Department of Da-

kota, 1,784 miles.

Sixteenth Infantry, Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G, and K, from Department of the South to Department of the Gulf, 605 miles, and Regiment from Department of the Gulf to Department of the Missouri, 1,198 miles.

Twenty-second Infantry, Companies E, F, G, H, I, and K, from Military Division of the Atlantic to Department of Dakota, 1,937 miles.

Twenty-third Infantry, from Department of the Platte to Department

of the Missouri, 672 miles.

Twenty-seventh Infantry, Companies E, F, G, H, I, and K, from Department of Dakota to Military Division of the Atlantic, 1,960 miles.

Accompanying this report is a table, marked "C," showing these movements and distances in detail.

RAILROAD-TRANSPORTATION.

During the year, the Quartermaster's Department transported by rail 46,414 persons, 13,765 beasts, and 77,573 tons of material.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

There was considerable discussion in the last Congress concerning the relations between the United States and the Pacific Railroads which are indebted to the United States on account of bonds issued in their behalf, but there was no new legislation affecting the settlement of their accounts for military transportation, which remains as reported in my last annual report; that is to say, all amounts earned by these subsidized railroads for military transportation are taken from the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department and transferred to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, as assignee of the respective companies, to be by him credited on their indebtedness, as required by section 5260, Revised Statutes.

The following is a statement of the transportation-service performed by the Pacific Railroads for the department during the fiscal year:

Names of companies.	Number of persons trans- ported.	Number of animals trans- ported.	Pounds of freight transported.
Union Pacific Railroad Contral Pacific Railroad Kansas Pacific Railroad	10, 347 799 3, 602	5, 383 290 2, 842	61, 413, 809 3, 780, 954 6, 417, 682
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad	150		86, 442
Total	14, 898	8, 515	71, 698, 887

The cost of this service may be stated as follows:

Names of companies.	Amount of accounts referred to Treas- ury for settlement.	Amount of accounts rendered and under examination July 1, 1877.	Estimated amount of accounts not yet rendered.	Total.
Union Pacific Railroad	\$115, 996 88 4, 420 64	\$63, 470 70 57, 288 07 52, 827 68	\$357, 919 36 93, 000 00 100, 051 60 7, 000 00	\$537, 379 94 150, 288 07 152, 879 28 11, 420 64
Total	120, 417 52	173, 586 43	557, 963 96	851, 967 93

The total amounts paid by the Quartermaster's Department for military transportation over these roads, from the date when they were first

opened for traffic up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, may be stated as follows:

Names of companies.	Amount paid in cash.	ited on bonds	Amount with- held under act of March 3, 1873.	Total.
Union Pacific Railroad	923, 404 73 878, 621 46	\$1, 677, 465 04 \$23, 404 71 878, 621 42 4, 403 90 2, 783, 895 07	61, 527, 697 75 269, 344 73 316, 413 68 17, 161 73 2, 130, 617 89	\$4, 862, 627 79 716, 154 17 2, 073, 656 56 95, 969 52 7, 698, 408 04

Unsettled accounts of these companies have been rendered and were, at the close of the fiscal year, under adjustment in this office and the Treasury Department, as follows:

Names of companies.	In Treasury.	In Quartermas- ter-General's Office,	Total.
Union Pacific Railroad	14 95	\$95, 597 69 185, 740 95 39, 443 03	\$447, 791 97 933, 451 58 43, 589 98 14 95
Total	414, 097 65	310, 780 77	794, 788 49

There has not been any settlement whatever on any of these accounts of these railroads for transportation-service rendered in the last fiscal year, excepting on account of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, \$4,420.64.

A close estimate has been made of the amount required to pay these outstanding accounts, the larger portion of which has not yet been received for settlement, and it is found that \$851,967.93, less \$4,420.64 already paid, or \$847,547.29, will be required, and that amount has been reported as necessary for the settlement of the accrued accounts of these roads for services rendered in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

As, however, the Army-transportation appropriation for that year has been expended, the amount has been included in the report of the deficiency in that appropriation, and the settlement of the accounts awaits the appropriation to cover that deficiency.

In addition to the above amount which is necessary for the settlement of accounts for service in the last fiscal year merely, the following sums are required to settle outstanding accounts accrued in previous fiscal years:

Names of companies.	In Tre	asury.	In Quartermas- ter-General's Office.	Total.
	Adjusted and certificate is sued.	Unadjusted.	Unadjusted.	
Union Pacific Railroad Central Pacific Railroad Kansac Pacific Railroad Sioux City and Pacific Railroad	\$314, 997 33 55 53 83, 154 55 2, 415 42	\$340, 843 09 47, 711 47 14, 086 95 14 95	\$32, 126 99 126, 653 47 29, 443 03	\$687, 957 41 176, 420 47 196, 684 53 2, 430 37
Total	400, 622 83	402, 656 46	190, 223 49	993, 502 78

The following is a division by the fiscal years in which these outstanding accounts have accrued:

Period.	Union Pa- cific.	Central Pa- cific.		Sioux City and Pacific.	Total.
Prior to July 1, 1870	\$2,000 00 18 95 313,805 61 48,969 70	\$74 06 46 00 48, 575 60 18, 428 38 37, 456 82 71, 839 61 176, 420 47	\$897 00 189 45 16 91 86, 402 26 547 88 4, 859 98 33, 771 75 196, 684 53	\$2, 120 41 309 96	\$897 00 2, 263 51 81 16 450, 903 88 68, 155 92 197, 754 09 *273, 447 22 993, 502 78

^{*} About \$200,000 available to pay outstanding accounts for fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

The large amount due for services in the year ending June 30, 1873, \$450,903.88, arises from the fact that Congress specifically excluded Pacific Railroad accounts in making the appropriation to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for transportation of the Army for that year (18 Stat., p. 138), and the large amount due for services in the year ending June 30, 1877, \$847,547.29, arises out of the extraordinary activity of the Army, and the unusually large accounts incurred for transportation over the other railroads of the country which required cash payments for their services.

Appropriations for the settlement of these outstanding accounts of the Pacific Railroads would not take any money from the Treasury; but would enable the department to close the accounts, and pass to the credit of the railroads the amounts which have been found due to them

for services actually rendered.

LAND-GRANT RAILBOADS.

The laws of June 16, 1874 (18 Stat., p. 74), and March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 453), prohibiting payments to certain land-grant railroads for military transportation, are still in force.

The law of June 16, 1874, which is incorporated in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1875, is as follows:

* * "That no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over any railroad which, in whole or in part, was constructed by the aid of a grant of public land on the condition that such railroad should be 'a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States free from toll or other charge,' or upon any other condition for the use of such road, for such transportation; nor shall any allowance be made out of any money appropriated by this act for the transportation of officers of the Army over any such road when on duty and under orders as a military officer of the United States. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any such railroad from bringing a suit in the Court of Claims for such transportation, and recovering for the same, if found entitled thereto by virtue of the laws in force prior to the passage of this act."

And the law of March 3, 1875, which is incorporated in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, is as follows:

That no money shall hereafter be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over any railroad which, in whole or in part, was constructed by the aid of a grant of public land on the condition that such railroad should be a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, or upon any other conditions for

the use of such road, for such transportation; nor shall any allowance be made for the transportation of officers of the Army over any such road when on duty and under orders as military officers of the United States. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any such railroad from bringing a suit in the Court of Claims for the charges for such transportation, and recovering for the same if found entitled thereto, by virtue of the laws in force prior to the passage of this act: Provided, That the claim for such charges shall not have been barred by the statute of limitations at the time of bringing the suit, and either party shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States: And provided further, That the foregoing provisions shall not apply for the current fiscal year, nor thereafter, to roads where the sole condition of transportation is that the company shall not charge the government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation, and when the Quartermaster-General shall be satisfied that this condition has been faithfully complied with.

The law of June 16, 1874, was construed by the Attorney-General, in opinion dated June 30, 1874, as applying to all railroads that had received grants of public lands upon any conditions whatsoever for the use of such roads, and embraced all railroads known as land-grant railroads, with the exception of the Oregon Central, to which railroad, lands were granted with no conditions attached, and the Utah Central, which railroad was decided by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, January 14, 1875, not to be a land-grant railroad within the meaning of the act of June 16, 1874.

The law of March 3, 1875, was construed by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, in opinion dated April 5, 1875, as excepting the following-named land-grant railroads from the prohibitions contained in the

law of June 16, 1874:

List No. 1.

· The Central Pacific, main line.

The Central Pacific, western division.

The Central Branch, Union Pacific.

The Denver Pacific. The Kansas Pacific.

The New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg.

The Northern Pacific.

The Saint Louis and San Francisco (from Springfield, Mo., to Pacific Ocean).

The Sioux City and Pacific.

The Saint Joseph and Denver City.

The Southern Pacific of California, main line. The Southern Pacific of California, branch line.

The Texas and Pacific.

The Union Pacific.

The Second Comptroller also decided that the act of March 3, 1873, section 5260 Revised Statutes, is left in full force in respect of the Pacific Railroads indebted on account of United States bonds.

In view of the foregoing laws and opinions of the law-officers of the government, the Quartermaster's Department has, since the passage of those laws, made no payments for transportation over the land-grant portions of the following-named railroads:

List No. 2.

The Alabama and Chattanooga.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.
The Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit.

The Burlington and Missouri River.

The Chicago and Northwestern, Iowa division.

The Chicago and Northwestern, Wisconsin division. The Chicago and Northwestern, peninsular division.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

The Central Pacific, Oregon division.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul, Iowa and Minnesota division. The Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul, Iowa and Dakota division.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul, La Crosse division.

The Flint and Père Marquette. The Grand Rapids and Indiana.

The Hannibal and Saint Joseph.

The Hastings and Dakota.

The Illinois Central, main line.

The Illinois Central, Chicago branch. The Illinois Central, Iowa division.

The Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw.

The Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith.

The Lake Superior and Mississippi.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston.

The Mobile and Ohio.

The Mobile and Montgomery.

The Mobile and Girard.

The Memphis and Little Rock.

The Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf.

The Morgan's Louisiana and Texas.

The North Wisconsin.

The Oregon and California.

The Pensacola and Louisville.

The South and North Alabama. The Selma, Rome and Dalton.

The Saint Louis and San Francisco (from Saint Louis to Springfield).

The Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.

The Saint Paul and Sioux City, and the Sioux City and Saint Paul.

The Saint Paul and Pacific, main line. The Saint Paul and Pacific, branches.

The Southern Minnesota.

The Vicksburg and Meridian.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas.

The Winona and Saint Peter.

The West Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Central.

Of these railroads, the following is a list of those which, by the original acts of Congress granting them lands, are bound in specific and

unambiguous language to furnish free transportation over their landgrant portion for United States troops and stores, irrespective of the laws of June 16, 1874, and March 3, 1875.

List No. 3.

The Central Pacific, Oregon division.

The Hastings and Dakota.

The Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith.

The Memphis and Little Rock. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf.

The Oregon and California.

The Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.

Prior to the passage of the prohibitory laws of 1874 and 1875, the practice of the War Department, concurred in by the accounting-officers of the Treasury, was to pay tariff-rates, less 33½ per cent., to those railroads which had received grants of laud with conditions attached that they should be "public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge." (This includes all the railroads named in list No. 2, excepting those named in list No. 3.)

To those named in list No. 1, the practice was to make payments at

full tariff-rates for military transportation.

To those named in list No. 3, no payments whatever have at any

time been made for military-transportation.

The Lake Superior and Mississippi and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroads (which had received grants of land with conditions attached that they should be "public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge") brought suit in the Court of Claims to recover compensation for the transportation of troops and stores, as specified in the bills of particulars accompanying their respective petitions, as provided for in the laws of June 16, 1874, and March 3, 1875.

Pro-forma judgments for the United States were rendered by the Court of Claims, and the cases appealed to the Supreme Court, which, upon a full discussion of the laws and facts pertinent, rendered an opinion "that the reservation in question secures to the government only a free use of the railroads concerned, and that it does not entitle the government to have troops or property transported by the companies over their respective roads free of charge for transporting the same."

The decrees of the Court of Claims were thereupon reversed by the Supreme Court, and a new decree made in favor of the respective petitioners, in conformity with the principles of this opinion; "that is to say, awarding to each of them compensation for all transportation performed by them respectively, of troops and property of the government (excepting the mails), subject to a fair deduction for the use of their respective railroads." (October term, 1876, Nos. 487 and 673.)

This doctrine, enunciated by the Supremé Court, is in accordance with that always held by the War Department, and governed the department up to the time when payments were prohibited by Congress.

It applies to all the railroads named above in list No. 2, excepting those named in list No. 3. The awards made by the decree will, it is presumed, be payable, as other awards of the Supreme Court are paid, by the Treasury, out of an appropriation made for that purpose, and not from funds of the Quartermaster's Department.

Notwithstanding this opinion of the Supreme Court, the Quarternaster's Department is powerless to afford relief to the railroads affected thereby, until the law-making power shall have removed the prohibition, and made the necessary appropriations for payment of their accounts

for military transportation.

On March 2, 1877, the Secretary of War transmitted to Congress a report from the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, relative to the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of land-grant railroads, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Second Comptroller and the Quartermaster-General, he recommended "such legislation as will remove the prohibition imposed by law upon any payments to these railroad companies, and provide a mode for ascertaining the fair deduction mentioned in the decision of the Supreme Court to which the gov-

ernment is entitled," (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 45, Forty-fourth Congress, Second session,) but Congress has taken no action in the matter.

This state of things has created dissatisfaction among land-grant railroad companies, some of which have large pecuniary interests at stake, but it gives me pleasure to report that with one exception they have continued to furnish the transportation requested of them by the Quartermaster's Department and thus saved the department from serious difficulties and embarrassments which would necessarily ensue if they refused; for the department is not armed with the power to enforce its service, as on November 9, 1874, the Attorney-General expressed the following opinion in the case of the temporary refusal of Morgan's Louisana and Texas (a land-grant) Railroad to perform military transportation:

I do not know of any proceedings at law by which the government can compel these railroads to transport freight and troops as required, but if they refuse when such freight and troops are properly tendered for such transportation, and the United States sustain damages in consequence of such refusal, these roads may be liable to pay the United States the damages so sustained.

The enactment of a law that will protect the rights of the government in such cases was recommended to Congress by the Secretary of War, January 9, 1875, on report of the Quartermaster-General, of December 3, 1874 (Ex. Doc. No. 94, H. R., Forty-third Congress, second session), but Congress has not acted upon the recommendation, and it appears has made no legislative provision for enforcement of its reserved rights.

The one case of refusal to furnish military transportation is that of the Florida Central Railroad, which runs over lands granted by the government from Jacksonville to Lake City, Fla., 59 miles, formerly a

portion of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad.

This company having persisted in its refusal, notwithstanding an explanatory letter from the Quartermaster-General, which was addressed to the master in charge of the railroad, the case was reported to the Secretary of War and returned with instructions to "again bring up the subject at the next meeting of Congress as there appears to be no

legal remedy at present."

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department have been instructed to discontinue the issue of requisitions upon the Florida Central Railroad Company for the transportation of troops and supplies until further orders, and the use of that railroad has been avoided by the use of steamers which stop at Saint Augustine in plying between points on the Atlantic seaboard. For example, troops and stores are sent to Brunswick and Savaunah, Ga., by steamer, and thence inland by railroad.

Thus it appears that a railroad company can, at will, arrest the march

or movement of the troops and property of the United States.

By the imposition of conditions impossible of execution, and even illegal, and by requiring compliance therewith before furnishing transportation, a railroad company can greatly delay a military movement. The recourse of the government is through the slow process of the law in a suit for damages.

In the exercise of the duties required of the War Department, it seems to me necessary that there be no hindrance to the prompt passage of the troops of the United States over any railroad in its territory.

The enactment of a law regulating this matter, should, it seems, demand the early attention of Congress.

WAGON AND STAGE TRANSPORTATION.

The Quartermaster's Department transported by wagon, including public teams, contractors' trains, and teams hired for special services, 35,392 tons of military stores; and by stage, 3,559 passengers.

Thirty-seven contracts for wagon-transportation, made by officers of the department, were received at this office during the year, an abstract

of which accompanies this report.

GENERAL ORDERS RESPECTING ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

. During the year general orders regarding Army transportation issued from the Adjutant-General's office as follows:

Number 66, of 1876, directing the Quartermaster's Department to receive and ship freight for the Treasury Department, and regulating the course to be pursued in such cases.

Number 97, of 1876, governing transportation by the Quartermaster's

Department in certain cases where mileage is not paid.

Number 100, of 1876, publishing instructions to officers of the Quartermaster's Department, as to the course to be pursed in recovering public property held by land-grant railroads for non-payment of trans-

portation-charges.

Number 112, of 1876, directing that bills of lading be entered by the issuing officer on the report of persons and articles employed and hired (Form No. 1), and providing the manner of doing so; also discontinuing Form 4, consolidated report of all troops, stores, &c., transported, and Form 19½, statement of payments made on account of transportation; and modifying Forms 17 and 18 for rail and water transportation.

Number 1, of 1877, correcting list of land-grant railroads.

Number 40, of 1877, stating the circumstances under which the Quartermaster's Department will provide transportation for officers and enlisted men on recruiting service, and for recruits.

Number 43, of 1877, regarding the transportation of the bodies of officers and soldiers who die at temporary camps or on detached service.

Number 46, of 1877, regulating the settlement of accounts for transportation of persons journeying to procure artificial limbs and *en route* to Soldiers' Home.

Number 54, of 1877, forbidding transportation, by the Quartermaster's Department, of persons to the Soldiers' Home unless ordered by the Secretary of War.

In addition to the foregoing general orders, there is in preparation a compilation of all existing orders, regulations, and laws on the subject

of transportation for the Army.

The want of such a compilation h s long been felt. At present an officer can become familiar with existing regulations on this subject only after the most thorough search and careful study of the many orders, regulations, and laws that have been published since the commencement of the late war. Such a compilation will be a great advantage to the department, and I hope, at no distant day, to submit the work to the Quartermaster General for his approval, with such additions as I deem necessary to make the system complete.

TRANSPORTATION-APPROPRIATION AND ITS DISBURSEMENT.

The amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1876-'77 was \$3,734,800. Form 193 of the Quartermaster's Department having been discontinued

by paragraph 2 of Géneral Orders No. 112, Adjutant-General's Office, 1876, and the analysis of accounts paid out of the transportation appropriation by disbursing-officers of the department not being completed by this office, I am not able to report separately the items of the expenditures made during the year out of that appropriation. These items embrace railroad, water, wagon, and stage transportation; the purchase of transportation-animals; the purchase and repair of army and spring wagons, carts, harness, &c.; the hire of teamsters and other employés connected with transportation; purchasing, repairing, and operating vessels; pumps and other apparatus to supply posts with water and water-rent; building and repairing wharves and wharfage; tolls on turnpikes, ferries, and bridges; and clearing and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers.

The transportation-appropriation for the year has not been sufficient to meet the requirements of the service. In addition to \$847,547.29, above reported necessary to settle Pacific railroad accounts, a deficiency appropriation of \$293,908.77 is required to pay other accounts which are known to have accrued during the year and to be unpaid. The Quartermaster-General has made a deficiency estimate for Army transportation of \$1,200,000; all of which, I am of opinion, will be needed to pay

outstanding claims.

year was \$91,208.51.

The large and costly movements of troops from one section of the country to the other, made necessary by the activity of the Army and its small numerical strength, the extensive frontier to be guarded and protected, the construction of new military posts in remote locations on the Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers, the use of troops in certain Southern States during the last Presidential campaign, and the expensive and protracted Indian wars, have, in the past year, swelled the transportation-expenses of the Army to a sum much beyond the usual requirements of the service.

WATER-TRANSPORTATION.

There were carried by water for the department during the fiscal year 15,593 persons, 3,084 animals, and 71,707,232 pounds of material.

The following-named vessels, owned by the War Department, have been in service of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year, viz: Steamer Henry Smith, in New York Harbor; propeller General McPherson, in San Francisco Harbor; steam-launch Monroe, employed at Fort Monroe, Virginia; steam-launch Hamilton, employed at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor; steam-launch Thayer, employed in Boston Harbor; steam-launch Barrancas, employed at Fort Barrancas, Florida; steam-launch General Green, employed at Fort McHenry, Mary land; steam-launch General Jesup, employed at Fort Adams, Rhode-Island; schooner Matchless, employed at Key West, Fla.; sloop-yacht Phantom, employed at Fort Barrancas, Florida; steamboats J. Donald Cameron and General Sherman, employed on the Upper Missouri River. The total cost of running and maintaining these vessels during the

STEAM LAUNCHES.

The steam-launch Ordnance, which was constructed by James D. Leary, under a contract made by Colonel Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army, New York, on June 30, 1876, at a cost of \$18,000, has been completed and is employed by the officers of the Ordnance Department in New York for service between that city and Sandy Hook. The following are her dimensions: Length, 91 feet;

breadth, 88 feet; depth, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 62 tons; one engine of the inverted type, with cylinder 20 inches in diameter and 20 inches

stroke of piston.

Information has been received at this office that in December, 1876, the steam-launch Monroe, stationed at Fort Monroe, Virginia, rendered efficient service in aiding to save the lives of some of the sailors of the flag-ship Hartford, who were blown out to sea in the steam-barge belonging to that vessel during a severe gale. But for the timely assistance of the Monroe it is probable that the lives of the gallant sailors in the steambarge, who were desperately battling against the heavy sea and freezing gale then raging, would have been sacrificed, as none of the vessels of the fleet, owing to their draught of water, could render any aid to these brave sailors in their perilous situation.

STEAMBOATS.

In view of the proposed establishment of the two new military posts authorized by Congress in the Department of Dakota—one at the mouth of the Tongue River and the other near the mouth of the Little Big Horn, near the scene of General Custer's battle with the Indians—which would necessitate the transportation of large quantities of supplies and material up the Yellowstone River at great cost to the United States, you decided, as an act of expediency, to purchase or have constructed two steamboats to perform service on these rivers.

Having obtained the necessary authority from the Secretary of War, Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster general, United States Army, in charge of the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., was charged by you

with the duty of providing these vessels.

It having been decided that the interests of the service could be best subserved by having them constructed, Colonel Ekin entered into a contract with D. S. Barmore, of Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 22d of February, 1877, to build two steamboats for the sum of \$29,750; the boats to be completed and ready for use within fifty-eight days from date of contract.

The total cost of the boats, including cabin-furniture, &c., which was not included in the contract-price, was \$38,788.04, or \$19,394.02 each.

The following are the dimensions of the vessels: Length on deck, 145 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 4 feet; width of guards, 18 inches; one pair of non-condensing engines, with cylinders 12 inches in diameter, 4½ feet stroke of piston; two steel boilers, 38 inches in diameter, 22 feet long.

Tonnage, 236_{100} tons.

The boats were completed within the time agreed upon, and both left Jeffersonville for the upper rivers on the 28th of April, 1877, fully manned and equipped.

On their passage to Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (where they stopped to take on board a large quantity of stores and property and the families of the officers and soldiers of the Fifth Infantry), the boats displayed fair speed and excellent qualities.

After leaving Fort Leavenworth, and when about forty miles below Sioux City, Iowa, the J. Douald Cameron unfortunately struck a hidden snag, and sunk in eighteen feet of water. This occurred on the 18th of

May, 1877.

All of her cargo (two hundred tons), including the company-property and the baggage and effects of the officers of the Fifth lufantry, which was being transported to the cantonment of that regiment on Tongue River, became a total loss: but her passengers, about seventy-five in

number, were saved and taken on board the Sherman.

Every effort was made by Maj. W. B. Hughes, quartermaster, United States Army, Sioux City, Iowa, to raise the wreck with the aid of a steamer, wrecking apparatus, and divers, and it is believed that he would have been successful but for the great June rise in the river and the severe winds which prevailed at the time, which caused the vessel to fill with mud and sand, and to break in pieces.

Maj. B. C. Card, chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, and Major Hughes are entitled to great credit for their zealous exertions to

save this vessel.

It is hoped that her machinery may yet be saved; but if it is not deemed advisable for the government to raise it, her wreck may be sold

The Sherman, after rendering all the assistance in her power to the wrecked vessel, proceeded on her voyage to Bismarck, Dak., and is now

doing good service on the Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers.

There have been nineteen vessels of different kinds employed at various times, by charter and otherwise, as the necessities of the service required during the year, at an expense of \$103,597.16.

INDEBTED RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The amount due the United States on July 1, 1876, from railway companies which purchased railway material and rolling stock under the provisions of executive orders of August 8 and October 14, 1865, was **\$**1,785,455.94.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the accrued interest and charges amounted to \$80,682.30. The payments have amounted only to \$345.02, leaving the balance due July 1, 1877, \$1,865,793.22.

Accounts for the transportation of troops and property of the United States in favor of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company (one of the indebted companies), amounting to \$58,991.49, remain unsettled.

The following named sums are also due these indebted railroad com-

panies for postal services, to wit:

McMinnville and Manchester	16,897 98
Nashville and Northwestern	82, 172 09
Total	104, 124 44

These several sums, when received by this department, will be credited

on the debts of the respective companies.

At the October term of the United States court for the middle district of Tennessee a judgment was obtained by the United States against the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company for \$866,150 00. Execution was issued and placed in the hands of the marshal to collect the amount of the judgment. This office is not advised that any portion of the amount has as yet been secured.

One of the conditions on which property was sold to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company was that the amounts due for the transportation of troops and property of the United States should be

applied to the liquidation of the debt.

To avoid this obligation, the company under whose control the road has passed, the Nashville, Chattanooga and Saint Louis, has refused to transport the troops and property of the United States, alleging as the

reason therefor that it does not receive pay for such service. This refusal came at a time (July 10, 1877) when transportation was urgently needed for the Second United States Infantry, ordered from Atlanta, Ga., to the Pacific coast, to aid in quelling Indian disturbances in Oregon, and when the department was using its utmost endeavors to hasten the

troops forward as rapidly as possible.

Fortunately there were other roads over which the transportation could be and was secured, one of them, the Mobile and Ohio, being also an indebted road, so that the only inconvenience or delay resulting from the refusal of the company (Nashville, Chattanooga and Saint Louis) to furnish the required transportation was in the use of a line 28 miles longer than by the direct route. But this refusal shows the spirit which actuates the company in its dealings with the government, and at a time, too, when all matters in dispute are in a fair way of being speedily settled by the courts in the suits which have been pending for some time.

The postal earnings of the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad are not now available for the liquidation of the debt of that company to the United States according to the terms and conditions on which the property was sold, Congress having, by act approved July 8, 1876, provided that the earnings for mail-service on that road shall not be withheld on account of any claim due or alleged to be due the United States.

In the settlement with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company under the act of February 27, 1875, there was a balance due the United States from that company of \$16,897.98. This sum is also due the railroad company from the United States for postal services prior to July 1, 1872, but it cannot be paid until Congress shall have made the necessary appropriation therefor. On the 4th of March, 1876, a draught of a bill was submitted to the House of Representatives by the honorable the Postmaster-General, providing for the proper appropriation, with the request that it be passed. The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, March 7, 1876.

On January 5, 1877, no definite action having been taken, the attention of the chairman of the committee was invited to the matter by the Secretary of War, with recommendation that favorable action be had. No appropriation having been made, I recommend that the matter be again brought to the attention of Congress, and the necessary appropriation asked for, that the account with the railroad company may be

closed.

During the closing hours of the last session of Congress an act was passed by both houses (approved March 3, 1877), in the following words:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to reopen the settlement made by the United States Government with the Western and Atlantic Railroad, of the State of Georgia, and to adjust the same upon the basis and plan which was adopted in the settlement made by the Secretary of War with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company, and the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company, under the authority of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, section 2. That when said claims have been adjusted, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue his warrant on the Treasury of the United States to the governor of Georgia, or his order, for the amount of money it is found onght to be refunded to the said railroad on account of said settlement.

This act was construed by the Attorney-General to be mandatory upon the Secretary of War to make the settlement upon the basis and plan of settlement made with the companies named in the act.

In pursuance of this act the Quartermaster-General was instructed to prepare and report a plan of settlement upon the basis aforesaid, and to state the amount due the State of Georgia.

The Quartermaster-General reported the amount to be \$199,038.58, and on the 28th of April, 1877, a warrant was drawn for the amount, which warrant was subsequently paid on the indorsement of the governor of the State.

Accompanying this report is a table, marked G, showing the original indebtedness of each company; the accumulated interest and charges on account of expenses and overpayments; the increase or decrease of the debt of each company during the year; the payments made during the year; the total payments to June 30, 1877, and the balance unpaid. It also gives the names of those companies whose debts have been paid in full, or compromised and settled under the acts of March 3, 1871, and February 27, 1875, the amounts for which they were compromised, and the amounts unpaid at date of compromise.

No moneys were received by me during the fiscal year on account of

indebted railroad companies.

REGULAR AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

Animals.—The following statement shows the number of horses and mules purchased in the several military departments, and at general depots, during the fiscal year; also their total cost and average cost:

Caralry and a	rtillery	horses.
---------------	----------	---------

Where purchased.	Number.	Total cost.	Average cost.
Military Division of the Atlantic	1	\$4, 400 00	\$200 00
Department of the Gulf. Department of Texas Department of the Missouri Department of the Platte Department of Dakots	843 253 51	96, 460 00 31, 365 00 3, 950 00	114 49 123 97
Department of California Department of Arizona Department of the Columbia Department of West Point. General depots, &c	1 197 94 15	140 00 23, 252 19 12, 220 00 2, 412 50 321, 744 07	140 00 118 03 130 00 160 83 127 93
Total	3, 991	495, 943 76	124 26

Mules and team-horses.

777		Mules.		Horacs.				
Where purchased.	Number.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Number.	Total cost.	Average cost.		
Military Division of the Atlantic Department of Dakota Department of the Missouri Department of the Platte Department of Tozas	63 178 268	\$490 00 10, 035 00 25, 170 00 31, 150 12	\$163 33 159 28 141 40 116 23	3	\$ 550 00	\$183 33		
Department of California Department of the Columbia* Department of Arizona General depote, &c.	6	900 00 545 00 2, 905 00 34, 720 00	150 00. 136 25 116 20 117 69	19	2, 935 00	154 47		
Total	842	105, 915 19	125 78	22	3, 485 00	158 40		

^{*} Two oxen purchased in the Department of the Columbia at a cost of \$171.12.

19 w

The following is a tabular statement of the sales of public animals in the different departments and at the general depots, &c., showing number sold and amount realized:

}		Ногвес.		Mules.		Oxen.		Total.	
Department.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Namber.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
Division of the Atlantic	12 21 41 256 259 4 280 16 35 153 21	\$443 00 1, 206 00 2, 537 86 11, 396 66 9, 900 57 175 50 6, 351 26 546 29 9, 063 14 5, 171 15 1, 111 00 968 50	4 20 6 167 119 6 655 29 23 33 4	\$119 70 873 16 193 50 5, 521 65 3, 336 67 20 1, 644 13 1, 021 23 456 86 1, 053 80 128 00	2	\$39 00	16 41 47 423 378 10 365 45 60 186 25 27	\$562 70 9,079 16 9,731 36 16,918 31 12,537 44 446 00 7,995 39 1,567 52 2,559 00 6,224 17 1,404 00 1,096 50	
Total	1, 121	4I, 170 93	500	14, 911 62	2	39 00	1, 623	56, 191 55	

^{*}The amount realized from sale of four mules included in this number has not been reported to this office.

Summary.

The following is a summary of the number of animals purchased, sold, died, &c., and remaining on hand, during the fiscal year:

On hand, purchased, &c.	Hora	108.	Mules.	Oxen.
On hand July 1, 1876. Purchased	4,	705 013 174	9, 837 842 138	74 \$
Total to be accounted for	13,	892	10, 817	76
Sold		191 689 599	500 449 247	9
Total sold, died, &c	2,	409	1, 196	S
On hand June 30, 1877	11,	483	9, 621	67

FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

The issues of forage and straw during the fiscal year were as follows: Corn, 690,451 bushels; barley, 126,437 bushels; hay, 58,095 tons; straw, 3,078 tons; oats, 965,762 bushels; bran, 52,649 bushels; fodder, 119 tons.

The issues of fuel during the same period were: Wood, 133,099 cords; anthracite coal, 19,021 tons; bituminous coal, 21,066 tons.

CONTRACTS.

There were filed in this office and examined during the fiscal year 688 contracts, as follows: 237 for forage, embracing 29,112,104 pounds of corn, 22,026,230 pounds of oats, 8,883,375 pounds of barley, 404,200 pounds of bran; 105,919,606 pounds of hay; 6 for 3,722,928 pounds of straw; 102 for 123,701 cords of wood; 17 for 41,337,158 pounds of coal; 27 for 37,175 bushels of charcoal; 150 for such quantities of fuel, forage, and

straw as might be required; 7 for national cemeteries; 16 for clothing, camp and garrison equipage; 2 for horses; 1 for harness; 45 for transportation; 12 for buildings; 2 for stationery; 2 for steamers; 2 for stoves; 5 for ambulances, spring-wagons, and army-wagons; 3 for tools and materials; 10 miscellaneous services; and 42 contracts of lease.

ESTIMATES AND REQUISITIONS.

Estimates for annual supplies and miscellaneous estimates and requisitions have been received and acted upon during the fiscal year, as follows:

From	military division of the Atlantic	97
From	military division of the Missouri	355
	military division of the Pacific	
	Department of the South	
	New York depot	
	Philadelphia depot	
	Jeffersonville depot	
	Washington depot	
	Department of West Point.	
	miscellaneous sources	
	Total	
	10181	niv

WAGONS, AMBULANCES, AND HARNESS.

There were purchased during the year 130 six-mule army wagons, 50 two-horse and four-horse or mule wagons of the new pattern referred to in annual report for last fiscal year, 27 spring-wagons, 20 ambulances of the Wheeling pattern, and 1 spring express-wagon. Of these there were purchased under contract after advertisement, 120 army-wagons, at \$104.50 each, from the Pittsburgh Wagon Works of Allegheny, Pa., under contract dated September 12, 1876; 50 two-horse and four-horse or mule wagons, at \$92.50 each, from the Kansas Manufacturing Company of Leavenworth, Kans., under contract dated September 28, 1876; 20 spring-wagons (Saint Louis pattern), at \$185 each, from Nixon & Kane (Robert Nixon and John W. Kane), of Jeffersonville, Ind., under contract dated September 15, 1876; and 20 ambulances (Wheeling pattern), at \$128 each, from Jacob Rech, of Philadelphia, Pa., under contract dated September 8, 1876.

Under the authority of the honorable the Secretary of War, dated April 10, 1877, the specifications for the standard six-mule army-wagon have been so modified as to dispense with harness-bearers and tar-pots, and all requirements therein contained concerning these articles.

Twenty two spring-wagons were furnished posts and depots during

the year, beside one spring express-wagon.

In accordance with the directions of the honorable the Secretary of War, a model ambulance is in course of construction at a private establishment in this city, under the direction of the depot quartermaster in this city, in accordance with plans prepared by the ambulance board, referred to in the annual report for last fiscal year, the construction being supervised by the ambulance board. The sample, when completed, is to be submitted to the Quartermaster General for his consideration, and the approval of the honorable the Secretary of War.

No army-wagon harness has been purchased during the year, the

No army-wagon harness has been purchased during the year, the stock in store having been sufficient to meet the requirements, with a

surplus still remaining on hand.

Favorable reports have been received of the new pattern army-wagon for two and four horses or mules, and it bids fair to give satisfaction.

The new pattern four mule ambulance harness, referred to in annual report of last fiscal year, has been delivered by the contractor and distributed to posts for trial. Only a few reports have been received of the trial of this harness, and these indicate that some alterations will have to be made in the specifications before their final adoption.

Note.—Since July 1, 1877, a report has been received at this office from an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, wherein he states that the harness furnished the troops in the field with which he was serving was unserviceable, and the leather to a great degree rotten. A general inspection was thereupon ordered by this office of all the harness on hand in the Quartermaster's Department, with directions to report the result to this office.

STOVES AND RANGES.

Under advertisement, dated August 28, 1876, proposals were received at this office for furnishing 160 of the adopted pattern Army heating-stoves (20 of each pattern, viz, cast-iron wood-heaters, Nos. 1, 2, 3; wrought-iron wood-heaters, Nos. 4 and 5; cast-iron coal-heaters, Nos. 6 and 7, and Army parlor heaters) and 40 Army cooking-ranges of the adopted pattern, 20 each of Nos. 1 and 2.

On the recommendation of this office the honorable the Secretary of War authorized the awarding of the contracts as follows: To the Ordnance Department, for the construction of 100 cast-iron heaters (20 each; No. 1, at \$16.50; No. 2, at \$24.75; No. 3, at \$27.50; No. 6, at \$12.37½; and No. 7, at \$25 each); at a total cost of \$2,122.50.

To Asa Suyder and Co., Richmond, Va., for 60 Army heaters (20 each, No. 4 and No. 5, \$700, and 20 Army parlor-heaters \$160), at a total cost of \$860.

To Wm. Miller of Cincinnati, Ohio, for 40 ranges, 20; No. 1 at \$80 each, and No. 2 at \$110 each; total cost \$3,800.

The Ordnauce Department did the work awarded to it for \$1,772.60; which was \$349.60 less than its offer.

Subsequently there were purchased from Mr. Miller 72 ranges, in addition, at a less cost than was paid for those delivered on his contract, viz, 22 No. 1, at \$75 each, and 50 No. 2, at \$100 each. There were also purchased from the Ordnance Department 75 more of the cast-iron heating stoves, at a less cost than for those first made, viz, 15 each of No. 1, at \$8.80 each; No. 2, at \$18 each; No. 3, at \$18.50 each; No. 6, at \$10 each; and No. 7, at \$21.70 each.

A great portion of these heating-stoves and cooking-ranges have been distributed to posts and depots for trial and issue on requisitions and estimates. The reports thus far received indicate that they give satisfaction generally.

Some few changes in the adopted specifications for the ranges, by the introduction of improved parts, may have to be made, and also such changes as practical test in actual use may suggest as necessary.

The success of these stoves and rauges in the Army appears to be well assured.

STATIONERY.

On the recommendation of this office, an allowance for stationery for ordance sergeants on duty at posts not garrisoned by troops has been fixed by General Orders No. 56, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, June 20, 1877, to take effect July 1, 1877,

EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

The Quartermaster's Department, under orders of the honorable the Secretary of War, furnished means of transportation, transportation in kind, forage, offices and fuel therefor, pay for certain employés, &c., to the surveying expedition under charge of Lieut. George M. Wheeler, United States Engineers, during the past fiscal year. (See also General Orders No. 62, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, July 3, 1877.)

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Awards were made to the Quartermaster's Department by the United States Centennial Commission for its display at the exhibition:

1st. For an interesting exhibit of the articles supplied and tools employed by this department, and especially for the large collection of specimens designed to illustrate the veterinary service and horse-shoeing of the Army.

2d. For the exhibit of flags and military costumes, by reason of "The character of

the workmanship, historical value, and liberality of numerical exhibit."

IRON-HUBBED WHEELS.

Trials in actual service of these iron-hubbed wheels, purchased for the purpose, have been continued during the past year.

The new two horse and four-horse or mule-wagons, before referred to, have iron-hubbed wheels.

APPROPRIATION FOR REGULAR SUPPLIES.

The amount estimated by this department for regular supplies for the Army during the fiscal year 1876-7, was \$4,900,000. The honorable the Secretary of War recommended \$4,600,000. Congress appropriated \$3,750,000, besides \$216,000 for the 2,500 additional cavalry authorized by the act of August 15, 1876.

The amount remaining to the credit of the appropriation for regular supplies for the fiscal year 1876-7, on July 1, 1877, on the books of the

Treasury, was only \$5.

It is hoped, however, that the amount of that appropriation in the hands of officers of the Quartermaster's Department will be sufficient to meet all outstanding indebtedness on that account for the year.

HORSE-SHOEING AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE HOOF.

By act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, the honorable the Secretary of War was authorized and directed to contract, on fair and reasonable terms, with Dr. Alexander Dunbar, for the use of his alleged discovery of a mode of treatment of the diseases of the horse's foot and for his services for one year in instructing the farriers of the Army in such treatment. Dr. Dunbar was employed by the War Department in August, 1868, for one year, at the rate of \$25,000 per year, and the fact of his employment published in General Orders No. 73, Headquarters of the Army, dated August 21, 1868. His contract expired August, 1869. A farrier (John Kiernau) was employed to accompany Dr. Dunbar and assist in the manual operations, at a compensation of \$4 per day and traveling expenses paid.

The following is an abstract of clinical lectures given by Dr. Dunbar under his contract, prepared by First Lieut. A. B. Taylor, Fifth Cav-

alry, acting assistant quartermaster:

The principle of shoeing and the treatment of the hoof, upon Mr. Alexander Dunbar's system.

Mr. Dunbar's system is very simple and perfectly practicable, but directly contrary

to the teachings of all writers upon the horse.

Farriers in not properly paring the hoof caused contraction, corns, pumiced feet, In treating contracted feet, cut away the bars, lower and open the heel, pare down the frog, cut out the cleft of the frog; the commissures should be well cut out. In cutting out the heel, pare the horny substance which grows down upon it, and part of frog contiguous to heel, until by pressing it with the thumb or finger it feels soft; notice this particularly, for it is these pegs that prevent the heel and frog from expanding. In order to expand the hoof, fit the shoe wider than the hoof, so that you can see through the nail-holes from the quarters to heel; set the shoe in its proper place by nailing two-thirds of the way between the quarter and toe on one side, push the shoe over so that one side is even with the wall of the hoof, drive the nails without clinching; this enables you to get the holes as you want them; draw the nails; commence and drive the nails on the other side without driving home, but clinch them; you will find that on the side opposite the shee projects beyond the wall; commence driving the nails (being careful that the point enters the holes already made in the hoof), clinching them but not driving home; commence now and drive all the nails, first on one side and then on the other, so that all the nails can be driven as nearly at the same time as possible. By this mode of nailing the foot can be expanded from oneeighth to three-eighths of an inch.

When the hoof is contracted on one side more than the other, cut out the heel and bars more on that side, and then the wall from quarter to heel and from coronet down; this weakens these parts, and as the foot expands it gradually resumes its natural

shane.

The foot should be well poulticed with flaxseed meal, which keeps the hoof moist, giving the contracted parts power to expand; in poulticing, stuff the poultice well around the heel and coronet, keep the poultice moist, and allow it to remain on until the parts have expanded to their natural size and shape.

In paring, if blood is drawn it does no harm, so that farriers in following out this system need have no fear of injuring the foot, for, as before stated, weakening the con-

Always cut the bar well out, for it is the bar which crowds against the frog, preventing it from expanding, and if the frog is not allowed to expand it contracts the space that the coffin-bone occupies in the foot and at the same time contracts the heel. When the hoof is not pared very deeply it can be kept moist by stuffing with cowmanure, and the coronet kept moist by putting a wet swab around the pastern joint, but it is always best to poultice, if only for a few days.

All horses whose hoofs are perfectly natural, it is advisable always to keep a wet swab around their pasterns while in the stable.

In treating corns, pare the hoof out, cut away the bars, pare the corn down evenly, adjust the commissures, lower the heel, and let there be no pressure upon the corn; if the corn is extensive, in shoeing it will sometimes require a bar-shoe.

In taking away all pressure upon the affected parts, it allows that part to grow down, thus throwing out the diseased portion.

In fitting the shoe, drive the nails from the quarter total on each side, which takes all weight from the affected part. Keep the feet well stuffed or poulticed.

Thrush is treated in the same manner as contraction; pare out the thrush and keep

the foot clean and well poulticed.

In treating a pumiced or flat foot, shorten the toe as much as possible, pare the foot carefully, without taking too much away from the base or forward part of the hoof, pare the frog, cut away the bars, lower and open the heel, and adjust the commissures; groove the wall from coronet on one side to other about two inches wide, extending one inch from coronet down the line of groove, forming a semi-circle; make five or six small grooves from coronet down to the semi-circular groove already made, the coronet being more or less contracted in pumiced feet; this plan weakens that portion of hoof, and, when the poulties is applied, will allow it to expand more readily. Fit the shoe with small corks on the heel, for, the heel being lowered and opened, the strain would be too sudden on the tendons if a flat shoe were put on; but at each shoeing, as

the hoof expands and resumes its natural shape, the corks can be gradually lowered until the shoe is perfectly flat. Keep the foot well poulticed, particularly the coronet

and heels.

In a foundered horse, shorten the toe; lower the heels; cut the bars away; pare the frog; adjust the commissures, cutting down deeply; cut a groove from toe to opening of heel on each side, so that when the poultice is applied the inflammation can be more readily drawn out. It is also well to prick the hoof to the quick around the top of coronet, especially if the horse is badly foundered. Keep the foot well poulticed at heel, sole, and coronet, until all inflammation is gone. Shoe as usual, being careful not to drive the nails too close to part of toe that is weakened.

For sand-crack, cut away the bars; adjust the commissures; pare the sole and frog; open and lower the heel; make a groove one-half inch wide through the whole length of crack, and deep enough to draw blood; cut cut the toe, so that when the shoe is placed on the hoof the end and sides of crack are free from pressure. Fit the shoe so as to expand the hoof by nailing, taking care to keep the crack expanded with a pryer while the nails are being driven, after which remove the pryer. Keep the foot well poulticed until the new bone commences to grow out, then fill the crack with tar or pitch; but keep the foot as moist as possible all the time, and the longer the poultice remains on the better the effect.

Knuckling and kneespring, lower the heel as much as possible; shorten the toe;

cut away the bars, and treat the same as for contraction.

The following is an extract from a report of Maj. John P. Hatch, Fourth Cavalry, commanding Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, dated March 31, 1870, of the result of the Dunbar treatment of horses at that depot. This extract was published in circular of May 5, 1870, from this office.

I have the honor to report that after more than a year's trial at this depot of the system of horseshoeing introduced by Mr. Alexander Dunbar, it has proved entirely auccessful.

At the time of Mr. Dunbar's arrival the feet of the horses at the depot were, from bad shoeing, in a most wretched condition. Many of the horses were unsafe as troophorses, and others unable to do the duty required of them.

At the present time I do not doubt that their feet would compare favorably with

those of any hundred horses in any service in the world. Since the opening of a school for blacksmiths, under the control of Mr. John Kierman, in the month of August of last year, twenty-seven instructed blacksmiths have been sent to regiments, and nineteen men are now under instruction.

The following cures have been effected since Mr. Kiernan took charge of the school:

Fourteen quarter and toe cracks; four bruised and sensitive soles; seven cases of thrush; four corns; two cases of combined corns and hoof-bound, and one bruise.

A large number of contracted feet have been under treatment, and are doing well, with prospect of permanent cure. The treatment—a peculiar method of shoeing, which does not interfere with the use of the horse-requires time.

The average percentage of horses on the sick-report is only one-half of that pre-

vious to the introduction of the Dunbar system.

CLAIMS.

In my last annual report I enumerated the different classes of claims

considered in the claims branch of this office under my charge.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the clerical force of this branch has been engaged on the same classes of claims and subjectmatters; but the bulk of the business, as heretofore, has been in the examination and investigation of claims for quartermaster's stores furnished by or taken from citizens of States not in rebellion for the use of the Army of the United States during the war, presented to this office under the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864 (section 300 A, Appendix Revised Statutes of the United States).

The following statement shows the number of agents employed in the investigation of these claims by the officers under whose direction the investigations are made, the amount paid for services of the agents, and amount reimbursed as expenses, and the period of service:

Name of officer by whom employed.	Number of agents.	Amount paid for services of agenta.	Amount reimbursed	Total.	Remarks.
Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, dep- nty quartermaster-general, Jeffersonville, Ind.	16	\$9, 956 6 8	\$ 6, 528 54	\$16,485 22	7 agents only were employed for the entire year; 1 agent employed for 5 months and 13 days, and 8 agents for periods less than 2 months.
Capt. C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, Fort Leaven- worth, Kans.	3	1, 277 49	653 90	1, 931 39	2 agents were discharged August 5, 1876, and the other was not in service from August 1 to October 15, 1876.
Col. S. B. Holabird, chief quar- termaster Military Division of Missouri, Chicago, Ill.	3	1,691 67	1, 202 24	2, 893 91	1 agent employed 12 months; 1 agent employed 1 month; 1 agent employed 16 days.
Capt. A. F. Rockwell, depot- quartermaster, Washington, D. C.	19	9, 457 48	9, 939 52	19, 397 00	5 agents only were employed for the entire year; 1 for 4 months and 3 days, and remainder between 2 and 3 months.

The estimated cost of transportation furnished these agents is reported to be about \$789.44.

In addition to the foregoing, there has been paid for services of clerks, including a number of employés engaged in briefing the evidence and reports in these claims, the sum of \$14,928.55.

The foregoing shows the total amount paid from the appropriations of this department, in connection with the investigation of these claims, to be \$56,425.51.

The numbers, amounts, &c., of claims investigated and reported upon by the agents employed for that purpose, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, are as follows:

Officers under whom agents are employed.	Number of claims.	Total amount of claims.	Amount recommended for allowance by agents.	Remarks.
Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster.gen- eral, United States Army, Jeffersonville, Ind.	906	\$1, 053, 418 11	\$ 133, 742 09	The agents employed under direc- tion of Colonel Ekin are engaged almost wholly in the investiga- tion of claims originating in States of Kentucky and Tennes- see.
Capt. C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, Fort Leav- enworth, Kans.	54	66, 490 83	3, 337 15	The agents employed under Cap- tain Hoyt and Colonel Holabird are engaged principally in in-
Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster Mili- tary Division of Missouri, Chicago. Ill.	108	49, 579 82	18, 005 21	vestigating claims originating in Missouri
Capt. A. F. Rockwell, depot- quartermaster, Washing- ton, D. C.	439	598, 419 24	63, 903 54	The agents employed under direc- tion of Captain Rockwell are engaged in investigating claims originating in Maryland, Vir- ginia, West Virginia. Pennsyl- vania, and District of Columbia.

By the statement of claims appended to this report, it will be seen that the number of claims filed, under act of July 4, 1864, on hand at

the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, which had previously been suspended or had received no decisive action, was 12,856, amounting to the sum of \$8,515,782.30, and the number of said claims filed during the past fiscal year was 836, amounting to \$679,202.04, making a total of 13,692 claims, amounting to \$9,194,984.34.

During the past fiscal year, 460 of these claims were approved, to the amount of \$155,272.52, and referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for settlement, as required by the law. (Sec. 300, "A" Appendix, Revised Statutes U.S.) A deduction of \$295,796.44 was made from the

claims approved.

Six hundred and forty-two of these claims, amounting to \$1,352,159.88,

were rejected during the fiscal year.

Of these claims prepared during the fiscal year by the claims branch for the final action of the Quartermaster-General, 860 remained on hand on June 30, 1877, the Quartermaster-General not having had time to consider them. These, or nearly all of them, will, however, no doubt receive final action before the time for the meeting of the regular session

of the Forty-fifth Congress in December, 1877.

In addition to the claims considered and acted on under the act of July 4, 1864, 351 miscellaneous claims, amounting to \$182,548.70, were, during the year, considered and returned or referred, with report of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, for the action of the accounting officers. These claims were principally based upon vouchers for quartermasters' stores and animals issued by officers during the war. Among them, however, were a number of claims filed in the office of the Third Auditor for consideration, under act of March 3, 1849, and which had been referred to this office for investigation and report.

The labor and correspondence of the claims branch, during the fiscal

year, have been fully as great as for the preceding fiscal year.

The number of claims found on June 30, 1877, to be in the hands of

officers awaiting investigation by agents, were as follows:

In the office of Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, deputy quartermastergeneral (United States Army), Jeffersonville, Ind., 2,955 claims, of which 2,201 originated in Tennessee, 738 originated in Kentucky, and 16 originated in the States adjoining Tennessee and Kentucky.

In the office of Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster Military Division of Missouri, Chicago, Ill., 341 claims, of which 322 originated in Missouri, 14 in Kansas, 2 in Colorado, 1 each in Ohio, Arkan-

sas, and the Indian Territory.

In the office of the depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., 172 claims, of which 116 originated in the State of Maryland, 53 in the

State of West Virginia, and 3 in the State of Pennsylvania.

Owing to the want of appropriations to bear the expense of the investigation of these claims for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1877, all of the agents heretofore employed were ordered to be discharged at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and instructions were given to the officers to whom claims have been referred for investigation, relative to the disposition and safe-keeping of the claims-papers in their hands.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, 12,984 claims and accounts were on file, amounting to \$7,321,175.95; during the year, 1,064 were received, amounting to \$182,734.12; total, 14,048 claims and accounts, for \$7,503,910.07.

One hundred and ninety-nine claims were approved, for \$30,569.21,

being a deduction in the amount as presented of \$2.736.56: 351 claims were referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for action of the accounting officers, amounting to \$182,548.70; 140 claims, amounting to \$55,267.80, were referred to other departments to which they pertained; 141 claims, amounting to \$243,441.21, were rejected; 397 accounts amounting to \$20,882.96, were approved, being a deduction in the arcounts as presented of \$150,12; 59 accounts were referred to other departments, amounting to \$7,483.10; 27 accounts, amounting to \$3,057.79 were rejected; total disposed of, 1,314 claims and accounts, amounting as presented to \$546,137.45; 12,443 miscellaneous claims and accounts remain on file, amounting to \$6,957,772.62.

The statement of miscellaneous claims appended to this report shows that there were on hand at close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876,

12,868 claims, amounting to \$7,291,694.03.

The labor involved upon the miscellaneous branch proper, in the esamination and disposition of claims, and the correspondence necessary to the proper disposal of the multiplicity of questions of a miscelland ous character pertaining to it, have been fully as great the past fiscal

year as during the preceding fiscal year.

In consequence of the failure of Congress to provide by proper ap propriation for the support and maintenance of the Army for the fiscal year 1877-78, a system of certificates was adopted in May, 1877, and published in General Orders, for issue by officers of the Quartermaster Department to persons in the military service for services rendered by them for the United States for the period subsequent to July 1, 1877 payment thereof dependent upon a future appropriation by Congres for the purpose.

When such appropriation is made and shall have become available these certificates will be taken up by the issuing-officer, and accounts dul

certified covering the service substituted in lieu thereof.

Many of these accounts will come before this branch of the office of

proper examination and disposal.

The following statements exhibit the number of transportation-claim and accounts, and claims under the act of July 4, 1864, and miscelland eous claims and accounts on hand July 1, 1876, received and acted upo during the year and remaining on hand June 30, 1877:

Statement of accounts and claims in the transportation division, Quartermaster-General Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1277.

	No.	Amount.	No.	A monn
Number of accounts and claims suspended and await-		Acer 024 10		
ing action July 1, 1876	301	\$677, 874 19		
Accounts received during the fiscal year	836	833, 67% 36		ı
Claims received during the fiscal year	120	154, 719 09		i
Total number on hand and received			1, 257	\$1,715,45
Accounts referred for settlement in fiscal year	P67	915, 213 36		
Claims referred for settlement in fiscal year	76	33, 549 72		•
Claims and accounts transferred to other branches	3	149 00		
Claims and accounts rejected in fiscal year	55	227, 647, 45		
Claims and accounts suspended at close of fiscal year	60	136, 183 43	!	i
Total accounts and claims referred, rejected, and				
suspended			1, 061	1,314.74
Accounts awaiting action July 1, 18:7	182	384, 493 10		•
Claims awaiting action July I, 1677	14	17, 092 58		
Total number and amount			196	401 51

Statement of claims under the act of July 4, 1864, chapter 240, section 300. Appendix A, Revised Statutes, in the Quartermaster-General's Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1876, which had previously been suspended, or had received no decisive action	12, 856 836	\$8, 515, 782 30 679, 902 04		
Total number on hand	460	155, 279 59 295, 796 44 1, 352, 159 88	13, 692	\$9, 194, 984 34
Total on which final action has been taken			1, 102	1, 803, 228 84
Remaining on hand July 1, 1877			12, 590	7, 391, 755 50

Statement of miscellaneous claims and accounts in the Quartermaster-General's Office for the year ending June 30, 1577.

j	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1876, which had previously been suspended, or had received no decisive action— Claims Accounts	12, 868 116	\$7, 291, 694 03 29, 481 92		
	12, 984	7, 321, 175 95	1	
Number of claims received during the fiscal year	406	124, 756 36		
Number of accounts received during the fiscal year	658	57, 977 76		
Total number on hand and received			14 040	** *** ***
	199	20 500 01	14, 048	\$ 7, 503, 910 07
Claims approved	199			
Reduction on claims approved	•••••	2, 736 56		
Canada a officere	351	189, 548 70		I
counting-officers	140	55, 967 80	i	l
Claims rejected	141	243, 441 21		Ì
Accounts approved	397	20, 882 96		i
Reduction on accounts approved		150 12	Ì	1
Accounts referred to other departments	59	7, 483 10	i	ŀ
Accounts rejected		3, 057 79		
200041169 10300004		- U, 001 13		
Total upon which final action has been taken Remaining on hand July 1, 1877—			1, 314	546, 137 45
Claims	19 443	6, 901, 886 91	l	i
Accounts	291	55, 8-5 71		
	'			
Total number and amount			12, 734	6, 957, 772 62

The following-described papers accompany this report:

A .- Statement of troops and stores transported under direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

B.—Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department for wagon-transportation during fiscal year.

C.—Table showing principal movements of troops during fiscal year, and average

length of march or movement in each case. D.—Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department for water-transportation during the fiscal year.

E.—Statement of vessels chartered and employed by officers of the Quartermaster's

Department during the fiscal year.

F.—Statement of vessels owned or purchased by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

G .- Statement of the indebtedness of railway companies for railway material, &c.,

purchased of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

H.—Correspondence relating to the refusal of the Florida Central (a land-grant)
Railroad to furnish military transportation.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY C. HODGES,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

A.—Statement of all troops and properly transported under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Passengera
Men. Total.
3, 573 49, 481 46, 414 1, 069 14, 531 15, 593 846 2, 711 3, 559
5, 483 60, 083 65, 566

Respectfally submitted. Quartremastre.Grateal's Oppice, October 6, 1877.

HENRY C. HODGER, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

B.—Abstract of contracts for wagon transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department received at the office of the Quartermaster-General during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of con- tract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Capt. E. D. Baker, assistant quartermaster, San Antonio, Tex.	H. B. Adams July 19, 1876	July 19, 1876	Ronte No. 2. From San Antonio, Tox., or any point on the Galveston, Hairrsburg and San Antonio Raliroad; also, from the Houston and Texas Central Railway, at Austin, or from any post or point in Texas north of parallel 22% and south of parallel 32% and south of parallel 32%.	83 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles June 30, 1677	June 30, 1877
Do.	George W. Howard July 31, 1876	July 31, 1876	Toxas orth of parallel 289, and abuth of parallel 289. Route No. I. From Dallas, or any other point on Texas and Pacific Railroad, to Fort Richardson, Fort Griffin, Fort McKavett, Fort Concho.	95 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles	June 30, 1877
Maj. B. C. Card, ohief quarterman- ter, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.	E. G. Maclay & Co Apr. 15, 1876	A pr. 15, 1876	From Denison to Fort Ecchardson, From Fort Benton, M. T., or any other point in the Territory of Moutana on the Missouri River, or at Corinne, or other stations on Union Pacific Railroad or elements of the Territory of	\$1.38 per 100 pounds per 100 miles	Mar. 31, 1877
Do.	Ernest W. Brenner Feb. 96, 1677	Feb. 96, 1877	Montan, to any pest or point in the Territory of Montan. Boute No. 4. From Saint Faul. Minn, or Fort Stevenon, or other posts on the Missouri River. Daketa Territory, east ward or northward, or at any point on the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad and its brunches, or at any points in the State of Minnesota, and that part of Da. Minnesota, and that part of Da. Any of the posts that are now, or hany of the posts that are now, or hast may of the posts that are now, or hast may be established, in the State of Minnesota, or in the State of Minnesota, or in that	\$1.23\$ per 100 pounds per 100 miles, within prescribed limits; \$1.47\$ per 100 pounds per 100 miles, outside of limits.	Mar . 31, 1678
	,		portion of Dakota Territory bounded by and lying north and east of the Missouri River.		

B.—Abstract of contracts for wagon transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of con- tract.	Route of supply	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Mej. B. C. Card, chief quartermas- ter, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.	De Witt C. Pratt	Feb. 26, 1877	Bonton, or any point in the Ter- Benton, or any point in the Ter- ritory of Montana on the Mis- scale and River, or Corinne or other stations on the Union Pacific Railred, to any point in the	99 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles, within limits; \$1.12 outside of limits.	Mar. 31, 1878
Maj. J. J. Dana, quartermaster, United States Army, Philadel-	William J. Crawford Ang. 1, 1876	Aug. 1, 1876	Territory of montant. For banling in and around Philadelphia, Pa.	Various	June 30, 1877
Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, chief quarternaster, Department of	G. M. Martin July 21, 1876	July 21, 1876	For hauling in and around Charles- ton, S. C.	38 cents per 1,000 pounds, miscellaneous stores; 80 cents per cord of wood.	June 30, 1877
Maj. M. I. Ladington, chief quar- lermaster, Department of the Flatte, Omaba, Nebr.	Joshua C. Hall	Jaly 1, 1876	From the southern terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad (York Station) to Fort Cameron, Utah,	\$1.50 per 100 pounds for all supplies transported the entire distance, and pro rata for any other distance.	June 30, 1877
Do	George A. Draper and Luke Murrin.	Jaly 1, 1876	From Medicine Bow, Wyo., to Fort Fetterman, Wyo., 90 miles.	Per 100 pounds for the entire distance: \$1.09, July and Aug.: \$1.17, Sept.; \$1.27, Oct.; \$1.50, Nov.,	June 30, 1877
Do	C. Ferris	July 24, 1876	From Sidney, Nebr., to Camp Rob- lacon, 119 miles.	Per 100 pounds entire distance: Sldney to Camp Robinson: July, Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1876 81.48; Nov. and Dec., 1876, Jun., Feb., and Mar., 1877, \$2.55; Apr., 1877, \$2; May and June, 1877,	June 30, 1877
			From Sidney, Nobr., to Camp Sher- idan, 1624 milea.	Per 100 pounds entire distance: Sidney to Camp Sheridan; July, Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1876, 81.75; Nov. and Dec., 1876, Jan., Feb., and Mar., 1877, \$2.50; Apr., 1877, \$2.35; May and June,	
Do	ор	July 24, 1876	From Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., to Fort Laramie, 90 miles.	Particulation of the distance: Cheyenne to Fort Larante: July, Aug. Sept. and Ove, 1876, 81.90; Nov. and Dec. 1876, Jan. and Feb. 1877, 81.90; Mar. and Apr., 1877, 81.75; May and	Jane 30, 1877
			From Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., to Fort Fetterman, 170 miles.	Purific 1811, 921, 921, 921, 921, 921, 921, 921, 9	
Do	Joseph Warren July 1, 1876	July 1, 1876	From Corinne, Utah, and the rorthern terminus of the Utah Northern Edilmod (Franklin, Idaho), to Fort Hall, Idaho, From Corinne to Fort Hall, 159 milles.	Parito 1999, 51, 1875, 1875, 1875, 1877, 1	Jane 30, 1877

118	7.18	FT	тя	877	811	118	F 8
June 30, 1877	June 30, 1877	June 30, 1877 June 30, 1877	June 30, 1 <i>877</i>	June 30, 1877	June 30, 1877	June 30, 1877	June 30, 1 <i>877</i>
Por 100 pounds ontire distance. Franklin to Fort Rail: July and Ang. 1876, \$1.20; Sopt. 1870, \$1.00; Oct., 1876, \$1.55; Nov., 1876, \$41. 1877, \$4.50; May 1877, \$1.50; Mus. 1877, \$8.00; Api. Per 100 pounds sortire distance; Bryan to Camp \$1ambaugh: July, Aug. Sopt., and Oct., 1876, \$1.04; Nov., 1876, \$1.50; Doc., 1876, Jan., Fob., May, and Apl., 1877, \$3.50; May and June,	Per 100 pounds entire distance: Bryan to Camp Brown: July, Arg., Sept., and Oct., 1876, §1 60; Nov., 1876, §2.25; Dec., 1876, Jan., Peh., Mar, and Apr., 1877, §5.25; May and June, 1877, §1.60. Per 100 pounds per 100 miles: Renot to Camp Bildwell: July, Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1876, §6.75; Nov. and Dec., 1876, Jan., Feb., and Mar.	Per 100 pounds per 100 miles: San Francisco to Camp Geston, July, Aug., Sopt., and Oct., 1876, §2.00; Nov. and Dec., 1876, §2.00; Nov. and Dec., 1876, §3.00; Nov. and Sopt., Sopt., and Mar., 1877, §3.40]. May, and June, 1877, §3.00. Per 100 pounds per 100 miles; San Francisco to Camp. Technologic Per 100 miles; San Francisco to Camp.	1876, 81.93; Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1876, Jan., Peb., and Mar., 1877, 83.98; Apl., May, and June, 1871, 83.99, gold. Per 100 pounds per 100 miles: Winnemucos to Camp McDernit; Joly, Aur., Seyle, and Oct., 1876, 81.10; Nov. and Dec., 1876, Jan., Feb., and Mar., 1877, 81.45; Apl., May, and June, 1877,			\$1.50 per 100 pounds the entire distance	\$1.64 por 100 pounds, entiro distance
From Franklin to Fort Hall, 106 miles. From Bryan, or Green River Sta- tion, Wyo., to Camp Stambaugh,	From Bryan, or Green River Station, Wyo, to Camp Brown, 143 miles. Route No. 1. From Reno, Nev., to Camp Bidwell, Cal., 253 miles.	Route No. 2. From San Francisco to Camp Gaston, Cal., 334 miles. Route No. 3. From San Francisco	miles. Ronte No. 4. From Winnemices, Nov., to Camp MoDermit, Nev., 69 miles.	Drayage within corporate limits of San Francisco, Cal.	Wagon transportation in the city of New Orleans and vicinity.	Route No. 1. From Caddo, Ind. T., to Fort Sill, Ind. T., 157 miles. Also, from any intermediate points on the routes above men- tioned to any roint on or at the	Route No. 2. From Wichita, Kas, to Perr Rono, Ind. T. Jaho, from any intermediate points on the route above mentioned to any point on or at the end of the route, 164 miles.
July 1, 1876	May 31, 1876	May 16, 1876 June 2, 1876	Jane 5, 1876	June 3€, 1876	July 31, 1876	Jane 23, 1876	Jane 23, 1876
Worden P. Noble July 1, 1876	Irwin Ayera	Alexander Brizard May J. S. Rothschild June	W. P. Moulder and C.	Jeff. Powers and John Doohan.	Lawrence Hart	Edward Fenlon	de.
Do.	Maj. Wm. Myers, chief quarter- master Departmentof California, San Francisco, Cal.	Do	Do	Do	Maj. J. A. Potter, chief quarter- master Department of the Gulf,	Lient, Col. E. Saxton, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Ks.	Do

B.—Abstract of contracts for wagon transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, fro.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of con- tract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Lieut Col. R. Saxton, chief quar- ternaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Edward Fenlon	June 23, 1876	Route No. 4. From Dodge City, or Fort Dodge, Kans., to Fort Elliott, Tex. Also, intermediate points, &c. From Dodge City	\$1.79 from Dodge City to Fort Elliott, Tex	June 30, 1877
Do	ор.	June 23, 1876	to Fort Elliott, 184 miles. From Fort Dodge, Kans., to Fort Elliott, Tex., 179 miles. Route No. 3. From Dodge City, or Fort Dodge, Kans., to Camp	 \$1.34 from Fort Dodge, Kans, to Fort Elliott, Tox. 86 cents from Dodge City to Camp Supply 	June 30, 1877
			Supply, Ind. Ter. Also, intermediate points, &c. From Dodge City, Kans., to Camp Supply, 91 miles.		
Do	Trinidad Romero	June 23, 1876	From Fort Dodge to Camp Supply, 86 miles. Route No. 6. From Fort Union,	91 cents from Fort Dodge, Kans., to Camp Supply 87 cents per 100 pounds for the whole distance	June 30, 1877
Do	ф	June 23, 1876	N. Mex., to Santa Fe, N. Mex., Route No. 7. From Fort Union, N. Mex. 45. From Fort Union,	\$2.16 per 100 pounds for the whole distance	June 30, 1877
Do.	do	June 23, 1876	Route No. 8. From Fort Union, N. Mer. to Fort Stanton N	\$1.6516 per 100 pounds for the whole distance	June 30, 1877
Ъ.	op	June 23, 1876	Mex. 207 miles. Route No. 9. From Fort Union, N. Mex. 10 Fort Craig N. Mex.	\$2.08 per 100 pounds for the whole distance	June 30, 1877
Д9	ор	June 23, 1876	860 miles. Route No. 10. From Fort Union, N. Mex., to Fort McRee, N.	\$2.33% per 100 pounds for the whole distance	June 30, 1877
ъ.	op	June 23, 1876	Mex., 893 miles. Route No. 11. From Fort Union. N. Mex., to Fort Selden. N.	\$2.76 per 100 pounds for the whole distance	June 30, 1877
Do	ор	June 23, 1876	Mex., 345 miles. Route No. 12. From Fort Union, N. Mex., to Fort Bayard, N.	\$3.5014 per 100 pounds for the whole distance	June 30, 1877
Ъ.	фо	June \$3, 1876	Route No. 13. From Fort Union,	\$3.71 % per 100 pounds for the whole distance	June 30, 1877
Do	Jacob Gross	June 23, 1876	Route No. 15. From El Moro,	\$1 per 100 pounds for the whole distance	June 30, 1877
Capt. G. H. Weeks, acting chief J. Monaghan quartermaster Department of Columbia, Portland, Oreg.	J. Monaghan	May 15, 1876	Colo., to Fort Coloil, N. Mex. Route No. 1. From Wallula, Wash., to Fort Colville, Wash., 270 mlles.	\$7.50 per 100 pounds, entire distance	Apr. 30, 1877

			QU.
Jane 30, 1877	Jane 30, 1877	June 30, 1877	June 30, 1877
Park Winan May 15, 1876 Route No. 1. From Walls Walls, \$4.53 per 100 pounds, entire distance June 30, 1877	J. Monaghan May 15, 1876 Rayles, to Fort Colville. Oct., and G. S. Oper 100 pounds during the summer months, June 39, 1877 Including May, June, July, Aug., Sopt., and Oper, July, Aug., Sopt., and Oper, July, Aug., Sopt., and July, Aug., and July, Aug., and July, Aug., and July, Aug., and July, Aug., and July, Aug., and July, Aug., and July, Aug., and July, Aug., and July, Aug., and July, Aug., and July, Aug., and July, Aug.	George Gundlash May 15, 1876 Route No. 2. From Dallas, Oreg., 900 including May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., and the first half of Nov., And \$18.26 during the summer months, June 30, 1877 and the first half of Nov., hat half of the first half of Nov., hat half of the first half of Nov., hat half of the first half of Nov., hat half of the first half of Nov., and \$18.26 during the half of the first half of Nov., where months commission the last half of the first half of Nov., and \$18.26 during the summer months.	Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., and Apr. 94.09 per 100 pounds during the summer mouths, oungraing May., June, July. Aug., Sept., and Get., and \$13 during the winter months Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar. and Apr.
Ronte No. 1. From Walla Walle, Wash.,	Rotte No. 1. From Pa'ouse Land- ing, Wash, to Fort Colville.	Route No. 2. From Dallas, Oreg., to Camp Harney, Oreg., 200 miles.	A. Fisher and S. Caro May 15, 1876 Route No. 5. From Roseburg, Oreg., to Fort Klamath, Oreg., 200 miles.
May 15, 1876	May 15, 1876	May 15, 1876	May 15, 1876
Park Winan	J. Monaghan	George Gundlash	A. Fisher and S. Caro
Do	Do	Ъ.	Ъо.

Respectfully submitted, HENRY C. HODGES, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Arn

C.—Table showing principal movements of troops during flecal year ending June 30, 1877, and average length of march or movement in each case.

A verage of length of narch or march or morement.	Miles.		1, 937	24	1,841	1, 757	1, 586	<u>8</u> -
Dietancea	₹ લાલાલાં સ્વાલ	0.0000001-1 0.00000000000000000000000000	-1-19-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	74. 24.44.48		2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	1,364 1,140 1,050 1,050	25.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.5
Stations after movement.	Cantonment on Tongue River. do do do do	999999	do ', e838 do do 9, 108 do do 9, 108	Big Horn expedition 2, 404 Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming 494 Camp Robinson, Nebr 465 Gran Fort Sill, Ind. T 1, 990	مۇ مۇ مۇ		Fort Reno, Ind. T. Camp Robinson, Nebr	
Stations before movement		do do Fort Riley, Kans Fort Reno, Ind. T Fort Mackinac, Mich	Fort Wayne, Mich. Fort Porter, N. Y. Fort Gratiot, Mich.	Fort Baya, Minh Fort Haya, Kans Fort Dodge, Kans Fort Wallace, Kans Fort Lyon, Colo Fort Warren, Mass		Fort Macon, S. C. Charleston, S. C. Madison Barracks, N. Y.		Fort Elliott, Tex
ПО	Department of Dakotadododododododo	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	op 0p 0p	Department of the Missouri Department of the Platte. do do do do Miliary Division of the At- Department of the Missouri.	do 0b	do do do		do do do
From—	Department of the Missouri. do do do do	K I I I	do do do	Department of the Missouri do do do Military Division of the At-	Lantic. do do	do Department of the South Military Division of the At-	Jentic. do do Department of the Missouri.	op go op go
Company.	ままずらずひ	H Samoan	HCHA	저희롱氏디 ▲	೧೫೫೧	ましゆつ		*XXX
Organisation.	Fifth Infantry	Twenty-second Infantry		Fifth Cavalry	Second Artillery	Third Artillery	Fourth Cavalry	

1, 546	1,784	605	. 367	1, 095	089.	651	609	1,649
2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2		44 488-68231 868-883	98888	<u> </u>	4 4 8 8 8 4 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1, 162	1, 649	1,649
do do Cheyenne Agency, Dak.	gency, Dak y, Dak gency, Dak y, Dak	8, Ala	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala Chattanoogs, Tenu Atlanta, Ga	Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	: :- : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Camp Robinson, Nebr Washington Areenal, D. C. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Washington Arsensl. D. C	40 40 40
CampKupply, Ind. T Presidio, Cal Pour San Josef, Cal Aloutras Baland, Cal Point San Josef, Cal Fort Richardson, Tex	do fort Griffin, Tex do Fort Concho, Tex Fort Brown, Tex	do do Nowport Barracks, Ky Nawport Barracks, Ky Lebandrille, Tenn. Nashville, Tenn. Chattanooga, Tenn	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala do Livingston, Ala	Godo. Benicia Barracka, Cal Fort Hays, Kane.	do do Camp Supply, Ind. T. Fort Lyon, Colo. Fort Lyon, Colo. Fort Lyon, Colo.	Fort Wallace, Kans Fort Lyon, Colo Blackville, S. U. Fort Reno, Ind. T.	Summerville, S. C. Fort Sill, Ind. T	ის მი მი
do do do Department of Dakota,) අද ලද ලද ලද ලද ලද ලද ලද ලද ලද ලද ලද ලද ලද	do do Department of the Gulf do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Department of the South	Department of the Columbia Department of the Platte	9000000	Washington, D. C. Military Division of the At-	Washington, D.C.	do do
do Department of California do do do do Department of Texas	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	do do Department of the South do do do do do do do do do do do do do	ient of the Gulf		8 9 8 9 9 8 8 1	do do Department of the South Department of the Missouri	Department of the South	do do
HOKK¥€x E	の狂のより不足に	н О⊣ <u>∳</u> Оы⊬ФЖ ў	4 4640	H'dg'r	五世界のよりませ	ロマエ耳	٩c٢	OPA
Fourth Artillery	•	Sixteenth Infantry	Second Infantry	First Cavalry Fifth Cavalry		Third Artillery	Fifth Artillery First Artillery	oogle

C.—Table showing principal movements of troops during seeal year ending June 30, 1877, fr.—Continued.

A verage length of maich or movement	Miles.	7, 218		- ~	1,543	473	~ ~	\ - -	5 64		\$ *	413
Distancea	L'Age.	2 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		2.05 2.05	-,-,-,- \$222	1,5 2,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1	34.5	1, 123	1,086 778 778	202	385	35
Stations after movement.	Washington Arsenal, D. C	1, 200 40 Fort Dodge, Kang		Fort Leavenworth, Washington Arsen	Presidio, Cal. Point San José, Cal. Aleatras faland ('al	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y	Washington Arsenal, D. C. 576 Fort Preble, Me. 977 Fort Warren Mass 977 Fort Independence, Mass 977		do	Morganton, N. C. Jeffersonvi le, Ind Atlanta, Ga.
Stations before movement.		Fort Douge, Aans Fort Leavenworth, Kans North Platte, Nebr	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Omaha Barracks, Nebr. Cheyente, Wyo. Cheyente, Wyo. Fort Larenie, Wyo.	Cantonment Reno, Wyo., Fort Sill, Ind. T.	Powder River expeditiondo.	Columbia, S. C.	Described to the Missouri Powder River expedition	Charleston, S. C.	Washington, D. C. Fort Preble, Massebusetts Fort Independence, Masse	Charleston, S. C. Columbia, S. C.	Raleigh, N. C.	Marganton, N. C Jeffersonyl le, Ind
-0 T			29999	Military Division of the At-		Platteburg Barracks, New	Department of the Missouri Powder River expedition	Plattaburg Barracks, New Charleston, S. C.	Washington, D. C. Fort Preble, Maine Fort Warren, Massachusetts. Fort Independence, Massa.			Military Division of the At- Department of the South
Егош—			320025	do Department of the Missouri	Department of the Plattedo		Department of the Platte do	Department of the South	တ္ တု တု		op op	Military Division of the At-
Сошрвиу.	ο,	-DME	H'de'r	NG N	耳じず耳	:×H	ರಿಥೆ⊢	a	西耳よし	ĦO.	- P4	54 H
Organization.	Second Artillery	Third Artillery		Second Artillery	Fourth Artillery	Second Infantry	Twenty-third Infantry	First Artillerg	• by Go	Second Artillers		Second Infantry

	QUA.	LIEEMAOIEN
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1.1.1.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	11 11111111111111111111111111111111111	7, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 13, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3
Tr Department of the Platte Department of the Missour Camp Robinson, Nobr Fort Elli, Ind. T 1,090	110 100 100	do Fort Wayne, Mich 1, 896 do Gantonment on Glendive Fort Porter, N. Y 2, 108 do do do do do do do d
Camp Robinson, Nobr do do do do do do Now Orleans, La	Control Cont	do Cartonment on Glendive Creek, Mont.
Department of the Missouri do do do do Department of the Missouri	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	lantió. do do do
Department of the Platte do do do do do do do do Department of the Gulf	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
ja g	なり耳虫18008mm	PO HAH
Fourth Cavalry	Twonty-eccond Infantry	AO HMH

HENRY C. HODGES, Deputy Quatermaster General, U. S. Army.

D.—Abstract of contracts for water-transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department received at the Quartermaster-General's Office during flecal year

		300			
Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of con- tract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Maj. B. C. Card, quartermaster	Alfred F. Terry	Feb. 23, 1877	Alfred F. Terry Feb. 23, 1877 From Yankton, Dak., to Fort Benton, Mont., and intermediate points, and return, on Mis-	Schedule rates	Oct. 31, 1877
Ωο	Norman W. Kittson Mar. 1, 1877	Mar. 1, 1877	F	ор	Oct. 31, 1877
Do P. N. Blackstone Feb. 20, 1877	P. N. Blackstone	Feb. 20, 1877	Ferringe between Fort Abraham Lincoln and Bismarck, Dak, and between Fort Abraham	do	Mar. 31, 1878
Capt. E. D. Baker, assistant quarter- Charles A. Whitney & Co. July 24, 1876 master.	Charles A. Whitney & Co.	July 94, 1876	A	ор	June 30, 1877
Capt. A. F. Rockwell, at sistant quar-	Frank Hollingshead	July 1, 1876	Capt. A. F. Rockwell, at sistant quar. Frank Hollingshead July 1, 1876 From Washington, D. C., to Forts Foots and \$7 per day June 30, 1877	\$7 per day	June 30, 1877
Md. William Myers, quartermaster. John Birmingham, agent July 1, 18:6 Colorado Steam Naviga-	John Birmingham, agent Colorado Steam Naviga-	July 1, 1876	From San Francisco, Cal., O tuma Depot, Ehren berg, and Camp Molave, and return.	Schedule rates	June 30, 1877
Maj. George H. Weeka, quartermas- ter.	tion Company.	Jaly 1, 1876	Maj. George H. Weeka, quartermas. L. A. Loomle July 1, 1876 From Astoria, Oreg., to Fort Stevens, Oreg., and februin. Granty detention at Fort Canby, Wash., and return. Canby, and \$30 per trip for extra trips.	\$280 per month; \$6 per hour for any detention at Fort Canby, and \$30 per trip for extra trips.	June 30, 1877

HENRY C. HODGES.

Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. 4.

Respectfully submitted.

E.—Statement of vessels chartered, impressed, or employed by the Quartermaster's Department during the Ascal year ending June 30, 1877.

,		Ę	When oher-	Period of	Period of service.	Where charter.	By whom put in service or		Amount	Total
	•	Tonnelle	tered	From.	To—	money is payable.	employed.	Rate of pay.	Peld.	earnings.
Thomas Kiley Steamer	Steamer	67.12	May 17, 1877	May 17, 1877	June 10, 1877	New York City.	New York City. Col. L. C. Easton, A. Q. M. Gen.	625 per dıy	\$625 00	#625 03
Neversink	op	47'.87	May 18, 1877	May 18, 1877			oral, U. S. A. do	\$100 per day	000	8
Emily	Steam-tug	Unknown	Mar. 1, 1877	Mar. 1, 1877 Apr. 1, 1877	A Pr	Boston, Mass	S Post-quartermaster, Boston, }	#14 per ti ip	169 00	88
Valley City Steamer	Steamer	318.94	Nov. 1, 1876	Nov. 1, 1876	Nov. 3, 1876	Atlanta, Ga	Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, 5th Art.	Job	100 00	100 00
Favorite	Sloop	Unknown.	1, 1876	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	Fort Adams, R. I.	A. A. Q. M. Post-quartermaster		8778 81	
	do	888	May 9, 1877	May 9, 1877	KK	do	op op op op op		888 882	888
	op	ф	Oct 4 1876	Oct. 4, 1876	Oct 6 1876	do	partment Dakota	end per day		3 5
Nellie Peck	ę	op.	Aug. 23, 1876	Aug. 23, 1876	Aug. 23, 1876	00	Lieut, Chas. G. Penney, 6th Inf		3 :	18 73
Benton	og.	op.	Aug. 27, 1876	Aug. 27, 1876	Aug. 30, 1876	do	Maj. B. C. Card, C. Q. M., De-	#360 per day	1,015 00	1,015 00
Yellowstone	ф	ф	Aug. 21, 1876	Aug. 21, 1876	Sept. 6, 1876	op	do	\$ \$300 per day	\$ 5.851.25	5.851 95
R. H. Durfee	op	9.9	July 28, 1876	July 28, 1876	Aug. 8, 1876		do		4, 012 50	
Carroll	Ş		July	July 24, 1876	Sept. 20, 1876	op Op	Op Op	~~	15 661 94	
Far West	do	397. 61	1, 1876	July 1, 1876				2 \$360 per day	29, 295 00	29, 295 00
Jno. M. Chambers	88		13, 1877 11, 1876	Apr. 13, 1877 Sept. 11, 1876					9, 683 883 883 883 883	15,318 74
Josephine	op	300.51	1, 1676	Jaly 1, 1876		do	Maj. B. C. Card, C. Q. M.,	\$300 per day.	12,933 75	13, 133 75
å	dp	300.51	July 1, 1876	Aug. 11, 1876	Aug. 11, 1876	op	do do	\$300 per day		8
	ор	300.51	July 1, 1876	Aug. 21, 1876	Sept. 20, 1876	do	op	\$ \$300 per day		10, 457 70
Do.	op	300. 51 Unknown.	July 1, 1876 Aug. 25, 1876	Oct. 24, 1876 Aug. 25, 1876	Oct. 25, 1876 Sept. 7, 1876	do	op op		192 GS 870 00	3,870 00
									96, 638 51	103, 597 16
Respectfully submitted.	submitted.									

HENRY C. HODGES, Deputy Quartermaster-General, V. S. A.

F.—Statement of vessels owned or purchased by the government and employed in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Total expenses.	\$14, \$79 67	9, 185 67	34, 565 69	£ 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	1, 374 80 4, 881 19		888 85 85 85 85 85		91, 908 51
Amount paid for - x = guinning c x - senseq	\$2,854 SB	1, 385 10			1, 014 90	1, 343 00	3, 175 50	5, 584 03	54, 230 49
tol bisq innomA.	F. 425 38	71 008	15, 989 65 495 00	9, 98, 83, 87, 87,	3, 380 991 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 12	8	388 388 388	1, 048 31	36, 978 62
Where employed.	New York Harbor \$4, 425 38	do	San Francisco, Cal Fort Adams, R. I.		ΉH	York. Fort Barrancas, Fla	Key West, Fla	Missouri and Yellowstone 1,048 31	
Ву whom employed.	Col. L. C. Easton, assistant quartermaster-	Ordnance board, Lieut, Col. S. Crispin,do	Maj. Wn. Myers, quartermaster, U. S. A. Post-quartermaster, Fort Adams, R. I.	Post-quartermaster, Boston, Mass. Post-quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va.	Post-quartermaster, Fort McHenry, Md	depot-quartermaster, New York. Post-quartermaster, Fort Barraneas, Fla.	Post-quartermaster, Key West, Fla	kota.	
Estimated cost	\$26,000 00	18,000 00			7, 800 00	5, 750 00	13,73	119, 394 02	
When purchased or built.	June 30, 1876	June 30, 1876	Sept. 1, 1867 June 30, 1874	Oct. 8, 1874 Nov. 20, 1875	Mar. 3, 1874 Feb. 1, 1875	Nov. 7, 1874	Jan, 1872 June 5, 1863	Apr. 30, 1877	
Топпаве.	178.70	25	3.6 3.8	8 8 8 8	44 F.	20.	128 - 1 189 - 1	236. 73	
Class.	Steamer	Propeller	Steam-launch	op	e e e	do	Stoop yacht Schooner	op	
Name.	Henry Smith Steamer	Ordnance Propeller.	General McPherson Steam-launch	Thayer Monroe	General Greene*	Barrancas	Matchless Schooner Schooner	General Shermando	

* Ordered to Washington, D. C., for service June 9, 1877.
† Sunk May 18, 1877, forty miles below Stonx City, Iowa.
† Sunk May 18, 1877, forty miles below Stonx City, Iowa.
† The figures given in column of "Estimated cost or valuo" show the total cost of these boots, including outfit, additions, &c.
† The figures in column of "Amount paid for repairs," of steamer J. D. Cameron, include cost, &c., of attempt to save her.

HENRY C. HODGES, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Respectfully submitted.

G.—Statement of the indebtedness of ocrtain railway companies for railway matertal and rolling-stock purchased under provisions of Executive orders of August

G.—Statement of the indebtedness of ocrtain railway of the Quartermaster-General, U.S. A., for the year ending June 30, 1877.

Total pincipal, and participal, and passes and and and and and and and and and and	\$9.06, 317 01 \$8.978 43 \$215, 995 10 \$9.0, 903 18 74, 424 31 4, 441 93 76, 803 18 78, 866 24 539, 478 41 4, 441 93 78, 866 24 87, 896 84 107, 300 75 107, 300 75 380 75 380 75 863, 044 92 38, 070 81 907, 155 73	1, 875, 948 71 80, 682 30 1, 955, 631 01	Rem 11ke.	Due April 30, 1871. Due July 1, 1869. Sait ponding. Due July 31, 1871. Due October 31, 1869. Settled February 12, 1875, inder act of February 27, 1875, \$16,817, 39 still due. Due November 30, 1970. Judgment obtained for \$860,150.
Expenses, &c., uppaid July 1, 1876.	\$4,069 08 5,150 73 4,738 95 76 51	14, 033 26	Total principal, and the feet, and senece nn-caped and la la la la la la la la la la la la la	\$15, 198 66 90, 903 18 78, 866 24 557, 573 11 107, 300 75 906, 984 05 1, 856, 285 99
Dalance of inter- est unpaid July 1, 1876.	887, 475 07 8, 636 63 195, 424 77 24, 733 93 347, 892 34	699, 001 60	Balance princi- pal unpaid July 1, 1817.	46, 508 54 60, 848 69 336, 938 36 82, 656 82 521, 192 58 1, 162, 911 85
Balance of prin- cipel napaid July 1, 1876.	\$114, 778 96 46, 508 54 60, 848 69 336, 938 33 83, 636 88 531, 192 58	1, 162, 911 85	Expenses, &c., 1877.	84, 572, 31 5, 750, 72 4, 738, 95 619, 94
Total principal, ex. furesce, ex. penses, and charges to June 30, 1817.	\$217, 238, 90 90, 321, 41 614, 072, 49 627, 803, 55 237, 614, 30 977, 559, 54	2, 764, 670 19	Balance of inter- est unpaid July I, 1877.	\$65, 853 49 38, 033 92 13, 278 60 220, 020 81 24, 733 93 385, 771 47
Total expenses, to charges, to charges, to. June 30, 1477.	4, 715 00 4, 738 95 4, 845 00 16, 664 01 8, 257 91	39, 026 07	Total payments and to June to June 30, 1877.	\$2 040 24 28 23 535, 2.6 25 70, 230 44 130, 883 55 70, 595 49
omes no serestal of other of the other of th	\$67, 731 04 38, 037 67 104, 189 84 \$26, 026 19 67, 336 40	043, 212, 51	Payments made during the year ending the 30. ending June 30. 1817.	\$5 5 5 7 56 57 56 57 1 191 68 345 02
Value of prop-	772 86 503 54 143 70 803 36 603 80 603 80 80 86	431 61 1,	Total payments to duce 30, .8781	\$1,943 47 28 28 535,906 35 70,173 87 70,403 81 70,403 81
	#114, #114, #61, #61, #61, #61, #61, #61, #61, #61	1, 682,	Increase of the debt during the gain as a section of 1817.	\$5,881 65 3,995 103 4,441 93 25,139 47 37,879 13
Name of company.	Edgefield and Kentucky. McMinuville and Mancho ter Months and Office. Mempha, Christylle and Loy ville Memphis and Little Rock. Nashville and Northwestern.	Total	Name of company.	Edgefield and Kentucky Molinavilleand Manchester Mobile and Ohio Louisville Memphis and Little Rock Nashville and Northwestern Total
Уптьет.	-387 NO		Уатрет.	

G.—The indebtedness of the following-named railroad companies has been discharged, or compromised and settled under acts of March 3, 1871, and February 27, 1875.

Total orlease, for the orlay of the orlay of the orlay of the orlay of the orlay of the orlay orlay or the oreader or the orlay or the orlay or the orlay or the orlay or the			***	
Porton of property of the control of proportion of the control of	scharged scharged scharged scharged scharged scharged	Debt ditcharged July 16, 1988. Debt ditcharged July 16, 1988. Debt ditcharged August 10, 1868. Debt ditcharged August 10, 1868. Debt ditcharged October 3, 1868. Debt ditcharged October 8, 1868. Debt ditcharged November 4, 1868. Debt ditcharged August 31, 1869. Debt ditcharged August 31, 1869. Debt ditcharged August 31, 1869. Debt ditcharged August 31, 1869.		Pantones. Debt discharged July 18, 1873. Debt discharged January 8, 1873. Debt discharged May 84, 1873. Debt discharged May 81, 1873. Debt discharged May 18, 1873.
Potomas of property and propert			\$ 25, 788 87	
Porton of property of the of property of the of property of the of property of the of property of the of th	\$ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	41, 884 58 25, 364 68 25, 384 68 131, 383 18 131, 383 18 127, 867 18 125, 726 98 126, 730 98	52525252	195, 433 65 34, 138 44 20, 000 00 158, 260 93 44, 457 31
7. The of proportion of propor	2225222 2225222 2225222	41, 884 85, 984 85, 984 131, 383 13 131, 383 18 131, 383 18 134, 384 135, 389 135, 389 139	25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2	195, 433 65 34, 138 44 80, 000 00 134, 960 83 44, 457 31
To to on pane of property sold. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2			61 80 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	7,029 40
10 Potomas. 11 9333 11 9338 11 9338 11 9338 12 158 13 158 13 158 14 158 15 158	7885288 7885288	3 334 83 10, 344 83 10, 344 83 11, 344 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 8	288 588 688 2188 588 688	30, 510 41 13, 665 76
a a a a a a a a a a	4845858 4845858	38, 559 68, 270, 500 50 118, 544 68 118, 550 74 68 118, 550 74 68 119, 500 50 113, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51	843844883 843844883	125, 433 65 27, 109 04 20, 000 00 127, 730 52 30, 248 53
Richmon Georgia Macon be Macon a South Co	Muscoges Petersburg Memphis and Charleston Mobile and Grast Northern New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Misselppi Control Misselppi Control	Montgomery and West Point Nome Western and Atlantio Orange and Alexandria Mannassa Gap Willington and Western Alabama and Fordia New Orleans, Opclouses and Great Western Norfolk and Potershure	Western North Carolina Adantic and North Carolina Macon and Brunswick Selma and Meridian Selma and Meridian Waahington, A lexandria and Georgetown. Memphis and Ohio.	Pacific Railroad of Missouri Alabama and Florida, for repairs Indianola Mississippi and Tomesses Alabama and Chattanogas
.radmuN ⊣ as a a re	#E500010	82.89 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		. 5883 8

8	36 Nashville and Chattanoogs 1, 566, 551 73	1, 566, 551 73	615, 631 70		8, 834 18 8, 184, 417 55	396, 677 92	1, 787, 740 33	396, 677 22 1,787,740 33 Compromised under act of March 3, 1871, for \$1,000,000, payable one-half in 10 and one-half in 80 years from
58	37 East Tennessee and Georgia.	376, 163 09 265, 655 65	160, 986 77 116, 906 07	4, 401 T3	531, 571 59 384, 884 45	165, 549 08 153, 438 76	3r6, 029 442 231, 445 69 5	Companies consolidated; debts compromised under set of March 3, 1871, 107 \$183,000; \$5,000 cash; balance one-half in 15 and one-half in 15
8	39 Nashville and Decatur	405, 193 92	144, 407 99	302 35	549, 904 96	242, 473 39	301, 430 87	(years from January 1, 1873. Compromised under act of March 3, 1871. for \$70.000: \$6.000 cash; balance
\$	40 Mississippi, Gainsville and Tuscaloosa	33, 476 39	20, 057 35	67 75	53, 601 49	9, 856 09	43, 745 40	in 10 years from July 1, 1872. Company bankrupt; account therefore dropped from list of indebted com-
=	41 Knoxville and Kentucky	19, 335 63	5, 781 00	154 87	18, 270 90	7, 901 15	10, 369 75	panies. Compromised in July, 1874, under act of March 3, 1871, for \$8,000 Tennessee
\$22	South west branch Pacific Railread of Missouri. Selma, Rome and Daikon. Alexandria, Londoun and Hampshire.	57, 115 94 183, 976 49 62, 592 96	107, 995 47 21, 640 46	53 95 175 73	57, 115 24 291, 325 91 84, 409 15	57, 115 24 188, 754 19 84, 409 15	102, 571 72	State bonds. Dobt discharged May 8, 1876. Settled under act of February 37, 1875. Dobt discharged April 11, 1876.
	Total 5, 873, 602 34	5, 873, 602 34	1, 534, 730 32	22, 614 31	1, 430, 946 97	4, 561, 824 90	9, 869, 193 07	

HENRY C. HODGES, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., in charge of Railroad Indebtedness.

I certify the above statement to be correct.

H.—Correspondence relating to the refusal of the Florida Central (a land grant) Railroad to furnish transportation for United States troops and supplies.

CEDAR KEYS, FLA., May 30, 1977.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the transportation order for the Florida Central Railroad; they would not allow me to go on the cars at all, so I went to the superintendent and made inquiries, and he told me that he had notified the authorities at Saint Augustine that they would take no more transportation orders on the road; so I had to pay my fare as far as Baldwin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEREMIAH WEAVER, Ordnance Sergeant, U.S. A.

First Lieut. J. A. FESSENDEN,
Fifth Artillery, A. A. Q. M., Saint Augustine, Fla.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Saint Augustine, Fla., June 2, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the proper department of the government, that on the 28th day of May, 1877, I furnished Ordnance Sergeant Weaver with a transportation request, made out in due form, on the Florida Central Railroad, from Jacksonville, Fls., to Baldwin, Fls.; that said railroad refused absolutely to take such request, and would not allow Ordnance Sergeant Weaver to enter the train and travel on the request. (See letter of Sergeant Weaver, inclosed and marked "A.") Since it is frequently necessary to furnish transportation over this road, I desire to know what steps I am to take in future, when the occasion to send men from this post shall arise.

Is there any way by which Sergeant Weaver can be reimbursed for the amount he paid for his fare?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. FESSENDEN, First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, A. A. Q. M.

The CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

Department of the South, Atlanta, Ga.

[First indorsement.]

SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA., June 3, 1877.

The road referred to is a land-grant road, and Thompson, the superintendent, positively refuses to take troops over the road without paying for them in cash or currency; will not take requests. Respectfully forwarded and instructions requested.

F. T. DENT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Artillery, Commanding Post.

(Second indorsement.)

Office Chief Quartermaster, Department South,
Atlanta, Ga., June 9, 1877.

Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general headquarters Department of the South. Attention is invited to the inclosed telegrams of the 8th June, from which it appears that under the action of the superintendent of the Florida Central Railroad the ordinary communication with the post of Saint Augustine is out off.

J. G. CHANDLER,

Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Department South.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Atlanta, Ga., June 9, 1877.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through division head-quarters, for the information of the War Department.

THOS. H. RUGER, Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., Commanding.

(Fourth indorsement.)

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, New York, June 11, 1877.

Respectfully referred to the chief quartermaster of the division.

By command of Major-General Hancock.

W. G. MITCHELL, Captain Fifth Infantry, A. A. A. G.

[Fifth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
Office Chief-Quartermaster, New York, June 12, 1877.

Respectfully forwarded to the Quartermaster-General.

L. C. EASTON,

Colonel and Assistant Q. M. G., Chief Quartermaster.

[Inclosures accompanying isecond indorsement.]

[From the Western Union Telegraph Company, dated Saint Augustine, Fla., June 8, 1877.]

To the CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Atlanta, Ga.:

Ordered to send soldier to Pensacola. Jacksonville road won't accept. Request instructions.

FESSENDEN, Quartermaster.

[Order No. 59.]

SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA., June 8, 1877.

I. In furtherance of Special Order, No. 11, current series, from headquarters Department of the South, Private John Daley, Battery M, Fifth Artillery, will leave this post for Fort Barrancas, Fla., to join his battery.

II. The acting assistant quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation, and the acting assistant quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation,

II. The acting assistant quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation, and the acting commissary of subsistence will commute his rations for five days from June —, 1877.

By order of Lieut. Col. F. T. Dent.

E. T. BROWN,

Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, Post-Adjutant.

A true copy.

E. T. BROWN, Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, Post-Adjutant.

[From the Western Union Telegraph Company, dated Jacksonville, Fla., June 8, 1877.]

To Maj. J. G. CHANDLER, Quartermaster, U. S. A., Atlanta, Ga.:

The reason that we refuse to accept transportation requests is they are not paid, and the courts have decided that we are entitled to pay for such service.

CHARLES HOLMES, General Superintendent.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., June 15, 1877.

SIR: It has been reported to this office that agents of the Florida Central Railroad refuse to accept transportation requests issued by the Quartermaster's Department, because they are not paid, and the courts have decided that the roads are entitled to pay for such service.

All the land-grant railroads in the country, with the exception, perhaps, of the Flor-

ida Central, are accepting and furnishing transportation on these requests, and it is thought there is some misunderstanding in this case.

An examination into the matter will show that the Quartermaster's Department can make no payment for military transportation over the Florida Central Railroad with-

out flagrant violation of law.

You are referred, first, to section 3 of act of Congress approved May 17, 1856, (11 Stat., o. 15), granting United States lands to aid in the construction of the road; second, to the act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 453), in which payment for military trans-portation over land-grant railroads is prohibited.

These laws stand on the statute-books unrepealed.

Two land-grant railroads, the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, brought suit to recover compensation for certain transportation of troops and stores, specified in the bills of particulars accompanying their respective petitions to the Court of Claims, and the Supreme Cout, on appeal, awarded compensation in these particular cases. (October term, 1876. No. 673.)

These awards will be payable as other awards of the court are paid by the Treasury, out of an appropriation made for that purpose, and not from funds of the Quartermas-

ter's Department.

It is known to this office that even there awards have not been paid for reason that

Congress failed to make an appropriation therefor.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that, inasmuch as no appropriation is made by Congress for payment of transportation to land-grant roads, but on the contrary, any payment to them is expressly prohibited by law, it is clear that no such payment can now be made, nor any amount be allowed to said roads by the executive departments, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, until the law-making power shall have removed the prohibition and made an appropriation.

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." (Constitution, art. 1, sec. 9.)

The doctrine enunciated by the Supreme Court in the cases referred to, that certain compensation should be made for the transportation of troops and stores over landgrant railroads is in accordance with the doctrine always held by the War Department, and governed the department up to the time when such payments were prohibited by Congress. I have recommended to the Secretary of War, and he has recommended to Congress, such legislation as will remove this prohibition.

But there is another aspect of the case. The necessities of the service require that transportation requests of the kind which I understand your road has refused, shall be

used in furnishing transportation for United States troops.

If a soldier yields to the demand of a recusant land-grant railroad for cash fare, the department has no more power to reimburse him (though traveling on public duty) than it has to pay the railroad itself. A remedy is provided for the railroad through the courts; for the soldier there is no legal remedy. In the exercise of the powers of the United States Government, it is necessary that there be no hinderance to the passage of its troops and property over any railroad in its territory.

In view of these explanations I trust that you will withdraw your opposition to the receipt of transportation requests for the passage of United States troops over your

road, and adopt a course which will not place the road in antagonism to the execu-

tion of law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U.S. A.

Mr. Joseph H. Durker, Master in charge Florida Central Railroad, Jacksonville, Fla.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA., June 17, 1877.

SIR: The land-grant railroad, Florida Central, from Jacksonville to Live Oak, has refused to transport troops over their road on transportation requests, and as the quartermaster is prohibited, by orders, from paying to such roads the usual fare, I directed the quartermaster at this post to report the fact to chief quartermaster of the department, and ask for instructions. As no reply has been received, I ask, in order to comply with Special Orders No. 3, current series, from headquarters Department of the South, and Post Orders No. 59, current series, from this post, in execution of the first-named order, that the quartermaster of this post be authorized to purchase tickets over said road for Private John Daley, in order that he may proceed to his destination.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. T. DENT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Artillery, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Department of the South, Atlanta, Ga.

[First indorsement.]

Office Chief Quartermaster, Department of the South, Atlanta, Ga., June 20, 1877.

Respectfully returned to the assistant adjutant-general, headquarters Department

of the South.

The action taken by the superintendent of the Florida Central Railroad was referred to the department commander on the 9th of June, and this office is awaiting instructions before notifying the acting assistant quartermaster at Saint Augustine of the proper action to be taken.

Payment for services over this road is prohibited by law, and hence the purchase of

tickets, as herein requested, cannot be recommended.

J. G. CHANDLER.

Major and Quartermaster, U.S. A., Chief Quartermaster Department South.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Atlanta, Ga., June 20, 1877.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through headquarters Division of the Atlantic. Attention asked to the fact that the Florida Central Railroad (a land-grant road) refuses to transport troops or material without payment in advance of charges for transportation.

THOS. H. RUGER,

Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Bvt. Brig. General, U. S. A., Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION ATLANTIC, New York, June 23, 1877.

Respectfully referred to the chief quartermaster of the division, in connection with the previous papers on this subject referred to him on the 11th instant.

By command of Major-General Hancock.

JOHN S. WHARTON, Captain Nineteenth Infantry, A. A. A. General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF ATLANTIC, Office Chief Quartermaster, New York, June 25, 1877.

Respectfully forwarded to the Quartermaster-General in connection with the papers on this subject, forwarded by this office on the 12th instant.

L. C. EASTON, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 22, 1877.

SIR: Your communication (fight) dated June 15, 1877, in relation to transportation of United States troops and stores over land-grant railroads was duly received. The position taken by the Florida Central Railroad in this matter was based upon certain reported decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and may have been hastily assumed. I have referred your letter and General Order No. 62, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, series 1875, accompanying the same, to Edward M. L'Engle, esq., president of the Florida Central Railroad Company, which company is now in possession of its property, and have requested him to answer the same. The company took possession of its property under an order of the court on the 9th of the present month.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH H. DURKEE, Late Master in charge Florida Central Railroad.

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

June 28, 1877.

EDWARD M. L'ENGLE.

President Florida Central Railroad, Jacksonville, Fla.:

Has your road withdrawn its objection to the receipt of transportation requests for the passage of United States troops?

M. C. MEIGS, Ouartermaster General.

[From the Western Union Telegraph Company, dated Jacksonville, Fla., June 30, 1877.] To the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Washington, D. C .:

The Florida Central Railroad Company declines to accept quartermaster's requests for transportation. This refusal is because such requests are not paid.

E. M. L'ENGLE. President F. C. R. R. Co.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE Washington, D. C., July 2, 1877.

Sir: I have the honor to submit for your information, and such action when Congress assembles as you may find proper, the case of the refusal of the Florida Central a land-grant) Railroad to accept and furnish transportation for United States troops

upon requests of the Quartermaster's Department.

The fact that this railroad had taken this stand was first reported to this office June 12, 1877, by the chief quartermaster, Military Division of the Atlantic; the particular case in point being that of Ordnance Sergeant Jeremiah Weaver, who, being assigned to duty which required a journey over the road from Jacksonville to Baldwin, Fla., was, in accordance with orders and regulations governing Army transportation, furnished with a transportation-request for the journey, made out in due form (sample inclosed), issued by the acting assistant quartermaster of the military post of Saint Augustine, Fla., and addressed to the railroad company, under date of May 28,

Sergeant Weaver reports that he was not permitted to go upon the cars of the road, so he went to the superintendent, made inquiries, and was told that the railroad company had notified the authorities at Saint Augustine that they would take no more transportation-orders on the road, and the sergeant had to pay his fare to Baldwin out of his own pocket.

Subsequently, on June 8, 1877, the superintendent of the road telegraphed the chief

quartermaster Department, of the South, as follows:

"The reason that we refused to accept transportation-requests is that they are not

paid, and the courts have decided that we are entitled to pay for such service."

On June 15, 1877, the Quartermaster-General addressed the following communication to Mr. Joseph H. Durkee, master in charge of the Florida Central Railroad, Jacksonville, Fla., who, by the official Railroad Guide for the period, seems to have been the highest officer connected with the road:

"It has been reported to this office that agents of the Florida Central Railroad refuse to accept transportation-requests issued by the Quartermaster's Department because they are not paid, and the courts have decided that the roads are entitled to pay for

such service.

"All the land-grant railroads in the country, with the exception, perhaps, of the Florida Central, are accepting and furnishing transportation on these requests, and it is

thought there is some misunderstanding in this case.

"An examination into the matter will show that the Quartermaster's Department can make no payment for military-transportation over the Florida Central Railroad with-

out flagrant violation of law.

"You are referred, first, to section 3 of the act of Congress, approved May 17, 1856 (11 Stat., p. 15), granting United States lands to aid in the construction of the road; second, to the act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 453), in which payment for military transportation over land-grant railroads is prohibited.

"These laws stand on the statute-books unrepealed.

"Two land-grant railroads (the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa F6) brought suit to recover compensation for certain transportation of troops and stores, specified in the bills of particulars accompanying their respective petitions to the Court of Claims, and the Supreme Court, on appeal, awarded compensation in these particular cases. (October term, 1876, No. 673.)

"These awards will be payable, as other awards of the court are paid, by the Treasury out of an appropriation made for that purpose, and not from funds of the Quartermas-

ter's Department.

It is known to this office that even these awards have not been paid, for the reason

that Congress failed to make an appropriation therefor.

"The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that inasmuch as no appropriation is made by Congress for payment of transportation to land grant railroads, but, on the contrary, any payment to them is expressly prohibited by law, it is clear that no such payment can now be made, nor any amount be allowed to said roads by the executive departments, not withstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, until the lawmaking power shall have removed the prohibition and made an appropriation.

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations

made by law.' (Constitution, Art. I, sec. 9.)

"The doctrine enunciated by the Supreme Court in the cases referred to, that certain compensation should be made for the transportation of troops and stores over land grant railroads, is in accordance with the doctrine always held by the War Department, and governed the department up to the time when such payments were prohibited by Congress. I have recommended to the Secretary of War, and he has recommended to Congress, such legislation as will remove this prohibition.

"But there is another aspect of the case. The necessities of the service require that

transportation-requests of the kind which I understand your road has refused, shall

be used in furnishing transportation for United States troops.

"If a soldier yields to the demand of a recusant land-grant railroad for cash fare, the department has no more power to reimburse him, though traveling on public duty, than it has to pay the railroad itself.

"In the exercise of the powers of the United States Government it is necessary that there be no hinderance to the passage of its troops and property over any railroad in its

territory.

"In view of these explanations, I trust that you will withdraw your opposition to the receipt of transportation-requests for the passage of United States troops over your road, and adopt a course which will not place the road in antagonism to the execution of law."

On June 26, 1877, the following reply was received from Mr. Durkee: "The position taken by the Florida Central Railroad in this matter was based upon certain reported decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and may have been hastily assumed. I have referred your letter and General Order No. 62, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, series 1875, accompanying the same, to Edward M L. Engle, esq., president of the Florida Central Railroad Company, which company is now in possession of its property, and have requested him to answer the same. The company took possession of its property under an order of court on the 9th of the present month."

In the same mail with Mr. Durkee's reply came another communication from the chief quartermaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic, forwarding a copy of an order for Private John Daley, Battery M, Fifth Artillery, to proceed from Saint Augustine to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and a request of the commanding officer, Saint Augustine, for anthority to purchase tickets for Private Daley, in order that he may proceed to his destination.

On June 28, 1877, the Quartermaster-General telegraphed the president of the roal as follows:

"Has your road withdrawn its objection to the receipt of transportation-reque to for the passage of United States troops?"

And on June 30, 1877, received the following telegram in reply:

"The Florida Ceutral Railroad declines to accept quartermasters' requests for trans-

portation. The refusal is because such requests are not paid."

It is remarked that the failure of Congress to make any appropriation whatever for Army transportation for the current fiscal year is now a further and of itself an insuperable obstacle to the payment of any money to this or any other road, whether land-grant or non-land-grant for military transportation, unless and until Congress

shall bereafter appropriate money for the purpose.

With reference to the powers of the government in a case of this kind, I respectfully report that, under section 220 United States Revised Statutes, the "transportation of troops, munitions of war, equipments, military property, and stores throughout the United States shall be under the immediate control of the Secretary of War and such

agents as he may appoint."

On November 9, 1874, the Attorney-General expressed the following opinion in the case of the refusal of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas (a land-grant) Railroad to perform

military transportation:

"I do not know of any proceedings at law by which the government can compel these railroads to transport freight and troops as required, but if they refuse when such freight and troops are properly tendered for transportation, and the United States sustain damages in consequence of such refusal, these roads may be liable to pay the United States the damages so sustained."

The enactment of a law that will protect the rights of the government in such cases

was recommended to Congress by the Secretary of War January 9, 1875, on report of the Quartermaster-General of December 3, 1874 (Ex. Doc. No. 94, H. R., Forty-third Congress, second session), but Congress has not acted upon the recommendation.

This department has no means of enforcing service, and the company refusing what the condition of its land-grant requires, is, I suppose, liable to be sold out by the United States or taken possession of. But it appears now that for enforcement of its reserved rights Congress has made no legislative provision.

The Florida Central Railroad runs from Jacksonville to Lake City, 59 miles; its use can, I believe, in most, if not all, cases be avoided by use of steamers, which stop at Saint Augustine in plying between points on the Atlantic seaboard; for example, troops and stores may be sent to Brunswick, Ga., by steamer, and thence inland via Macon and Brunswick and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.

These routes will be circuitous and the time consumed in transit greater and the cost heavier than via the Florida Central Railroad, but I see no alternative so long as laws as authoritatively construed make no provision for the prompt enforcement of the rights of the government; for the supply and movements of the troops cannot be deferred while the railroad company is being brought to a sense of its obligations through the slow process of law in a suit for damages.

I shall therefore instruct officers of the Quartermaster's Department serving in the Military Division of the Atlantic to discontinue the issue of requisitions upon the Florida Central Railroad Company for the transportation of troops and supplies until

further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, United States Army. To the Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Respectfully referred to the Judge Advocate-General for opinion as to what proceedings should be taken against this road. By order of the Secretary of War.

H. T. CROSBY, Chief Clerk.

JULY 9, 1877.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Military Justice, July 11, 1877.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War. In view of the opinion of the Hon. Attorney-General of November 9, 1874, referred to in the within communication of the Quartermaster-General of the 2d instant, it can only be advised that additional legislation by Congress is requisite to compel this railroad company to transport troops or freight free of charge to the United States.

As to the amount paid out by Sergeant Weaver, it is recommended that the same be

reimbursed him out of the appropriation for Army contingencies.

W. M. DUNN, Judge Advocate-General.

Respectfully returned to the Quartermaster-General to again bring up the subject at the next meeting of Congress, as there appears to be no legal remedy at present. By order of the Secretary of War.

H. T. CROSBY, Chief Clerk.

JULY 17, 1877.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE. October 23, 1877.

True copies.

HENRY C. HODGES. Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

Report of Capt. A. F. Rockwell, in charge of national cemeteries.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES, Washington, D. C., July 31, 1877.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of cemeterial affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

There are now 79 national cemeteries; 27 first class, 17 second class, 14 third class, and 21 fourth class. The Antietam National Cemetery

has been added since my last report.

On July 17, 1876, there were seventy-one superintendents in service. One has since been appointed. One died, two were discharged, and three resigned, leaving sixty-seven in service June 30, 1877. I regard these superintendents' positions as excellent ones. The pay is liberal; comfortable quarters are furnished in buildings constructed for the purpose; the duties are of a light, healthful character; and the tenure of office depending on the good behavior of the incumbent, a superintendent has a strong incentive to endeavor to retain his position by industry and good conduct.

As an additional safeguard against appointing men unfit for the positions, a few of the apparently most worthy applicants, not exceeding four at any one time, are first examined by a board of officers, and, if found eligible under the law, they are employed on probation for six months at one of the larger cemeteries as assistants to the superintendents, who instruct them as to their duties, in which they are given practical experience. By this plan, the department is enabled to judge somewhat of the character and habits of the applicant, and, if during this probationary term the candidate gives satisfaction, he is appointed when a vacancy occurs, and thus enters upon his duties with some knowledge of the work he will have to perform. This system, which has but recently been put into operation, will, I believe, work to great advantage and increase the efficiency of the cemeterial service.

The appropriation for the past fiscal year was \$125,000. The expenditures during the year amounted to \$126,650.12, as detailed in the accompanying statement, marked "A," and summarized as follows:

For construction and repair of walls	\$44,601	78
For construction and repair of lodges	14, 800	20
For rent of quarters for superintendents		
For construction and repair of outhouses, sheds, stables, &c		77
For repair of green-houses	97	96
Purchase of trees, plants, &c	1,374	34
Hire of employés	35, 856	26
For construction and repair of drainage	2,711	29
Purchase of barrack and office furniture	144	80
Purchase of tools and stores, and miscellaneous expenditures	7,925	50
For improvement of grounds	12, 539	16
For erection and repair of flag-staffs		60
For water-supply	1.523	21
Purchase of land, examination of titles, &c	520	
For advertising, postage, &c	341	22
For interments	258	

The above also embraces expenditures from balances of appropria-

tions for previous years.

On the 25th of July, 1876, by direction of the Secretay of War, the whole subject of national cemeteries was placed under the Quartermaster-General, to whom the records, &c., pertaining to that subject, previously kept at the War Department, were ordered to be turned over. It was further ordered that the annual inspection of national cemeteries,

required by law, should be made by officers of the Inspecter-General's

Department in the course of their tours of inspection.

Subsequently, upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, military commanders were directed to exercise supervision over national cemeteries within the geographical limits of their commands.

During the past year lodges have been erected at Salisbury, N. C.; Grafton, W. Va.; Finn's Point, N. J.; and Cave Hill, Ky.; inclosing walls at Beaufort and Florence, S. C.; Finn's Point, N. J., and Yorktown, Va. The work performed has been most satisfactory, and the cost thereof extremely reasonable. It has been supervised by civil engineers employed especially for duty of this character.

Contracts have also been entered into for the construction of lodges at Alexandria and Port Hudson (La.) National Cemeteries, and for an inclosing wall at the Alexandria cemetery. When these are completed there will yet remain to be provided with permanent walls and lodges the following cemeteries, namely: Lodges at Baton Rouge, La.; San Antonio, Texas; Andersonville, Ga.; Fort McPherson, Nebr.; Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; and Beverly, N. J. Walls at Baton Rouge, La.; Andersonville, Ga.; Fort McPherson, Neb.; Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; and Grafton, W. Va.

The condition of several of the larger cemeteries has been materially improved during the year, notably those at Arlington, Andersonville, Marietta, Stone's River, Nashville, and Chattanooga. It is the intention to have the grounds in all the national cemeteries in such condition that the grass can be readily cut with the lawn mower, and thereby render the use of the scythe unnecessary. By this means the sward will present a much finer appearance, while the expense of maintenance will not be increased. A great deal of filling and grading is found necessary to first get the grounds in proper order, and hence the cost of maintenance has been increased slightly during the past year at those cemeteries where this work has been done; but hereafter they can, with proper industry on the part of the superintendents, be kept in better order than heretofore, and with less labor. This course will be pursued at all of the cemeteries as fast as means are available, and the lawn-mower, horse and hand, will be generally introduced.

The soldiers' lot in the Elmira Cemetery, which, by act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, was declared a national cemetery, has received attention. The remains of the Union soldiers have been removed to within the ground to be purchased by the United States, and head-stones have been ordered for their graves. The sections containing the remains of the Confederate prisoners of war have been leveled and graded, and an accurate chart of the same is in course of preparation, so that at any time, if so desired, the graves can be readily identified and properly marked. The city of Elmira has sold the land to the United States for \$1,500, which sum will be paid after the Attorney-General has approved the title papers recently submitted to him. When the grounds are placed in good order, arrangements will be made with the cemetery com-

pany to keep them so in the future.

The Antietam National Cemetery was formally transferred to the United States by resolution of the board of trustees on the 7th day of June, 1877. No work has been done by the Quartermaster's Department for lack of the necessary means.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the head-stone contracts have been completed. Head-stones have yet to be furnished for cemeteries made national since the contracts were entered into, but the slabs and blocks required by the original agreement have all been erected. The

following statement will show the number of stones erected, and the cost thereof. A statement in detail of the number of stones erected at each cemetery is hereto appended, marked "B."

2, 463 granite slabs, at \$3.95 each. 49, 378 marble slabs, at \$3.56 each	175, 785 167, 212 164, 629 253, 705 14, 507 199 5	58 00 57 54 50 20 50
Total	213, 639	86
Total	1,000,000	-

After paying for the extra work already authorized, a surplus of about \$190,000 will remain.

The work has been well done, and the stones add greatly to the fine appearance of the cemeteries. In connection with this subject, I have the honor to renew the recommendation made in my last annual report that head-stones be erected at soldiers' graves in village and private cemeteries.

In the absence of any appropriation for the current fiscal year, no expenditures have been authorized at any of the national cemeteries; but a few employés have been allowed to work at the larger cemeteries, under the conditions set forth in General Orders No. 50, A. G. O. C. S. However, the cemeteries cannot, of course, be kept in good order for any length of time without money. They are now in excellent condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. ROCKWELL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries.

Inclosures.

To the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

A.—Statement of disbursements on account of national cemeteries, fiscal year 1876–77.

B.—Statement of the number of head-stones erected in each national cometery. C.—General Orders, No. 37, headquarters of Army, A. G. O., April 18, 1877.

A.—Statement of disdursements of appropriations for national cemeteries during the secal year ending June 30, 1877.

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A.—Statement of disdursements of appropriations for national cemeteries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, &c.—Continued...

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A. F. ROCK WELL, at Quartermaster, U. S. A.,	charge of National Cemeteries.
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I certify that the above statement is correct.

B.
List of head-stones erected at national cemeteries.

Name of cemetery.	Slabs.	Blocks.
Alexandria, La	509	772
Alexandria, Va	3, 324	121
Andersonville, Ga	12,681	921
Annapolis, Md	2, 255	205
Arlington, Va	7,060	1,928
Balls Bluff, Va	200	24
Barrancas, Fla	620 2, 430	650 482
Battle-Ground, D. C	2, 430 40	402
Beaufort, S. C	4, 349	3,811
Beverly, N. J.	139	7
Brownsville, Tex	1,343	1,378
Camp Butler, Ill	533	165
Camp Nelson, Ky	2, 342	1,189
Cave Hill, Ký	3, 234	581
Chalmette, La Chattanooga, Tenn	6, 262 7, 903	5,400 4,860
City Point Va	3,635	362
City Point, Va	675	192
Corintb, Miss	1,777	3,912
Crown Hill, Ind	659	32
Culpeper, Va	446	905
Cypress Hills, L. I., N. Y.	3,088	57
Danville, Ky	335	8
Danville, Va Fayetteville, Ark	1, 167 430	121 776
Florence, S. C	183	2,792
Fort Donelson, Tenn	155	508
Fort Gibson, Ind. T	160	2,080
Fort Harrison, Va	235	291
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	373	753
Fort Scott, Kans	318	101
Fort Smith, Ark Fredericksburg, Va	565 2, 463	975 4, 145
Gettysburg, Pa		979
Glendale, Va	234	390
Grafton, W. Va	615	617
Hampton, Va	4,650	467
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	6, 765 316	2, 874 330
Keokuk, Iowa	553	21
Knoxville, Tenn	2,014	1, 044
Laurel, Md	232	6
Lebanon, Ky	572	277
Lexington, Ky	805	108
Little Rock, Ark	3, 203	2, 337
Logan's Cross-Roads, Ky Loudon Park, Md	340 1, 528	364 203
Marietta, Ga	7, 125	2, 960
Memphis, Tenn	5, 051	8, 809
Mobile, Ala	694	112
Mound City, Ill	2, 438	2,730
Nashville, Tenn	11,503	3, 995
Natchez, Miss	281 2, 087	2, 781
New Albany, Ind	2,049	676 1,061
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,804	28
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn	1, 220	2, 357
Poplar Grove, Va	2, 175	3, 367
Port Hudson, La	586	3, 209
Raleigh, N. C	636	528
Richmond, Va	839	4, 049 12
Rock Island, Ill	277 90	333
Seven Pines, Va		642
TOTAL A MAGO, TO	140	U-1.4

List of head stones erected at national cemetaries—Continued.

Name of cemetery.	Slabe.	Blocks.
Soldiers' Home, D. C	4, 925	289
Springfield, Mo	812	705
Staunton, Va	229	409
Stone's River, Tenn	3,786	2,314
Vicksburg, Miss	3,820	12,703
White Hall, Pa	59	1
Wilmington, N. C.	702	1,357
Winchester; Va		2,200
Yorktown, Va	723	843
Total	149, 584	108, 982

C. .

[General Orders No. 37.1

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, April 18, 1877.

Superintendents of national cemeteries being civilians, and now paid by the Quartermaster's Department as other civil employee thereof, the following regulations from the Secretary of War are promulgated for the information and guidance of all con-

I. In view of the responsibility attached to the position of superintendent, and his not being generally under the direct supervision of a superior officer, it is of great importance that none but men of excellent character and fair ability should be

Applicants must therefore fulfill the following conditions, viz:

1st. They must have served in the Army of the United States, either regular or volunteer, and must have been disabled for active field-service in the line of duty, but the degree of their present disability must not be such as to impair their efficiency in charge of

2d. They must be of steady, sober, and correct habits.

3d. They must have a fair degree of intelligence and education, and must be able

to write legibly.

II. All applications for the appointment of superintendent should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, and be accompanied by testimonials of responsible persons in support of the above requirements. They must be in the handwriting of the applicant, and must give his full name, length of service, the company and regiment he last served in, date and cause of his discharge, and his present place of residence.

No applications from enlisted men in the Army will be entertained, such men being

ineligible under the law.

III. All applicants, before being appointed, will be examined by a board of officers to be convened, by orders from the Adjut ant-General's Office, in the department where they may be residing or serving. An applicant having passed a satisfactory examina-tion, will, if selected for appointment, be required to serve a probationary term of six months as an assistant at such cometery as the Quartermaster-General may designate before being definitely appointed.

Applicants thus selected will be hired by the Quartermaster's Department, at the rate of \$40 per month, and furnished with transportation from and to their homes.

If, at the expiration of this probationary term, the applicant has shown his fitness for the position, he will then be eligible for appointment when a vacancy occurs. Should there be no vacancy at the end of the term, his employment will cease. He will then, in his turn, be duly appointed as vacancies occur.

The number of candidates on probation will at no time exceed four.

IV. The pay of superintendents is \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, per month, according to the grade of the cemetery to which they are assigned, with quarters and fuel.

V. "The superintendents of the national cemeteries shall be selected from meritorious and trustworthy soldiers, either commissioned officers or enlisted men of the volunteer or regular Army, who have been honorably mustered out or disharged from the service of the United States, and who may have been disabled for active field-service in the line of duty."—(Section 4874 Revised Statutes of the United States.)

VI. Changes in the classification of cemeteries will continue to be made in orders

through the Adjutant-General's Office.

By command of General Sherman:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Subsistence Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, and since my last annual report, dated October 10, 1876, and to make such suggestions with reference to this Department, and the subsistence of the Army, as I deem for the best interests of the service.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year were as follows, viz:

May 9, 1876, advance appropriation	\$300,000 00	
July 28, 1876, appropriation for 1877	2, 200, 000 00	
September 30, 1876, appropriation on account of increased cavalry force. March 14, 1877, appropriation on account of deficiencies, to replace subsistence stores lost by burning of steamer "Montana." in the Gulf	200, 400 00	
of California, December 14, 1876	36, 840 71	
Total	2,737,240 71	

FUNDS RECEIVED FROM SALES, ETC.

In addition to the amount appropriated for the subsistence of the Army, the following re-imbursements for supplies which had been purchased and sold to other departments, or to troops, or lost in transit, &c., were received, viz:

From the Department of the Interior, on account of supplies furnished to the Indian Bureau	\$40,066 82
Collections by Pay Department, on account of tobacco sold to enlisted men, and charged upon their pay-rolls	140 254 04
For stores lost in transportation, or through neglect of officers, &c	3, 669 21

The amounts appropriated were not sufficient to allow the purchase of supplies, which should have been procured within the fiscal year, for shipment to remote posts, and along lines of communication over which supplies can be much more economically shipped prior to June 30, than at a later period of the year. In fact, along the Upper Missouri, Yellowstone, and Big Horn, supplies cannot be shipped with a surety of reaching the posts by water if purchased after June 30, and it may, and generally will, become necessary to transport them a part of the distance by land, thus much enhancing the cost of transportation, as well as increasing the loss in transit by transporting them in hot weather.

Only such supplies were purchased during the last fiscal year as were deemed absolutely necessary to be sent to posts for consumption until

those purchased after June 30 could reach them.

The outstanding indebtedness for stores at the close of the fiscal year was \$54,544.27. This indebtedness has been liquidated, however, from funds received from sales of Subsistence supplies, including tobacco sold to enlisted men, although most of the creditors were obliged to wait three, and some four, months for payment.

I deem it my duty to urgently invite your attention and, through you that of Congress, to the necessity, in the interests of economy, for making sufficient appropriation for the subsistence of the Army to enable the Department to purchase the supplies required at the proper time and for cash, and for making the appropriation available from the date of the

passage of the act making it.

Since July 1, 1874, the amount appropriated for the subsistence of the Army has been at least three hundred thousand dollars less per annum than was necessary to purchase the supplies required to be procured within the fiscal year. In the year ending June 30, 1875, a deficiency bill of \$150,000 was passed, and \$300,000 of the money appropriated for the subsistence of the Army for the next fiscal year (that ending June 30, 1876) was authorized to be applied by the Commissary General of Subsistence, prior to the 1st day of July, 1875, to the purchase of supplies required for advance shipments to posts on the Upper Missouri, Fort Pembina, and distant posts in Texas and Arizona. In the next fiscal year, (that ending June 30, 1877,) it became necessary to request an advance appropriation, and on May 1, 1876, an appropriation of \$300,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, was made and authorized to "be applied by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, to the purchase of Subsistence supplies intended for the posts supplied through the Upper Missouri, and for other distant posts," with the proviso that the amount should be deducted from the estimates for subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year 1877, and the appropriation should be available from the passage of the act. With the amount thus appropriated in advance, it was impracticable to purchase all the stores which should have been purchased for shipment prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, and the total appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1877, proved to be inadequate to the purchase of supplies which should have been procured within the year.

From the foregoing, the necessity of my recommendation for a larger appropriation than has been made for several years, and the necessity of its being available from date of passage of the act making it, will, I

think, be apparent.

In addition to the reasons stated for an increased appropriation for the current fiscal year, it must be considered that the expenses of subsisting the army will, of course, be increased to a limited extent by purchasing on credit, and to a considerable extent by purchasing supplies for troops operating in the field, where it was impracticable to send the supplies on account of the uncertainty of the movements of the troops, and the impossibility of foreseeing where the supplies would be required. This has been especially the case in Montana, with reference to the troops operating against the Indian chief Joseph and his band.

VALUE OF STORES ISSUED TO INDIANS, ETC.

The value of Subsistence stores issued, in accordance with paragraphs 1202 and 1203, revised regulations, edition of 1863, to Indians visiting

posts, has been \$2,234.17. That of stores issued to Indian prisoners at posts, exclusive of those issued by order of the commanding officer of the Vollamstone expedition \$1,560.60.

the Yellowstone expedition, \$1,560.69.

Under orders issued by the commanding officer of the Yellowstone command, Subsistence stores have been issued at the cantonment on Tongue River, to Cheyenne and Sioux Indians, to the value of \$7,936.25. The number of Indians to whom these issues were made has not been reported.

The value of the stores issued to the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa, and Comanche Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Florida, including cost of transportation, was \$4,746.73, no portion of which has been returned

to the appropriation for subsistence of the Army.

In addition to the above, Subsistence stores have from time to time been issued to Indians, or transferred to Indian agents for issue at the request of the Indian Bureau, approved by the Secretary of War. The date and place of such issue, and value of the stores, were as set forth in the following table:

When issued.	Where issued.	Stores.	Transporta- tion.	Total.
July, 1876 July, 1876	At Fort Sill, Indian Territory	\$431 47 802 50	\$370 69 178 45	\$902 10 980 \$3
August, 1876 August, 1876 August, 1876	At Camp Brown, Wyoming Territorydo At Camp Robinson, Nebrasks	1, 697 71 2, 439 85 5, 972 50 2, 042 76	171 44	1, 697 71 2, 439 85 6, 143 94 2, 226 64
Angust, 1876 August, 1876 August, 1876	At Lower Brule Agency, Dakota Territory At Cheyenne Agency, Dakota Territory At Camp Sheridan, Nebraska	106 56 369 64 913 93	10 22 29 84 435 00	116 78 399 48 1, 348 93
October, 1876 November, 1876		10, 533 60 92 61 373 88 292 79	99 43 135 43 47 89	10, 533 60 122 04 509 31
February, 1877	At Fort Hays, Kaneas At Camp Brown, Wyoming Territory At Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming Territory	325 00 320 98	259 00	340 68 584 00 329 96
		26, 715 78	1, 851 97	28, 567 05

The Subsistence Department has been re-imbursed for all of the above except the beef issued in July and August, 1876, at Camp Brown, and

the flour issued in April, 1877, at Camp Stambaugh.

A number of Cheyenne Indians were, at the request of the Indian Department, subsisted while en route from Camp Robinson, Nebraska, to the Indian Territory, under charge of Lieut. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry. The value of the stores issued was \$12,939.82. The accounts have recently been submitted to the Indian Bureau, and it is presumed will be paid at an early date.

This Department has been required to issue Subsistence stores to Indians at the imminent risk of exhausting, by such issues, the supplies for troops before new supplies could be furnished. At the present time large amounts of supplies are being sent to Tongue River to replace supplies which have been issued to Indians, and additional supplies must

be sent to Fort Benton for the same purpose.

The frequency with which this Department has been called upon to furnish supplies for Indians, has induced the belief that were all the issues made by the Subsistence Department, a greater certainty of supply would be insured, and I know of no reason why it should not be done as economically as under the present system; certainly this Department should be able to purchase supplies as cheaply as any Department of the Government, while the force organized for the purchase and issue of Subsistence stores to the troops could with little additional expense make all the purchases and issues to the Indians.

22 W

Officers of the Army now inspect most of the supplies purchased for the Indians, from which it would appear that they are considered reliable as well as competent judges of the stores purchased.

STORES ISSUED TO DESTITUTE CITIZENS, MILITIA, ETC.	D-41 .
The issues to destitute citizens and citizen prisoners were To Mexican prisoners To colored refugees To Idaho volunteers To Indian soldiers	55 12 17
VALUE OF SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES LOST BY DECAY, WRECKS, ETC	.
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, Subsistence supplies were inspected and condemned to the value of first cost of	\$29, 783 9 9,700 3
Total value of supplies condemned, less amount realized from such as were sold	20,0836
An exceedingly small amount when it is considered that over a was expended in the purchase of supplies, large portions of sent to remote posts, where they must be kept for months on the value of the stores lost and destroyed during the ope the troops against the Indians was \$10,361.34. By burning and wreck of steamers, stores valued as follows:	which ar hand. rations (
By the burning of the steamer Montana, December 14, 1876, while en router Francisco with supplies for posts in Arizona:	ste from S
Stores to the value of	\$36,596 246
Deduct amount collected as salvage from the Colorado Navigation Company	36, 839 798
•	36, 111
By the wreck on the Yellowstone River, June 21, 1877, of the steamer Osci to Post No. 2 on the Big Horn:	eola, er re
Stores to the value of	\$-91 14
By the burning of the steamer Lizzie, June 17, 1877, while en route from New Orleans, La., stores invoiced by Maj. T. C. Sullivan, C. S., to the A. A. C. S. at Fort Barrancas, Fla	1, 495

In addition to the stores lost by the sinking of the steamer J. Cameron, stores to the value of \$189.69 were damaged. These were at Sioux City, Iowa, in August, 1877; amount realized was \$77.90.

ISSUES OF OIL.

The issues of oil for exterior illumination at the various posts un the provisions of General Orders No. 17, headquarters of the Ar Adjutant-General's Office, February 8, 1870, amount to 5,754; galle

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

Subsistence supplies (both those for issue as well as for sales to ers and enlisted men) have, as heretofore, been purchased at such po

as the proper articles could be procured and delivered at posts most economically, the cost of stores, cost of transportation, and wastage in

transit all being considered.

When stores are required at a post, it is the duty of the post-commissary to prepare a requisition for those required, which must be approved by the commanding officer of the post, and transmitted to the chief commissary at the headquarters of the department in which the post is situated, with a letter "stating whether any of the stores can be obtained of good quality at or near the post, in what quantity, and at what price. This letter should also communicate any information or suggestions that may be useful to the purchasing commissary or forwarding quartermaster." As the above is contained in a note upon the printed blank form for requisitions, there should be no excuse for a failure to comply with its requirements.

With a view to the selection of the best markets in which to make purchases of the stores required by these requisitions, it is prescribed by General Orders No. 48, War Department, Adjutant General's Office,

series of 1874, that-

Whenever Subsistence stores are required in any considerable quantities for any section of country, the chief commissary of the department or district whose duty it may be to procure the same, will submit through the chief commissary of subsistence of the division in which he may be serving, a tabular statement showing quantities required, the quality and the prices at which stores were last obtained in the vicinity of the station where the stores were needed. This statement will be accompanied by such useful information as can be obtained, in order to enable the Commissary-General of Subsistence to determine the place and mode of procuring supplies.

In addition to the information thus submitted as to prices of stores which can be procured at or near posts, each purchasing commissary reports to this office the prices of the articles purchased at the depot during the month, and is furnished by the Commissary-General with a statement of the cost of the articles at each depot or purchasing station. From the tabular statements of cost of stores (components of the ration) at different purchasing depots, and the information in his possession as to cost of transportation, the Commissary-General is enabled to ascertain from what points stores can be most economically procured, and to give his instructions accordingly, and the stores are purchased at the purchasing-depots or at or near the posts, as may be found most economical.

When but limited amounts of supplies are required, they are procured by chief commissaries of divisions or departments, or under their direction, observing the same rules regarding the points at which purchases

are made that are observed by the Commissary-General.

When time will permit and the stores are not required for immediate delivery, the stores are purchased under due advertisement, either in newspapers, or by circulars and posters, which are required by instruc-

tions from this office to be freely distributed.

Within the last fiscal year, 136 newspaper advertisements inviting proposals for supplies were reported to, and 154 contracts for fresh meats, 138 contracts for miscellaneous articles, 44 contracts for complete rations for recruiting-parties and recruits, and 838 contracts, consisting of written proposals and acceptances, were received at this office.

I have entered somewhat into detail as to the manner of making requisitions and procuring supplies, as a misapprehension upon the subject appears to have existed in some quarters, as was indicated by the introduction last year of a section in the bill making appropriation for subsistence of the Army, prescribing the method which should be pursued in the purchase of Subsistence supplies, making it obligatory that advertisements should, hereafter, be posted at the military posts requir-

ing such supplies, and at the towns nearest to said posts, for a period of

three months before the opening of proposals.

From what has preceded, it is apparent that the proposed mode is simply an extension of the existing mode so as to require that all articles of Subsistence supplies required for use at a post shall be advertised for thereat, regardless of whether there is any market or not at or near the post in which the articles can be procured.

As a majority of the posts are located on the frontiers, remote from market-centres, it would generally be impracticable to purchase supplies at or near posts (excepting productions of the adjacent country which are now purchased under the existing system) that would not have to be brought from the large markets where there are officers of the Subsistence Department stationed, who can make purchases, at first-hand, at the lowest wholesale prices.

I regret to state that it has been impracticable during the last fiscal year to procure in Texas and New Mexico all the flour required for the

posts located therein.

The chief commissary of the Department of Texas reports as follows:

The flour supplied these posts (Forts Concho and McKavett) has not been as satisfactory as desired, on account of imperfect milling, complaint being made that the bread is dark in color. It is therefore recommended that one-half of the flour required for these posts be furnished from other sections through this depot, and one-third the amount required might also with advantage be supplied Forts Davis and Stockton. Flour for Forts Clark and Duncan, as well as for San Antonio, has been furnished of excellent quality from Dallas, Texas, where they have fine mills and superior wheat; the railroad competition, however, enables the millers at Leavenworth, Kansaa, and the section about Saint Louis, Mo., to furnish the article as low if not lower than from Dallas. On this account large quantities of Saint Louis flour are daily sold in this market (San Antonio) to the exclusion of the products of the State of Texas.

The chief commissary of the district of New Mexico reports that-

The desire of the Commissary-General of Subsistence that at posts where New Mexican flour is issued one-fourth of the allowance of flour shall be issued of States' flour has given universal satisfaction, and that no complaint as to the quality of bread has been made since this regulation went into effect. The improved quality of the bread is also due to the fact that the flour manufacturers in this Territory have introduced better machinery into their mills, and now furnish a higher grade of flour than that formerly contracted for by the Subsistence Department.

In Montana, wheat of good quality is grown, but it has not been at all times practicable to obtain economically in that Territory all the flour required, on account of the limited amount of wheat produced there; but the chief commissary of the Department of Dakota has recently reported that it is probable that it will be practicable to purchase during the current year all that will be required, excepting for the posts on Tongue River and the Big Horn, which have consequently been supplied from Saint Paul and Sioux City.

An officer of the Subsistence Department has been ordered to Helena, Montana Territory, with a view of purchasing for troops in Montana such supplies as can be economically procured in that Territory or vi-

cinity.

Most of the flour furnished to the troops in Arizona is made in Arizona and New Mexico, and the chief commissary reports that it appears to give good satisfaction.

The average prices of the components of the ration for the fiscal years

1875-'76 and 1876-'77 are given in the following statement:

	1875–'76.	1876-'77.
Articles.	Per pound, gallon, &c.	Per pound, gallon, &c.
	Cents.	Centa.
Pork	10.89	9, 24
Bacon	13. 31	10. 93
Fresh beef	8. 798	8, 497
Salt beef		8.98
Flour		3, 56
Hard bread		5.08
Corn-meal	1.86	1.71
Beans	2.92	3, 26
Pease	3. 92	3, 68
Rice	7. 66	6.85
Hominy	2.86	2,78
Coffee, green		21, 48
Coffee roasted	28. 86	26.68
Sugar		10, 60
Vinegar		93, 45
Candles		16. 12
Soap	6.04	6.06
Saif	. 914	. 903
Pepper	28.89	27. 01

The average prices of fresh beef, as per contracts in force in the last two fiscal years, were as follows in the several States and Territories:

	Price pe	er pound.	1	Price per pound.		
State or Territory.	1876.	1877.	State or Territory.	1876.	1877.	
	Gents.	Cents.		Oents.	Oents.	
Maine	12, 50	12.50	Ohio	8.30	8, 90	
Massachusetts	13. 62	12. 25	Illinola		7. 7	
Rhode Island		9.00	Michigan	11.87	10.00	
Connecticut		9.40	Missouri		5. 24	
New York		9.73	Minnesota	7. 61	7. 2	
Pennsylvania		10.99			6.8	
Maryland	11.47	8, 97	Kansas		7. 8	
District of Columbia		8,00	Indian Territory		6.8	
Virginia	10. 59	7. 73	Wyoming Territory		7. 7	
North Carolina		11. 12	Dakota Territory	8. 34	8. 5	
South Carolina		9.68	New Mexico Territory		6. 5	
Georgia		7. 99	Colorado	6. 44	7. 1	
Florida		10.00	Utah Territory		6. 3	
Alabama		7.91	Montana Territory		6.0	
Mississippi	9.00	9.48	California	6. 28	8.3	
Louislana		8.00		9. 73	11. 7	
Arkansas		7. 31	Washington Territory	5. 76	5. 8	
rexas	5. 67	5.71	Idaho Territory	8, 16	7. 2	
Tennessee		8, 37	Nevada	9. 81	8. 70	
Kentucky	8.80	7.43	Oregon	7. 24	6. 1	

TOBACCO.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, tobacco to the value of \$136,471.41 was sold to enlisted men under the authority and requirements of section 6 of the act approved March 6, 1865, (sections 1149 and 1301 Revised Statutes,) and 47,483½ pounds of chewing and 19,801¾ pounds of smoking tobacco were sold to officers and enlisted men under the provisions of section 1144 Revised Statutes. During the same period there has been returned to the appropriation for the subsistence of the Army, through the Pay Department, on account of tobacco furnished and charged upon pay-rolls, \$136,471.41.

ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS.

During the fiscal year there were received from 519 officers performing duty in the Subsistence Department—

Returns of provisions	1,022
— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	6 458

During the same period there were examined in this office and forwarded to the Third Auditor, the returns for file and the accounts-current for final settlement—

Returns of provisions	1.03 accompanied by 2.323 vouchers.
Total	6, 189, accompanied by 69, 007 vouchers.

From which it will be seen that it has been impracticable to examine all the returns and accounts received at this office, although all the available clerical force not required for the transaction of the other most important current business has been transferred to this branch of the bureau.

SUBSISTENCE OF RECRUITS AND RECRUITING-PARTIES.

The amount paid for subsisting recruiting-parties and recruits during the fiscal year has been \$24,659.90.

AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM SALES TO OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

The amount received from sales of Subsistence stores to officers and enlisted men, made under authority of section 1144 Revised Statutes, has been \$814,869.26.

The following table will indicate the amount sold in each department:

	Officers.		Enlisted	Con-	Tobacco.			
Divisions, departments, &c.			men.	demned supplies	Chewing.		Smoking.	
Military Division of the At-					Pounds		Pounds.	
lantic *	\$ 13, 2 93	27	\$22, 043 07	\$521 41	2, 233	\$1,293 60	3, 0201	\$1,997 47
Missouri	69, 055	38	54, 731 81	560 61	11, 767	6, 480 32	2, 9808	9, 247 34
Military Department of Da-	•			1	1 '	1	1 ' "	1
kota	75, 926	77	80, 444 30	3, 966 84	7, 586	3,943 92	2, 525	2,167 87
Military Department of	69, 609	R4	39, 433 58	1, 693 90	5, 996	3, 114 50	1, 275	1, 129 16
Military Department of the	00, 000	o.	35, 135 56	1,000 00	0, 350	0, 117 00	1, 2.0	4, 140 -
Gulf	15, 707	13	10, 899 57	542 73	1, 433	742 20	6791	544 34
Military Department of Cal- ifornia	10 010		14 005 80	570 61	1, 391	712 86	1, 234	870 64
Military Department of the	16, 312	33	14, 295 52	310 01	1, 351	11.2 00	1, 201	0.00
Platte	65, 436	91	65, 128 69	235 24	10, 141	5, 083 12	4, 174	3,005 4
Military Department of the	40.00						~~~	622 63
Columbia	18, 897	40	14, 203 76	238 76	1, 373	719 04	8961	022 0
ZODA	36, 729	51	39, 260 59	780 15	3, 576	1,839 07	1, 610	2, 295 46
Military Department of the			,		1 '	1	1	
South	19, 791		13, 193 54	574 77			1, 094	749 99 156 53
Arsenals	7, 765		3, 127 35	9 86				142 50
Recruiting-depots	6, 329 730		1,548 00	5 45	570	314 71	152	142 0
Grand total	415, 586	19	358, 309 78	9, 700 33	47, 483	25, 044 59	19, 8013	15, 998 74

^{*} Department of West Point included.

CLAIMS.

Under the third section of the act of July 4, 1864, and the acts supplementary thereto, 155 claims for Subsistence supplies alleged to have been furnished to the Army by loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or to have been taken by such officers without giving such receipts, were filed in this office for examination. Of this class of claims, 10, amounting to \$1,335.76, were examined and recommended to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for payment; 55, amounting to \$70,319.92, were rejected; 17 rejected claims were re-examined upon new evidence, 2 of which were allowed and 15 again rejected.

During the fiscal year, 150 certificates for commutation of rations to Union soldiers while prisoners of war were received at this office and referred to the proper disbursing-officer of this Department for payment.

These certificates amounted in the aggregate to \$3,387.25.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on the 20th of April last, decided that the permaneut appropriation made by the joint resolution of July 25, 1866, for the payment of commutation of rations of Union soldiers while held as prisoners of war in the rebel States, does not come within the exceptions enumerated in section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, and that, therefore, he is not authorized to draw any money from the Treasury in payment of such claims. Under this decision, the settlement of approved claims arising under the joint resolution of July 25, 1866, and section 3 of the act of March 2, 1867, will be unavoidably delayed until the necessary balances for their payment have been re-appropriated at the next session of Congress. This delay is a hardship to an especially meritorious and generally needy class of claimants, and to obviate it it is recommended that section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, be amended so as to include the above-mentioned appropriation in the exceptions mentioned in the proviso of the said section.

In addition to claims under the above-mentioned special acts of Congress, 361 ordinary claims, amounting (estimated) to \$50,189.34, have been received, of which 201, amounting to \$27,379.56, have been recommended for payment; 29, amounting to \$4,526.62, have been rejected; 29, amounting to \$1,009.33, have been partially examined; 12, amounting to \$695, have been referred elsewhere; 87, amounting to \$16,499.58, have been reported on; and 3, amounting to \$79.25, have received no action. Of this class of claims, 9 old cases have been completed, and allowed in the sum of \$6,396.81, and 4, amounting to \$494.50, have been again rejected; 17, amounting to \$9,370.61, have been re-examined upon new evidence and recommended for payment; 24 have been reported on, 1 re-examined and again rejected, 1 partially re-examined, and 1 referred elsewhere. In connection with these and other claims, 550

letters have been written and about 200 inquiries answered.

As stated in my last annual report, since the passage of the act of August 15, 1876, it has become necessary to transfer to other branches of the bureau all except one of the clerks who had previously been employed in the examination of claims. From the above statement of claims received and examined, it will appear that nearly one hundred more have been received, than examined, thus adding to the number before this bureau unexamined, and which justice to the claimants and the Government demands should be promptly decided. This, however, cannot be done with the clerical force at present employed. Should the necessary clerical force be authorized, it will still be impracticable to properly investigate the claims presented under the act of July 4, 1864, unless

an appropriation be made for the employment and transportation of officers and agents to investigate the claims. I therefore recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose, and that the Commissary-General may be authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to detail such officers of the Subsistence Department and employ such agents as in his opinion may be necessary for the proper investigation of claims presented to him under that act, and that the mileage of officers and expenses and compensation of agents be paid from the appropriation; and that the expenses and compensation of said agents shall not exceed what is allowed to similar agents now authorized by law to be appointed by the Commissioners of Claims, viz, "their actual and necessary traveling expenses, the expenses paid out in investigating claims, procuring witnesses, and taking testimony, and \$6 a day while employed in the discharge of their duties."

I renew the recommendation made in my last annual report, that after the completion of the examination of the war-claims now on file in this office upon which action has been taken, the examination of all others be transferred to some other tribunal to be established for the purpose, and for the reason given in that report I would especially in-

vite your attention thereto so far as it relates to this subject.

COMMISSARY-SERGEANTS.

The experience of the past year has confirmed me in the opinion expressed in my last annual report, "that officers had not been sufficiently critical and careful in making their recommendations" for appointment of commissary-sergeants. Several have been guilty of selling stores without authority, and have absconded with the proceeds of the unauthorized sales, and some with the proceeds of authorized sales. if not all, of these peculations could have been prevented had officers who were responsible for stores exercised due care in the performance of their duties, and not devolved upon commissary-sergeants duties belonging to themselves, intrusting them unnecessarily with care of funds as well as stores, and I recommend that in all cases where stores or funds have been lost or stolen through the neglect of officers, whether commanding officers or acting assistant commissaries of subsistence, to properly perform their duties, the officers shall be charged with the full value of the stores and the funds lost or improperly disposed of.

I renew the recommendation made by the (then) Commissary-General (General A. E. Shiras) in his annual report for 1874, "that the act of March 3, 1873, authorizing the employment of commissary-sergeants be so amended as to allow the Secretary of War to select such sergeants from the enlisted men of the Army." The present mode of selection unjustly discriminates against a class of clerks and assistants who for years have been detailed on duty in the Subsistence Department.

COMPANY-COOKS.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following extracts from a communication made to your predecessor on November 8, 1876, with the view that the attention of Congress may be invited to such of the recommendations as meet your approval:

I am of the opinion that the efficiency of the Army would be increased and desertions lessened were a cook enlisted for each company, with extra pay, say \$4 in excess of the pay of a private, and schools for the instruction of cooks established at the recruiting-depots at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

POST-BAKERS.

I also think that bakers should be specially enlisted, paid extra pay, say \$4 per month, and assigned to posts as are commissary-sergeants.

I recommend that, should schools for cooks be established at recruiting-depots, bakers should also be instructed at the same schools.

ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

As assistant commissaries of subsistence are not now authorized by law, I would suggest that that portion of section 1261 Revised Statutes which fixes the pay of an acting assistant commissary of subsistence, in addition to pay of his rank, should be so modified as to substitute for the words "acting assistant commissary," the words "acting commissary of subsistence."

PURCHASES ON CREDIT.

As no appropriation for subsistence of the Army has been made for the current fiscal year, supplies (with the exception of the limited amounts which could be purchased from proceeds of sales of Subsistence supplies) have been procured on credit, under authority of the Secretary of War, as promulgated in General Orders No. 49, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, and the necessary employés have been continued in service under authority of the Secretary of War, as promulgated in General Orders No. 50, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

The following instructions, with reference to the purchase of stores and the employment of necessary assistants, based upon the two orders

above referred to, were issued from this office:

The following instructions have been approved by the Secretary of War, and are

published for the information and guidance of all concerned:
"The provisions of General Orders No. 49, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, with reference to advertisements for 'contracts,' will also apply to advertisements and circulars inviting proposals for 'purchases,' i. e., they must all state that 'payment depends upon a future appropriation for the purpose,' and bidders must state in their proposals that they bid with that understanding. When the public exigencies render it necessary to purchase Subsistence supplies without advertisements or circulars, the parties from whom purchases are made must be distinctly informed of the above-named contingency upon which payment depends. All contracts made under authority of the order above mentioned must contain the following as an article thereof:

" 'That it is expressly agreed and understood that this contract is made under General Order No. 49, Headquarters of the Army, dated May 15, 1877, and under authority of the following law: Section 3732 Revised Statutes, "No contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made, unless the same is authorized by law or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year," and that payment depends upon a future appropriation for the purpose, with the following exception, viz, when funds received from sales of Subsistence supplies are available for the purpose, payment therefrom may be made for -accepted under this contract.'

"Certified vouchers given for supplies purchased under authority of the above-mentioned order must state that they were so purchased, and that payment therefor de-pends upon a future appropriation for the purpose.

"Each officer giving certified vouchers for Subsistence supplies purchased on credit

will keep a list thereof, the vouchers to be entered in the order in which they are given, and payment made thereon in the same order, when funds for the purpose are received.

"Abstracts of purchases will be transmitted as required by existing regulations and orders, and when certified accounts have been given, as authorized by General Orders No. 49, the fact will be stated in the column of remarks. Attention is particularly invited to the fact that the order authorizes such purchases only to be made as may be

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necessary 'to meet actual necessities until Congress shall have had time to act upon an appropriation bill.' No supplies for issue or for sales to officers and enlisted men will be purchased until the quantities on hand are so far exhausted as to render the

purchase of new stores 'an indispensable requirement of the service.'

"The proceeds of sales of Subsistence supplies which may be on hand at the close of the current fiscal year, and not required to pay for fresh supplies which have been purchased prior to that time, and all which may be received from the same source after June 30, 1877, and prior to the passage of an act making appropriation for subsistence of the Army for the next fiscal year, may be expended in the purchase of stores for sales to officers and enlisted men, fresh beef, company and hospital savings, and articles of the ration from other sources, in the order named."

The employés continued in service were required to sign an agreement of the following form:

We, the undersigned employés of the Subsistence Department, United States Army hereby voluntarily stipulate that if our services are absolutely necessary and ordered to be continued by the proper authority, we will continue upon duty without contract or agreement to be paid therefor, and will claim no compensation for the services rendered unless Congress makes an appropriation for the purpose.

And the officer requiring the services the following:

I certify that the services of the above-named employés are absolutely necessary to enable me properly to perform my duty as ——— at ————.

No difficulty has been experienced in purchasing the necessary supplies, and at most points the prices paid have not been more in excess of the cash prices than the usual rates of interest upon the cash value of the stores for the time which would probably elapse between the date of purchase of the stores and the date of payment; but, in some places where there was but little competition, excessive prices appear to have been demanded, as in portions of Montana, (where supplies were required for General Howard's command.) These stores have not been paid for. The question of prices will be thoroughly investigated, and the amounts which may appear just to the seller and the Government allowed.

DESIGNATION OF ARTICLES TO BE SOLD TO OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

I respectfully recommend that section 1144 Revised Statutes be so amended as to authorize the Commissary General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to designate the articles which shall be kept on hand by the Subsistence Department for sale to officers and enlisted men, and that sections 1299 and 1300 be amended accordingly.

The returns of the stores purchased and sold being examined in this office, the Commissary-General can readily determine which of the articles purchased are not in demand, or cannot be supplied without much loss to the Government, and the wants of the officers and enlisted men can probably be more readily obtained by the Commissary-General, who is in constant correspondence with the officers performing Subsistence duty at all posts, than by the inspectors general who visit the posts at intervals.

BUREAU CLERKS.

In the estimate for appropriation for the clerical force for the office of the Commissary-General, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, I have estimated for 1 chief clerk, 2 clerks of class 4, 4 of class 3, 5 of

class 2, 13 of class 1, 1 messenger, 3 laborers, and 2 watchmen. ical force is the same that has been estimated for since 1873, with the addition of 1 clerk of class 1, experience having shown that the business of the office cannot be properly conducted with the number heretofore estimated for, while this office is charged with the examination of warclaims.

This number of clerks is the same as now employed in this office, but five of those employed are (enlisted men) on duty in this bureau by special assignment of the Secretary of War, and the sixth is a messenger in the War Department, detailed for duty as a clerk in this bureau.

I am of the opinion that no enlisted men should be employed in this office by detail from the War Department or bureaus thereof or elsewhere, unless in case of emergency, but that the number necessary should be appropriated for. Certainly if this should be done the duties of the office would be better performed and the exact cost of the force employed be known and charged against the proper appropriation.

ADVERTISING.

In connection with the subject of advertising, I would respectfully invite your attention to the following extract from a communication addressed to your predecessor on the 8th of November, 1876:

Section 3709, Revised Statutes, requires that "all purchases and contracts for supplies or services in any of the Departments of the Government, except for personal services, shall be made by advertising a sufficient time previously for proposals respecting the same, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery of the articles or performance of the service. When immediate delivery or performance is required or performance of the service. When immediate delivery or performance is required by the public exigency, the articles or service required may be procured by open purchase or contract, at the places and in the manner in which such articles are usually bought and sold or such services engaged between individuals."

Section 3828, Revised Statutes, provides that "no advertisement, notice, or proposal for any Executive Department of the Government, or for any bureau thereof, or for

any office therewith connected, shall be published in any newspaper whatever, except in pursuance of a written authority for such publication from the head of such Department; and no bill for any such advertising or publication shall be paid unless there be presented with such bill a copy of such written authority."

Section 3, Revised Regulations of the War Department relative to newspaper advertising, requires that—

Officers, in advertising ' * * for proposals for contracts or for proposals for supplies, will allow at least thirty days to intervene between the date of the first publication of the advertisement and the date designated in such advertisement * * * or for the opening of bids.

Compliance with section 3828 and section 3 of the regulations above referred to renders it impracticable to advertise for stores at most depots and posts, unless they are not required for more than 40 days after the receipt of requisitions, and at remote posts, as in Arizona, California, and Oregon, to apply for authority to advertise, receive it, and advertise for 30 days, will consume from 45 to 90 days. It is recommended that some modification in the law, or printing regulations, or both, be made to enable the Department to purchase supplies under advertisement which are required for shipment soon after receipt of requisition.

Were officers allowed to advertise (under regulations to be established by the Secretary of War) without previously sending a copy of the advertisement to the War Department and procuring permission for its insertion, stores could, as a general rule, be procured under advertisements even when required for early delivery. Much labor, trouble,



and expense in the preparation of circulars would be saved, and the expenses of advertising would not be more, if as much, as under the present system.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF OFFICERS.

Since the date of my last annual report, the following changes in stations and assignments of officers of the Department have been made:

Maj. B. Du Barry has relieved Maj. M. R. Morgan as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at New York City, N. Y.; Maj. M. R. Morgan has relieved Capt. Charles McClure as chief commissary of subsistence, Department of Dakota; Maj. George Bell has relieved Capt. S. T. Cushing as chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of the South; Captain Cushing has relieved Capt. C. P. Eagan as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at San Francisco; Captain Eagan has been assigned to duty as chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of Arizona, relieving Capt. Thomas Wilson, who was assigned to duty as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at Boston.

Capt. W. A. Elderkin relieved Capt. J. F. Weston as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at Sioux City; and Captain Weston was, at my request, ordered to report to the commanding general of the Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty at posts on the Missouri, Yellowstone, or the Big Horn River, or with troops in the field, and on being relieved from such duty by the department commander, to proceed to Helena, M. T., and assume the duties of purchasing and depot com-

missary of subsistence at that place.

In compliance with instructions given by the department commander, Captain Weston was assigned to duty as chief commissary of the Yellowstone command, in which position he remained until relieved from that duty, under instructions of the department commander, dated August 3, which were issued in accordance with suggestions from this office, his services being much needed in Montana, where he is now on duty. It is to be regretted that he could not have reached his new station sooner than he did, as his services were required to assist in supplying General Howard's command; but as the troops he was ordered to accompany from Tongue River were absent in pursuit of Indians when the orders for them to go to Fort Ellis were received, and it was impracticable for him to go direct without an escort. It was finally found necessary to order him, via Bismarck, Saint Paul, Omaha, and Corinne, to enable him to reach Montana in time to be of service in the purchase of the winter supplies for the troops.

Major Morgan, since his assignment to duty as chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of Dakota, has visited the posts along the Missouri River above and including Fort A. Lincoln and those in Montana. He reports that at Missoula, the new post now building, which is just at the entrance of the fertile Bitter Root Valley, flour, bacon, beans, and vegetables can be purchased, and that excellent flour can be purchased in many other places in Montana, and that the prices at which beef has been contracted for (in Montana) speak for the abun-

dance of cattle in that country.

LABOR STRIKE IN MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

During the recent labor troubles, Col. M. D. L. Simpson, chief commissary of subsistence of the Military Division of the Atlantic, was

ordered by the major-general commanding the military division to Philadelphia, to supervise the supply of subsistence to the troops in the

division, which were so rapidly moving from point to point.

Maj. George Bell, chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of the South, was ordered to Louisville, Ky., for a similar purpose, and Capt. Thomas Wilson to Philadelphia, proceeding thence, under the orders of the major-general commanding the division, to points in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, to inspect the condition of the Subsistence Department, and arrange for the proper supply of the troops.

Satisfactory arrangements for the subsistence of all the troops are

understood to have been made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY, Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Hon. GEO. W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, October 1, 1877.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following statement of finances and general transactions of the Medical Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Veducal and hospital department. Transfer account under act of March 3, 18 p. 536.	73. Stat.	17,
uly 1, 1876, balance on hand	208	20
nne 30, 1877	165, 190	52
Medical and hospital department 1871, and prior years.		
uly 1, 1876, balance on haud	45 2, 260	
Total	2,308	83
10e 30, 1877, disbursed during the year \$2, 195 04 10e 30, 1877, to be carried to surplus fund 45 54		
•	2, 240	<u>58</u>
dance remaining	68	25
Medical and hospital department, 1873.		
is 1, 1876, balance on hand	16, 000 11	00 10
Total		_
ne 30, 1877, disbursed during the year		
Medical and hospital department, 1874.	16, 011	10
y 1, 1876, balance on hand	3, 116	20
Medical and hospital department, 1875.	3, 116	20
7 1.1376, balance on hand	1, 928 53	
Total	1, 981	72
e 30, 1877, disbursed during the year	1, 981	72
	1,001	~ ~

Medical and hospital department, 1876.

Total			
June 30, 1877, disbursed during the year	July 1, 1876, balance on hand		\$53, 222 %3 19,770 ~1
June 30, 1877, disbursed during the year	Total	-	29 993 64
Medical and hospital department, 1877. Aug. 18, 1876, appropriated by act of July 24, 1876 175, 000 at 25, 100 at 31, 1877, appropriated by act of March 3, 1877 25, 100 at 35, 100 at 35, 100 at 31, 1877 Total 200, 18-9 300, 18-9 Total 200, 18-9 15-9 Medical and hospital supplies \$113, 491 98 Expenses of purveying depots 7, 593 07 Pay of employée 34, 406 01 Medical attendance, nursing, &c 8, 499 07 Medical attendance, nursing, for signal-service 1, 574 67 Miscellaneous expenses 4, 785 63 June 30, 1877, balance remaining *30, 25-5 Appropriation for providing for the comfort of sick and discharged soldiers, under add July 5, 1862. Stat. 12, p. 508. July 1, 1876, balance on hand \$7, 644 June 26, 1877, transferred to United States Treasurer 7, 644 Museum and library, 1876. July 1, 1876, balance on hand 374 Museum and library, 1877. Appropriated by act of July 24, 1876 10, 000 Disbursed during the year 8, 85 June 30, 1877, balance remaining *1, 114 Medical and Surgical History. First edition July 1, 1876, b	•		72,716 77
Aug. 18, 1876, appropriated by act of July 24, 1876	Balanco remaining	- 	276 :
Mar. 14, 1877, appropriated by act of March 3, 1877 25, 100 mg June 30, 1877, refunded during the year 15° 8 Total 200, 15° 9 Disbursed during the year for— \$113, 491 98 Expenses of purveying depots 7, 593 07 Pay of employés 34, 406 01 Medical attendance, nursing, &c 8, 049 07 Medical attendance, nursing, for signal-service 1, 574 67 Miscellaneous expenses 4, 785 63 June 30, 1877, balance remaining *30, 25° 5 Appropriation for providing for the comfort of sick and discharged soldiers, number and July 5, 1862. Stat. 12, p. 508. \$7, 644 July 1, 1876, balance on hand \$7, 644 June 26, 1877, transferred to United States Treasurer 7, 644 Museum and library, 1876. July 1, 1876, balance on hand 374 Museum and library, 1877. Appropriated by act of July 24, 1876 10, 000 Disbursed during the year 8, 85 June 30, 1877, balance remaining *1, 114 Medical and Surgical History. First edition July 1, 1876, balance on hand \$1, 859 39 Transferred to first edition \$10,000 00 Disbursed dur	Medical and hospital department, 1877.		
Mar. 14, 1877, appropriated by act of March 3, 1877 25, 100 mg June 30, 1877, refunded during the year 15° 8 Total 200, 15° 9 Disbursed during the year for— \$113, 491 98 Expenses of purveying depots 7, 593 07 Pay of employés 34, 406 01 Medical attendance, nursing, &c 8, 049 07 Medical attendance, nursing, for signal-service 1, 574 67 Miscellaneous expenses 4, 785 63 June 30, 1877, balance remaining *30, 25° 5 Appropriation for providing for the comfort of sick and discharged soldiers, number and July 5, 1862. Stat. 12, p. 508. \$7, 644 July 1, 1876, balance on hand \$7, 644 June 26, 1877, transferred to United States Treasurer 7, 644 Museum and library, 1876. July 1, 1876, balance on hand 374 Museum and library, 1877. Appropriated by act of July 24, 1876 10, 000 Disbursed during the year 8, 85 June 30, 1877, balance remaining *1, 114 Medical and Surgical History. First edition July 1, 1876, balance on hand \$1, 859 39 Transferred to first edition \$10,000 00 Disbursed dur			*** ***
Total	Mar. 14, 1877, appropriated by art of March 3, 1877		25,000 0
Disbursed during the year for— Medical and hospital supplies	June 30, 1077, refunded during the year		107 %
Disbursed during the year for— Medical and hospital supplies	Total		200, 158 9
Medical and hospital supplies			
Expenses of purveying depots. 7, 593 07 Pay of employés 34, 406 01 Medical attendance, nursing, &c 8, 049 07 Medical attendance, nursing, for signal-service 1, 574 67 Miscellaneous expenses 4, 785 63 June 30, 1877, balance remaining *30, 255 Appropriation for providing for the comfort of sick and discharged soldiers, under addruly 5, 1862. Stat. 12, p. 508. July 1, 1876, balance on hand \$7, 644 June 26, 1877, transferred to United States Treasurer 7, 644 Museum and library, 1876. July 1, 1876, balance on hand 374 June 30, 1877, disbursed during the year 374 Museum and library, 1877. Appropriated by act of July 24, 1876 10, 000 Disbursed during the year 8, 85 June 30, 1877, balance remaining *1, 114 Medical and Surgical History. First edition. July 1, 1876, balance on hand \$1, 859 39 Transferred from second edition 10, 000 00 Disbursed during the year 2, 95 Medical and Surgical History. Second edition. July 1, 1876, balance remaining 24, -14 Transferred to first edition \$10, 000 00 Disbursed during the year 10, 821 80 Transferred to United States Treasurer 3, 992 21	5 •	\$113 491 98	ı
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Miscellaneous expenses	Medical attendance, nursing, for signal-service	1,574 67	
June 30, 1877, balance remaining	Miscellaneous expenses	4,785 63	
Appropriation for providing for the comfort of sick and discharged soldiers, under ad July 5, 1862. Stat. 12, p. 508. July 1, 1876, balance on hand	•		169,900
July 1, 1876, balance on hand	June 30, 1877, balance remaining		*30, 253
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	Transferred to United States Treasurer	3,992 21	04 514

[&]quot;This entire balance is required to meet obligations contracted prior to July 1, 1

Artificial limbs, 1877.

Appropriated by act of March 23, 1876: Army pensions	\$50,000 00		
Navy pensions.	2,000 00		
Appropriated by act of March 3, 1877	212,947 00		
		\$ 264, 947	00
Dishursed during the year	201, 805 32		
Transferred to U.S. Treasurer	24 85	001 000	.~
•		2 01, 830	17
June 30, 1877, balance remaining.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	63, 116	83
Surgical appliances for the relief of persons disabled in the mi	litary or navo	ıl serrice.	
Appropriated July 24, 1876	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$ 5,000	00
Disbursed during the year	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	121	50
		4 200	_
June 30, 1877, balance remaining	for form lab	4,878	59
Amount expended under the act of May 28, 1872, to provide ing trusses to ruptured soldiers	ior iurnian-	2,930	cn
pringge to tubenien solutions		۰, عمر	vv

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND APPLIANCES

The number of injuries for which artificial limbs or commutation was llowed was—

	In kind.	By commutation
egn	285	1,268
ma	19	2,024
et	1	9
ands	• • • •	18
pparatus for arms	1	340
pparatus for legs	1	196
	307	3.855

It will thus be seen that the ratio of those who received limbs in kind those who elected to receive commutation was 1 to 12.557, the ratio ring the previous year having been 1 to 6.147.

The following cases were presented for relief of persons disabled in me than one limb: Seven cases of amputation of both legs, five of th arms, two of one leg and one arm, one of one leg and one foot, one one arm and one hand, one of one leg amputated and one arm disadd, three of one arm amputated and the other disabled, twenty-two of th legs disabled, eight of one leg and one arm disabled, and two of ability of both legs and both arms.

ALTH OF THE ARMY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

he monthly reports of sick and wounded received at this office, up lugust 4, represent an average mean strength of 23,284 white and 5 colored troops.

Imong the white troops, the total number of cases of all kinds red as taken on the sick-list was 40,171, being at the rate of 1,725 1,000 of mean strength. (This is about seven entries on sick-reporting the year to every four men.) Of this number, 34,521, or 1,482 1,000 of strength, were taken on sick-report for disease, and 5,650, or per 1,000 of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries of all

re average number constantly on sick report during the year was

1,026, or 44 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 793, or 34 per 1,000 of strength, were constantly under treatment for disease, and 233, or 10

per 1,000 of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The total number of deaths reported from all causes was 260, or 11 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 180, or 8 per 1,000 of strength, died of disease, and 80, or 3 per 1,000 of strength, of wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 155. The total number of white soldiers reported to have been discharged the service on "surgeon's certificate of disability" was 747, or 32 per

1,000 of mean strength.

Among the colored troops, the total number of cases of all kinds reported was 4,348, being at the rate of 2,095 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 3,779, or 1,821 per 1,000 of mean strength, were cases of disease, and 569, or 274 per 1,000 of strength, were wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The average number constantly on sick-report was 99, or 48 per 1,000 of mean strength, of whom 77, or 37 per 1,000, were under treatment for disease, and 22, or 11 per 1,000, for wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The total number of deaths reported from all causes was 32, or 15 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 15, or 7 per 1,000 of mean strength, died of disease, and 17, or 8 per 1,000, of wounds, accidents, and injuries. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 136.

The total number of colored soldiers reported to have been discharged on "surgeon's certificate of disability" was 58, or 28 per 1,000 of mean strength.

YELLOW FEVER.

Yellow fever made its appearance in the city of Savannab, Ga., during August, 1876, and prevailed for several months, causing 876 deaths among the citizens. Company D, Flfth Artillery-43 officers and men—then stationed at Oglethorpe Barracks, was withdrawn August 29, and went into camp at station Four-and-a-half on the Georgia Central Railroad (in Screven County), forty-six miles northwest from the This movement was successful in preserving it from the ravages But two cases, both of which terminated in recovery, of the epidemic. are reported to have occurred in camp. On the other hand, a non-commissioned officer left on duty at the barracks, as well as a non-commissioned officer and a private soldier of the signal-service on duty in Savannah, were attacked by the fever and all died. Also, a non-commissioned officer of the signal service, stationed on Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, contracted the disease, probably, it is reported, by visiting the infected city, but fortunately recovered. The epidemic having subsided, the command returned to Oglethorpe Barracks November 23.

WORK PERFORMED IN THE RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION.

The total number of official demands upon this division during the fiscal year for information as to the cause of death in the case of deceased soldiers, and the hospital-record of invalids, was 20,428. The number of cases remaining unanswered at the close of the previous year in consequence of insufficient clerical force to make the necessary searches, was 12,919; so that the total number of cases to be searched during the year was 33,347. Of the new cases, 16,616 were from the Commissioner of Pensions, 3,474 from the Adjutant-General of the Army, and 338 from

miscellaneous sources. Search was made and replies furnished to the proper authorities in 14,650 cases, viz: 10,976 to the Commissioner of Pensions, 3,335 to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and 339 to miscellaneous sources. In other words, it was not possible with the clerical force of the division to make search and give replies in one-half the cases as to which information was desired, and, as a consequence, 18,697 cases remained unsearched on the 1st of July, 1877, a number of cases representing rather more than a year and a quarter's work for the clerical force then employed.

This condition of affairs is in every way deplorable. Its unavoidable consequence has been that the just claims of the families of soldiers dead or disabled during the war and referred to this office for information indispensable at once to protect the government and the claimant, must wait for rather more than a year and a quarter before their turn

is reached.

Nor can it be hoped that a solution of the difficulty is to be found in any very speedy diminution in the number of demands annually made on this office. The number received during the past year is, it is true, several thousand less than the number received during the previous year, but it is nevertheless rather greater than the average number received annually during the past seven years, as will be seen by the following table:

Number of official demands for information.

Annual average	20, 280
Number received during seven years	141,962
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1876	
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.	
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1974.	
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.	
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1872	
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	19 844
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	92 585

It is my duty to call attention to the fact that the efficiency of the pension division of this office has been seriously impaired by the reduction of clerical force made in July, 1874, and October, 1876. The number of clerks and stewards employed in the division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, was 94. They searched and sent out replies in 18,535 cases, leaving only 975 on hand unanswered at the close of the fiscal year. In other words, the division was then only about three weeks behind its work, which was satisfactorily discharged without unnecessary delay. The reduction of force, which took effect July 1, 1874, diminished the number of clerks to 66; and as the number of demands for information did not diminish, the work began to fall steadily behindhand. July 1, 1876, the number of cases remaining unanswered was 12,919; nevertheless, October 10, 1876, another reduction of clerks to 46. The inevitable result, in spite of the most strenuous efforts, has been the very large number of cases now reported as awaiting action.

Congress at its last session authorized the Socretary of War to detail 20 enlisted men for clerical work in this office. This act went into effect July 1, 1877. The assistance thus afforded will certainly be very considerable, as will undoubtedly appear in the report for the next fiscal year; but it is my duty to point out that this additional force is not sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case. All that can be hoped is, that if the number of demands on the office continues about the same

as the average number received annually for the last seven years, the number of replies will approximate the number of demands made, so that the division will not fall much further behindhand in its work; but it cannot recover the lost ground with the clerical force now allowed; and every consideration of justice and economy makes it so desirable that it should do so, that I earnestly recommend the employment of 50 additional clerks of class 1 for so long a time as may be necessary to enable the division to dispose promptly of the work now in arrears.

Besides the foregoing, the following current work was necessarily performed by the record and pension division during the fiscal year. 2,711 monthly reports of sick and wounded were received from the medical officers in charge of the various posts and stations. These have been examined, consolidated on statistical sheets for reference, and the

deaths and discharges entered in the alphabetical registers.

One thousand two hundred and eighty-eight monthly meteorological reports were received from medical officers, abstracts of which have been entered in the appropriate record books for reference, and the originals transmitted to the Chief Signal-Officer of the Army.

Seven hundred and ninety-eight reports of the examination of recruits were received and filed, it not being possible with the present clerical

force to undertake their discussion.

DIVISION OF SURGICAL RECORDS.

The continuation of the hostilities of many of the Indian tribes, scattered over a vast extent of territory, has greatly augmented the number of the surgical reports of medical officers accompanying the troops on scouts and expeditions, and has largely increased the clerical work of this division. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the medical officers for the minuteness of detail of these reports, and the promptuess with which they have been forwarded to this office, even under the most adverse circumstances.

Five thousand six hundred and fifty names were reported in Class V of the monthly reports of sick and wounded, as cases of wounds, accidents, and injuries. Ninety-seven deaths from violence, mainly from wounds received in action, occurred; a proportion of 3.8 per 1,000 of mean strength of the Army recorded on monthly reports of sick and wounded.

Three thousand one hundred and sixty-five surgical reports were received from the posts and detachments of the Army. Of these, 1,450 were regular quarterly reports, 164 special surgical reports, and 1,551 miscellaneous reports. All were examined, classified, and indexed. As in the preceding year quite a number of Indian engagements oc-

As in the preceding year quite a number of Indian engagements occurred, and detailed reports of such engagements were received from—

1. Asst. Surg. J. P. Kimball, who reported 1 man of the Twenty-second Infantry wounded at Powder River, Montana, July 29, 1876. 2. Acting Asst. Surg. J. Reagles reports an engagement at Red Rock Cañon, Arizona, August 15, 1876; 1 man wounded. 3. Surg. B. A. Clements, medical director of Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition, reports an engagement at Slim Buttes, Dakota, September 9, 1876; 15 men wounded. 4. Surg. G. Perin, medical director Department of the Missouri, reports an engagement at Florida Mountain, New Mexico, September 15, 1876; 1 man of Company F, Ninth Cavalry, wounded. 5. Asst. Surg. L. S. Tesson reports an engagement at Cedar Creek, Montana, October 21, 1876; 2 men of the Fifth Infantry wounded. 6. Acting Asst. Surg. Charles T. Gibson reports an engagement at Spring Creek, Montana, October 15, 1876; 3 men of the Seventeenth and Twenty-

second Infantry were wounded. 7. Asst Surg. J. R. Gibson reports an engagement at Bates's Creek, or North Fork of Powder River, November 25, 1876; 27 men wounded. 8. Acting Asst. Surg. S. A. Freeman reports an engagement at Lardendorf Mountains, New Mexico, January 9, 1877; 1 man of Company C, Indian Scouts, wounded. 9. Surg. H. R. Tilton reports a fight at Wolf Mountain, Dakota, January 3, 1877; 1 man killed, and January 8, 1877, 1 man killed and 3 men wounded. Asst. Surg. P. R. Brown reports a fight at Little Muddy Creek, Montana, May 7, 1877; 4 men killed and 10 wounded. 11. Capt. P. L. Lee, Tenth Cavalry, reports a skirmish with Comanche Indians at Lake Quemado, May 4, 1877; 1 man killed. 12. Surg. H. R. Tilton reports an engagement at Tongue River, Montana, June 17, 1877; 1 man of the Fifth Infantry wounded. 13. The severest engagement during the past fiscal year occcurred on White Bird Cañon, Idaho Territory, June 17, 1877. Two companies of the First Cavalry, numbering 93 men, were engaged, and sustained a loss of 33 killed and 2 wounded. In addition, a lieutenant of the Twenty first Infantry, who had been temporarily detached from his company at Fort Lapwai to accompany the expedition, was killed in this engagement. Reported by Asst. Surg. J. A. Fitzgerald:

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, 4,093 surgical cases had been collected for a report of surgical cases treated in the Army since the date of the publication of Circular No. 3, War Department, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, August 17, 1871. To these have been added, during the last fiscal year, 1,559 cases, making a total of 5,652 cases now tabulated. Of this large number of surgical cases, 2,062 are injuries of the head and neck, 455 injuries of the trunk, 1,554 injuries of the extremities, including 311 amputations and 24 excisions,

and 1,581 were miscellaneous injuries.

Surgical statistics of the war.—Histories of 227,098 surgical cases and of 40,502 operations, a total of 267,600 cases, had been tabulated at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. During the year ending June 30, 1877, 210 cases of wounds and injuries and 75 cases of operations have been added, aggregating 267,885 cases now reported. From various sources, such as correspondence with surgeons who served during the war, from articles published in surgical journals, from reports of pension examiners, &c., additional information was added to 1,077 cases. In response to inquiries, indexes were searched in 252 cases, and 4,477 names added to the indexes. Three thousand three hundred and twenty-five cases were searched in the record and pension division and 2,843 in the Pension Office.

Letters were written to medical officers requesting the transmission of specimens in cases where an examination of the reports of operations or autopsies indicated that pathological material of value might have been preserved but not forwarded. In answer to 26 letters, 5 specimens were received at the Museum. Additional information of 427 specimen bistories was found and recorded, and in 44 instances specimens were

identified and complete bistories filed with them.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

Surgical section.

Specimens in the Museum July 1, 1876	6, 62 0 6, 776
Incresse during the year	156

Increase during the year	21
Microscopical section.	
Specimens in the Museum July 1, 1876	7, 399 7, 525
Increase during the year	13
Anatomical section.	
Specimens in the Museum July 1, 1876	1,576 1,816
Increase during the year	24
Section of comparative anatomy.	
Specimens in the Museum July 1, 1876	1,5년 1,1일
Increase during the year	. 2
Miscellaneous section.	
Specimens in the museum July 1, 1876	
Increase during the year	11

Ten surgeons, 22 assistant surgeons, 9 acting assistant surgeons, hospital-stewards, 4 line-officers, and 41 civil practitioners contribute specimens to the Army Medical Museum. Sixty-one thousand four hur dred and forty visitors were registered at the museum.

Four hundred and eighty-two negatives and 1,060 photographic print of surgical subjects were made. Five hundred and eighty-eight photographic prints were distributed, and 2 Indian crania were sent to Pm R. Virchow, of Berlin, and one Indian cranium was sent to the Peabod Museum, Cambridge, Mass.

LIBRARY.

About 1,000 volumes and 2,000 pamphlets have been added to the library during the past year. The work of cataloguing the origing papers in medical journals and transactions has been completed to date for all of this class of literature which the library has been able to obtain and the classifying these titles under the proper subject headings, an combining them with titles of books, in order to form a complete index the collection, has been effected to a great extent.

I respectfully renew the recommendation made in my previous report hat Congress should authorize the printing of this catalogue by the Government Printer. Its preparation has required much labor, and its utility to the medical profession, if made accessible to them, there can be no doubt. The expression of opinion by physicians of this an other countries is unanimous upon this point.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR AND OTHER PUBL CATIONS.

The work of stereotyping the medical volume of Part II of the Med cal History of the War was commenced in January, 1877, Surg. J.

Woodward, the officer in charge of that work, having previously been occupied by his duties in connection with the Centennial Exhibition. Between that time and July 30, 325 pages were stereotyped, and it is confidently expected that the volume will be ready for issue before the close of the present fiscal year.

A second edition of 5,000 copies of Part II, Vol. II, of the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion was completed under the supervision of Asst. Surg. G. A. Otis. One hundred and thirty-five

drawings on wood and 136 engravings were made for the third surgical volume of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, and 50 pages of that volume were put in type, of which 21 pages were stereotyped.

A Report on the Transport of Sick and Wounded by Pack Animals,

A Report on the Transport of Sick and Wounded by Pack Animals, 32 pages, quarto, was prepared and printed under the same editorial supervision.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The requirements of the Army as to medical officers during the past year has been as follows:

Number of permanent posts	161 8
Total	169
Number of military expeditions in the field during the year	15

These expeditions required the services of 55 medical officers. There were also 65 medical officers reported to this office as being on duty with scouting-parties.

The Army medical board convened in New York City continued its session until December 28, 1876, and from the time of my last annual report until that date 13 candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army were examined; of whom 2 were found qualified and approved, and were appointed and commissioned assistant surgeons January 9, 1877.

The following is a recapitulation of the total work performed by the Army medical boards convened in San Francisco and New York City August 4, 1874, by orders from the War Department:

Number of assistant surgeons examined for promotion		60
Number of candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps invited to appear	for	
examination		237
Number of candidates found qualified	521	•
Number of candidates rejected	76	
Number of candidates physically disqualified	11	
Number of candidates physically disqualified	49	
Total number examined		188
Number of candidates who failed to appear for examination	20	
Number of candidates who declined to appear for examination	29	
Total number invited but not examined		49

(The board in San Francisco was dissolved January 28, 1875, and that in New York City December 28, 1876.)

At the date of my last report there were 4 vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon. During the past year 1 surgeon with the rank of colonel has been retired; 1 surgeon with the rank of colonel, 1 assistant medical purveyor (lieutenant-colonel), 1 surgeon with the rank of major, and 3 assistant surgeons have died; 1 surgeon with the rank of major

^{*}One of whom was not appointed.

and 1 assistant surgeon have resigned, and 1 assistant surgeon has been dismissed; 1 assistant medical purveyor (lieutenant-colonel) has been promoted to surgeon with the rank of colonel, 1 surgeon with the rank of lieutenant-colonel has been promoted to colonel, 2 surgeons with the rank of major have been promoted to assistant medical purveyors (lieutenant-colonels), 1 surgeon with the rank of major has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and 5 assistant surgeons have been promoted to surgeon with the rank of major; leaving at present 12 vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeons.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

To the Hou. SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, October 10, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the transactions of the Pay Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

I append tabular statements in detail showing the fiscal operations of the department for that year, concisely stated as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

Salance in hands of paymasters July 1, 1876	\$1,691,640 71 13,601,600 00 328,585 05 559,539 98
Total to be accounted for	16, 181, 365 74
Accounted for as follows:	
Sebursements: To regular Army To Military Academy To volunteers on Treasury certificates	218, 482 29
Total disbursements arplus funds deposited in Treasury 'ay masters' collections deposited in Treasury lalance in hands of paymasters June 30, 1877, to be accounted for in next report	190, 415 46 559, 539 98
Total accounted for	16, 181, 365 74

I desire again to call attention to the clause of the act of July 24, 876, providing for mileage at eight cents per mile being paid to officers taveling under orders, which forbids payment of mileage for travel ion any railroad on which the troops of the United States are entitled be transported free of charge." There are fifty of these roads according to the list furnished by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and ablished in General Orders No. 97, of September 8, 1876, and they take a total length of about 8,000 miles. Officers must obtain transportation orders in advance before traveling over them, but these abrace only railroad fare, which forms only a portion of the expenses fravel. The mileage should be restored to the former long-established and just rate of ten cents a mile, for eight cents is quite inadequate, nectally taking into consideration the travel on those so-called "free ads." Those roads lie mainly west of the Mississippi, and the greater ration of the travel, under orders, of officers of the Army is in the meregion.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in October, 1876, in the cases of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company vs. United States, appealed from the Court of Claims, was favorable to those roads. The law had provided that "they shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States."

The decision said (see page 6 of the printed decision furnished by the clerk of the court), "We are of opinion that the reservation in question secures to the government only a free use of the railroads concerned, and that it does not entitle the government to have troops or property transported by the companies over their respective roads

free of charge for transporting the same."

The principle involved in this decision would thus properly extend not only to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company and to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, but to all roads with reference to which similar language had been used in the

acts of Congress.

Accordingly, on the 25th January, 1877, I inclosed a copy of the above decision to the Secretary of War, recommending that the question be referred to the Second Comptroller, to ascertain if the list of free roads over which mileage could not be paid should not now be reduced. I claimed that all roads whose charters included the words above quoted could, in equity, no longer be considered as "free roads," as they became entitled to freight, although the amount of the same has not yet been ascertained, which question may require further legislation. They certainly were no longer free roads, or, in the language of the act of July 24, 1876, roads over which the "troops of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge."

I maintained that the real effect of this decision of the Supreme Court would be to reduce the list of free roads to the thirteen named on page 12 of General Orders No. 98 of 1872. Concerning these roads the language of the acts creating them is clear and undisputed, in compelling the free transportation of the property or troops of the United States.

But the Second Comptroller, in his letter of February 7, 1877, to the Secretary of War (copy of which is appended, marked "B"), takes a different view, and decides that the list of free roads given in General Orders No. 97, of 1876, should remain unchanged until further legislation.

Therefore I have redoubled reason to urge the entire repeal of the provision forbidding the payment of mileage for travel over free roads Mileage is a substitute for "actual traveling expenses;" a plan always interpreted as giving more than the bare railroad or stage fare. The accident that a road is a free road in no way weakens the claim of the officer for some allowance beyond the mere railroad ticket. I have had abundant evidence of the hardship of this rule in letters from points on the frontier to the War Department, sent to this bureau, setting forth clearly that eight cents a mile is insufficient, especially where there are free roads on the route.

In my last three annual reports, commencing with that of October, 1874, I have advocated legislation to establish an annuity scheme for the benefit of the heirs of officers of the Army. The last two annual messages of the President, and the last two annual reports of the Secretary of War, spoke in commendatory terms of it. I must now reenforce my former recommendations. As for precedents, if they are needed, I have chanced to know of two, "an army widows' fund" of the

German Government, and a navy fund in the Brazilian navy (established in 1795), formed by the deduction of one day's pay in every month. But they are fundamentally different from Colonel Fry's scheme, which I have advocated, in that they were compulsory, whereas the latter is to be carried out by the voluntary action of the officers; and thus is more

in harmony with American ideas.

At the risk of some repetition I will place in an appendix (A) to this report a résumé of the language used by me on this topic in my last three annual reports, viz, those for 1874, 1875, and 1876. The last two were partly written to answer questions which had arisen. I also append a copy of the last form in which a bill for it has been presented, viz, S. 1227, offered by Senator Burnside in the Senate, February 6, 1877. Concerning this I will note that its operation is limited to officers "less than sixty years of age and of healthy lives." It might be said that these restrictions could have been inserted in the regulations to execute the plan which the Secretary of War would be authorized to adopt. But experience shows that the War Department should, by positive law, be relieved of the sure and incessant pressure to extend the boundaries of such limitations; and the restrictions named in the bill are those usual in such cases.

As to the rate of interest, the bill says "it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to adopt a set of survivorship annuity tables, based upon suitable life tables, and six per centum interest," &c. The funds raised by deductions from the pay of the officers are worth a certain interest to the government. Bearing in mind all the manifold objects in view the law may well authorize the calculations to be made on this basis. No gain is intended to accrue to the government in the end, though for many years the scheme will put money in the Treasury; but the bill provides that "no ultimate expense to the United States shall be involved in its execution." There will be needed two or three additional clerks in this office, of the higher grades, if it becomes a law.

If it is objected that officers, on the very eve of war, would go into it, the answer is, it is so intended, the more the better; it is designed to stimulate officers to go into the scheme at any time they choose, the mortality tables showing that, in the long run, the government can afford to do it. But these tables may change with events. If after a score of years or less the result should show the tables were unfavorable to the government, they could then be changed under the light of new mortality tables, or of the thorough statistics which must by this scheme be accumulated. The reports of the registrar-general of England, and the "English Life Tables" by William Farr, give evidence how much governments can do to assist in procuring valuable and reliable elements for such calculations.

The amount received as deposits (under act of May 15, 1872, or sections 1305, 1306, Revised Statutes) from the enlisted men during the last fiscal year was \$328,585.05. The number of deposits was 5,651, and thus the average of each was \$58.15. The total of deposits during the five years since the passage of the act, up to 30th June last, is \$1,646,213.47; average of each, \$51.13. I regret to say that the number of desertions in the Army seems to have reached a minimum (1,832) last year; as the number during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was 2,521. It is to be hoped that these retrograde figures will not continue.

I will again recommend an increase of the pay of paymasters' clerks,

now a hundred dollars per month, and inadequate, taking into consid-

eration the labors and hazards of the military service.

Although it has often been a topic of my communications through your office to the Committee on Appropriations, I will here repeat that it is very desirable that the appropriations for pay, &c., of the Army shall be consolidated, as they have been habitually for the Navy. (See, for example, act of March 3, 1877, vol. 19, page 385, of Statutes at Large.) If appropriations are made under fifteen different heads, they must, under section 3678, Revised Statutes, each be accounted for separately, with separate abstracts and vouchers, especially if the proviso should be omitted contained at the bottom of the last Pay Department appropriation, act of July 24, 1876. (Vol. 19, page 97, Statutes.)

The herculean labors which would thus be imposed can well be imagined. The excess of funds occurring under one item could not be utilized to supply the deficiency under another item, as we are not always able to estimate with precision the actual wants contingent on events. The estimates indicate minutely the way of arriving at the sum total required, but are furnished not as a basis for framing the phraseology of the appropriation, but to enable all to understand the mode of arriving at that total. The chief labor and vigilance of paymasters should be addressed to the task of making no payments contrary to law and regulations, and should not be frittered away on a useless mass of unnecessary writings. The great object is to have promptitude and thorough accountability, economy and efficiency, with the least amount of papers.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJ'N ALVORD, Paymaster-General U. S. A.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

APPENDIX A .- Extracts from annual reports of Paymaster-General Alvord, for 1874, 1875. and 1876, on subject of the annuity scheme.

[Extract from report of October 10, 1874.]

I recommend to favorable consideration an annuity scheme for officers of the Army, first presented to you by General J. B. Fry, of the Adjutant-General's Department, which I understand was sent from your office to Congress. Under it officers could, by making certain monthly deductions from their pay, secure to their widows, heirs, or nominees, a monthly annuity which will commence on the death of the officer. It is contema monthly annuity which will commence on the death of the officer. It is contemplated that the operation shall in the end be a safe one for the government, and shall involve no loss to the Treasury. It contemplates that the War Department shall have power to prescribe, from time to time, the rules and tables to be employed in the execution of the plan. These tables should be based on the most thorough scientific principles. And if after a long series of years it should be found that they wil not perfectly fulfill the above-named programme, a change should of course be made in said tables. But it would require many years to give them a full trial.

I have caused a careful calculation to be made of the annual death-rate of officers of the Army for the last fifty years. The assualties were not entered in the Army.

Register until 1824, or I should have gone further back. I find that the average annual mortality of officers of the United States Army (including deaths in war) has been 24,1 per thousand. The principal parallel statistics which I have found is that the average annual death-rate among males over twenty-one years of age, in England and Wales, from 1841 to 1851, was 21 per thousand. The exact fraction of the perpetuity per parallel was 1841 to 1851, was 21 per thousand. the population reached was .02104. (Calculated from statistics in English Life-Tables, pp. 18 and 19.)

In some of the governments on the continent of Europe, officers of their armies are not permitted to marry, unless evidence is exhibited of ability to support and maintain a family. Such arbitrary rules do not at all suit the genius of our people or of our institutions; but the substitute proposed by this scheme would tend to secure,

to a certain extent, similar ends by the voluntary action of the officers.

Two things are proverbial in our Army; that married officers are as distinguished as other officers for gallautry and heroism; but it is also too true that sometimes those renowned for the most brilliant deeds are habitually improvident. It is not expected that legislatures can in this respect change the nature of soldiers and sailors, but a machinery would be prepared gradually to counteract such habits. It is proposed that the deductions from pay shall be monthly and therefore imperceptible (in comparison with yearly payments), and thus an easy way of avoiding improvidence would be at hand, and the Army would have within itself the means of adding to its prestige and dignity and of diminishing the calls upon Congress for extra and private legisla-

It is believed that it would be enlightened legislation to adopt a scheme whereby an officer would be encouraged to take such a step, and thus to secure for his heirs some annuity, whatever may the risk of his profession. Such action always increases the pride and self-respect of the officer, and would nerve his arm in time of war. Thus the government is incited to such legislation not alone by humanitarian considerations, but by the policy of increasing the efficiency of the service.

[Extract from report of October 11, 1875.]

I will again call attention to the scheme, favorably alluded to by you in your last annual report, for the enactment of a system of annuities for the families of deceased officers by voluntary deductions from the monthly pay of officers. Certainly if private companies can make money by an annuity system, it is in the power of the government at least to render itself secure in extending similar beneficent aid. It is proposed that it shall be done without eventual expense to the government. The moncy to be deducted is worth to the government a certain per centum of interest. This interest and the expectancy of life of officer and nomines (arrived at by careful statistics) are the elements from which annuity-tables would be prepared by the most correction and critical calculations. The science of probabilities has reached great precision in its computations. But after certain tables had been used twenty years, more or less, then, if found defective, corrections could be made which would more perfectly accomplish the basis of the computations. plish the object sought.

Some officers have expressed a preference for a voluntary established assessment

(made upon the death of the officer) upon each member of an association; a scheme so entirely different from the annuity plan that it probably would not at all conflict with it.

There is one precaution that I would emphasize, that neither myself nor any other officer be made (as in the case of the late Freedmen's Bureau) the custodian of any fund, but that it be deposited in the Treasury, to be withdrawn according to law.

[Extract from report of October 10, 1876.]

The "annuity scheme" was favorably referred to in the last annual message of the President, and I will hope that it may yet receive the favorable action of Congress. The number of widows and orphans made by the deaths of those gallant officers (for whose demise the whole country mourns) killed in battle in the recent Indian campaigns has brought vividly home to us the utility and beneficence of such provisions as would thus have been made by the voluntary action of the officers. It is not proposed as a substitute for the pension system, but as a machinery to encourage officers in such provident precautions.

In 1874 I made a carefully-prepared table of the mortality in each year, for fifty years, among the officers of the Army, including those killed in battle. It amounted to an average, annually, of 24.1 per 1,000 men. It will show that the average mortality, in the long periods of time, is not comparatively large. But based on those very statistics, the tables of annuity survivorship could be calculated, rendering it perfectly safe for the government to adopt the system. The table being calculated on the survivorship principle, it is true that if the heir or nominee dies before the officer, the money paid remains in the Treasury. But on this very account the payments will be less than in ordinary insurance. That eminent scientist, Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett, late professor at West Point, and who has recently made the subject his study, with all the appliances of recent investigation in the science of probabilities, is ready to prepare for the War Department the necessary tables. He and those well informed say that the insurance companies look favorably on the plan, as not in real conflict or competition with them, but only calculated to turn, more and more, large masses of the people to think of their obligation to provide for their families.

Stated briefly, the scheme is this: An officer, by voluntary monthly deductions from his pay, could thereby secure a certain annunity to his heir or nominee after his death. Being monthly, the payments would be comparatively imperceptible. The law would

not limit the number of heirs or nominees thus secured.

If insurance companies can make money in paying annuities, the government can at least protect itself from loss, which is all it would wish. But it might, for the next thirty years, be entitled a scheme to put money in the Treasury. The average age of officers of the Army may be assumed to be about thirty-eight years, and the expectancy of life for that age is about twenty-nine years.

of life for that age is about twenty-nine years.

Thus, for that period, if 250 officers went into the scheme, paying into the Treasury an average of \$20 per month, or \$240 per annum, this would amount to \$60,000 per annum, or, in thirty years, to \$1,800,000. The great mass of annuities would not commence until toward the termination of that period; though of course they would begin to be paid, from time to time, every year after the system went into operation. The burden of repayments or of annuities would, therefore, be met by the next generation.

When the wise, benevolent, and beneficent purpose of this annuity scheme is remembered (calculated to elevate the Army and increase its efficiency), it is hoped that Congress can consent to this mode of now replenishing our coffers, when the ultimate outlay it will impose will fall upon a future more propitious period of our national finances.

[44th Congress, 2d session. S. 1227.] In the Senate of the United States, February 6, 1877, Mr. Burnside asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to bring in the following bill:

A BILL for the protection of widows, orphans, and heirs at law of officers of the Army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any number of officers of the United States Army, not less than two hundred and fifty, shall signify to the Secretary of War their desire to unite for mutual survivorship annuity protection, and shall be deemed eligible thereto

by the Secretary of War, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to make, through the Pay Department of the Army, equitable deductions, determined as provided in section two of this act, from the monthly pay of said officers, and to deposit the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, to be passed into the general balances of the United States Treasury, and be known as the Army mutual survivorship annuity fund.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to adopt, as soon after the passage of this act as practicable, a set of survivorship annuity-tables, based upon suitable life-tables, and 6 per centum interest, to regulate the deductions to be made from the monthly pay of such officers of the Army who are less than sixty years of age and of healthy lives as may be accepted by the Secretary of War under this act, to secure to each one of said officers the survivorship annuity which he may elect to purchase for a nominee, to be designated by him.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to have such examinations made of officers applying for purchase of annuities under this act as he may deem necessary; to issue such certificates of purchase, and to prescribe such rules and forms, not inconsistent with this act, as may be needful to govern the applications of officers for said annuities, and to secure prompt and proper responses to said applications.

for said annuities, and to secure prompt and proper responses to said applications.

SEC. 4. That the purchase of a survivorship annuity under this act shall take effect from the date that the application therefor shall receive the approval of the Secretary of War, and the annuity shall be due to the nominee from the date of the death of the

purchaser and cease at the date of the death of the nominee.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting the number of annuities which may be purchased by the same person; and in case the purchaser of any annuity under this act shall elect to terminate the monthly deductions from his pay required by this act on account of said purchase, or cease to be an officer of the Army, he shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of a certificate for a full annuity, a paid-up certificate for an annuity in equitable proportion to the amount of deductions which shall have been made from his pay on account of said purchase, the payment of which annuity to his nominee shall commence at the death of said purchaser.

SEC. 6. That estimates for so much of the Army mutual survivorship annuity fund

SEC. 6. That estimates for so much of the Army mutual survivorship annuity fund as may, from time to time, be required to pay annuities falling due under the provisions of this act shall be made to Congress in the same manner as estimates for the pay

of the Army.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to have the annuities falling due under this act paid by the Pay Department of the Army, in the same manner that officers of the Army are paid; and all laws and regulations fixing the accountability for public funds shall apply to the moneys of the Army mutual survivorship an-

puity fund.

Szc. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to submit to Congress annually a full statement of the Army mutual survivorship annuity fund; and he is hereby authorized to adopt such rules and forms as may from time to time be found necessary to carry out the purposes of this act: Provided, That no compensation, pay, or fee shall be allowed to any officer for services rendered under this act: And provided, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to prescribe such regulations that no ultimate expense to the United States shall be involved in the execution of this act.

APPENDIX B .- The Second Comptroller to the Secretary of War.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, February 7, 1877.

Sir: I have received and considered the letter of the Paymaster-General of the 25th ultimo, the decision of the Supreme Court, and other papers inclosed therewith, which

you referred to me on the 26th idem.

The Paymaster-General submits that the effect of this decision (of the Supreme Court) is to reduce the number of "free roads" for travel over which no mileage can be paid under the act of July 24, 1876; and recommends that the question be submitted to the Second Comptroller, as to what roads shall now, under this decision, be regarded as free roads under said act of 1876.

The decision of the Supreme Court referred to was rendered at October term, 1876, in the cases of the "Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. The United States, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company vs. The United States," appealed from the Court of Claims. The cases turned upon the construction that should be given

to the clause in the act of 1864 which declares that "the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from all toll or other charge for" (upon) "the transportation of any property or troops of the United States;" and the court hold "that the reservation in question secures to the government only a free use of the railroads concerned; and that it does not entitle the government to have troops or property transported by the companies over their respective roads free of charge for transporting the same." The court further hold, as I understand it, that though these roads are entitled to compensation for transporting government property and troops, a reasonable abatement should be made for the free use of the road to which the government is entitled; that is, that those roads must receive compensation for all transportation performed by them for the government (except of the mails), subject to a fair deduction for the use of their roads.

The purport of this decision is plain enough, and seems to be diametrically opposed to the construction heretofore maintained by Congress, as well as by the War Depart-

ment and the accounting-officers.

The act of 16th June, 1874 (18 Stat., '74), making appropriation for the support of the Army, &c.. provides, "that no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over any railroad which in whole or part was constructed by the aid of a grant of public land on the condition that such railroad should be 'a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, or upon any other conditions, for the use of such road for such transportation; nor shall any allowance be made out of any money appropriated by this act for the transportation of officers of the Army over any such road when on duty and under orders as a military officer of the United States. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any such railroad from bringing a suit in the Court of Claims for the charges for such transportation, and recovering for the same, if found entitled thereto by virtue of the laws in force prior to the passage of this act." The act of 22d June, 1874 (18 Stat., 133), to supply deficiencies, &c., makes a similar provision as to money appropriated thereby.

The prohibition in these acts applies only to the moneys appropriated in said acts; but in the act of 3d March, 1875 (18 Stat., 452), the prohibition is expressed in general terms and made to apply to all appropriations. It provides, "that no money shall hereafter be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over any railroad which, in whole or in part, was constructed by the aid of a grant of public land on the condition that such railroad should be a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, or upon any other conditions for the use of such road for such transportation; nor shall any allowance be made for the transportation of officers," &c., with provisions similar to those in the act of 1874, for suit in the Court of Claims if not

barred, right of appeal to the Supreme Court, &c.

The act of 24th July, 1876 (Sess. Laws, 100), uses somewhat different language. It makes a negative provision, "that when any officer travels under orders, and is not furnished transportation." * * * * or on any railroad on which the troops and furnished transportation , or on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, he shall be allowed eight cents a mile," &c. The intention of the Congress was precisely the same, and the railroads referred to are the same, in my opinion, as in the acts of 1874 and 1875, above cited.

But whether they were or were not, the general provision of the act of 3d March. 1875, "that no money shall hereafter be paid to any railroad company," &c., would

apply to the act of 1876, and to all other subsequent acts.

Inasmuch, therefore, as no appropriation is made for payment of transportation to the so-called "free roads," but, on the contrary, any payment to them is expressly prohibited by law, it is clear that no such payment can now be made, nor any amount be allowed to said roads, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, until the law-making power shall have removed the prohibition and made an appropriation. "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." (Const., Art. I, sec. 9.)

Even if the prohibition were removed, I do not see how the accounting officers could settle the accounts of these companies. The Supreme Court decides that these companies shall have compensation for all transportation performed by them, "subject to a fair deduction for the use of their respective railroads." The accounting-officers have no rule or measure by which they can ascertain what this fair deduction would be in each case; so that there seems to be, under existing laws, no way in which the claims of these companies can be settled, except by suit, as provided for in the acts of 1874

and 1875.

In reply to the question of the Paymaster-General, therefore, I have to say that there is not now any reason to change or modify the list of "free roads," or the established practice in regard to them. I respectfully suggest, however, that steps should be

promptly taken at the War Department to call the attention of Congress to this decision of the Supreme Court, in order that the prohibition now imposed by law upon any payment to these railroad companies may be removed by the law-making power, if it is deemed proper; and if that is done, that some mode may be provided for ascertaining the "fair deduction" to which the government is entitled.

All the papers referred are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. C. CARPENTER, Comptroller.

The honorable THE SECRETARY OF WAR. Department of War.

Statement showing the amount in the hands of each of the disbursing-officers of the Pay the Treasury, or turned over by other agents, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1277; placement in the Treasury, and the balance remaining in the hands of paymasters to be

Disbursing-officers.	Balance in hands of paymasters and un- accounted for July 1, 1876.	Remitted from Treatury and turned over by other agents in the year ending June 30, 1877.	A mounts received from paymasters.	Amount of soldiers' deposits.	Army paymarters' col-
ABSISTANT PAYMASTERS-GENERAL. (Colonels.)					
N. W. Brown	\$144, 022 41	\$2, 408, 000 00 425, 000 00	\$43, 495 41 83, 874 79	\$3, 292 00 205 00	\$16, 786 3 1, 546 5
DEPUTY PAYMASTERS-GENERAL.	•				
(Lieutenant-Colonels.)		1			
F. E. Hunt	87, 432 91 137, 627 48	1, 212, 500 00 641, 600 00	104, 376 77 148, 041 82	202 00	1, 283 3 134 9
Paymaster s.					
(Major s .)					
(Majors.) Samuel Woods Feorge L. Febiger H. C. Pratt Simeon Smith Reduey Smith Jos. H. Eaton	24, 432 59	55, 000 00	486, 461 24	934 00	2, 737 7
George L. Febiger		1 427 000 00	563, 008 03	1,055 66 440 00	7, 254 9 6, 719 5
Simeon Smith	80 519 83	1, 477, 000 00 336, 500 00	290, 314 38 269, 366 74	4, 734 83	14, 896
Roduey Smith		345,000,00	92, 615 56	7, 040 24 7, 181 00	6, 371 4, 815
os. H. Eaton	76, 362 12	473, 000 00	29, 075 09	7, 181 00	4, 815
B. M. Potter	4, 640 47		243, 895 66	6, 899 00 4, 460 12	9, 108 5, 359
os. H. Eaton (B. M. Potter W. A. Rucker W. H. Johnston V. R. Gibson	13, 437 85	10,000 00	93, 541 54 319, 757 34 394, 065 90	3, 327 10	R 400
W. R. Gibson	54, 326 28	663, 000 00 1, 723, 000 00	394, 085 90	360 00	2.984
		1, 723, 000 00	184, 748 99 189, 700 00	4, 848 21	11,793 3
T. H. Halsey* W. B. Rochester H. B. Reese Nioholas Vedder William Smith	510 21 59, 753 46	380,000 00	189, 700 00 400, 640 64	545 00 3, 840 57	8,410 (7,903 (
H. B. Reese	32, 962 39	300,000 00	172, 972 43	1, 995 00	8, 351
Nicholas Vedder	1, 136 56		231, 743 41	431 48	3.812 9
William Smith	105, 478 29		368, 665 45 332, 105 94	22, 225 00	40, 462
' M Terrell	0 141 58		332, 105 94 535, 574 97	800 50 14, 245 08	11, 690 43, 335
T. H. Stanton George E. Glenn R. D. Clarke	17, 112 55	625, 000 00 497, 000 00	114, 089 46	13, 374 49	14, 361
R. D. Clarke	156, 623 14	497, 000 00	279, 161 84	1 474 14	4, 990
J. H. Nelson	1, 314 61		95, 538 88	3, 601°00	4 889 9
Charles W. Wingard	6, 035 05		86, 691 87	6, 956 00 10, 214 00	6, 218 3, 774 7, 387
PPG Hall	2, 246 27 18, 059 84		93, 587 43 834, 902 25	1, 035 00	7 397
Peorge W. Candee	34, 505 24		358, 778 07	10 156 17	1 920.918 (
E. H. Brooks	40, 805 72		280, 622 23	11, 434 04 7, 778 19	8 891
Israel O. Dewey	32, 631 94	1 100 000 00	235, 510 00	7, 778 19	17, 809
k. D. Clarke I. H. Nelson Charles W. Wingard Lames P. Cauby P. P. G. Hall Jeorge W. Candes E. H. Brooks Larael O. Dewey A. B. Carey W. P. Gould D. Taylor	51, 217 24	1, 120, 000 00	476, 101 23 278, 500 00	65 65 2, 015 00	1, 934 13, 016
D. Taylor	02, 22. 27	90,000 00	254, 541 31	15, 787 33	18.102
D. Taylor Frank Bridgman F. M. Coxe A. E. Bates John P. Willard C. Irving Wilson John R. Blains	7, 173 17	275, 000 00 490, 000 00	22, 875 10	175 00	1, 473
F. M. Coxe		490, 000 00	316, 957 54	6, 695 61 14, 253 59	14, 432
John P. Willard	50, 343 19 34 490 64		203, 003 23 229, 763 54	8, 168 00	20,691 11,951
. Irving Wilson	34, 420 64 31, 594 31		1 241 701 29	13 936 43	16, 939
John E. Blaine W. H. Eckels James R. Roche	58, 838 45		255, 000 00 195, 353 50 180, 218 99	5, 190 00 4, 399 73	16, 170
W. H. Eckels	48, 858 14 79, 027 44	160,000 00	195, 353 50	17, 897 00	12, 210 16, 547
A. S. Towar	41, 930 49		219, 370 82	9, 916 77	10, 921
R. H. Towler	41, 930 49 3, 332 10		108, 334 69	6, 160 00	10, 991 9 7, 538 9
f. T. Thornburgh	39, 283 23		466, 598 17	18, 981 94	
W. M. Maynadier	1 141 01		149, 039 30 98, 662 56	9, 693 00 4, 974 50	6, 257 8 4, 197
A. S. Towar R. H. Towler P. T. Thornburgh W. M. Maynadler J. A. Brodhead William Arthur J. R. Wassen Alexander Sharp R. Keefer	103, 341 63		98, 002 30 270, 299 47	22,004 50	91.04 6 (
J. R. Wasson	100,011 00		28, 022 29	210 75	1, 293
Alexander Sharp		195, 000 00	105, 000 00	45 50	2,076
J. B. Keefer			9, 014 73 103, 242 51	2, 260 00 2, 584 00	197 ±
J. VV. VV 4186111			100, 212 31	2,500 00	
			12, 188, 643 70	328, 585 05	559, 539

^{*} Retired February 9, 1877.

Department, and unaccounted for on the 1st of July, 1876; the amount remitted to each from the amount accounted for by accounts and vouchers of expenditures, or by transfers or reaccounted for in the next fiscal year.

Total amount received and to be accounted for.	Surpins fundareplaced In the Tressury.	Army psymanters' col. lections deposited.	Exponditures.	Amounts transferred to paymasters.	Total amount account-	Actual balances in bands of paymasters June 30, 1877.
\$2, 615, 596 15 510, 626 37	\$741 55	\$16, 786 33 1, 546 58	\$661, 053-45 35, 341-96	\$1, 901, 1°8 44 473, 737 81	\$2, 579, 769 T7 510, 626 37	\$ 35, 8 26 38
1, 405, 795 07 927, 404 25	95, 000 00	1, 283 39 134 95	47, 738 04 25, 923 13	1, 390, 736 67 735, 418 15	1, 349, 758 10 859, 476 23	56, 036-97 67, 928-02
568, 865 62 591, 321 66 1, 774, 4-6 89 706, 017 53 590, 433 99 259, 992 67 106, 001 95 354, 922 96 1, 114, 756 41 1, 924, 321 59 1, 194, 736 49 216, 165 82 651, 436 49 216, 137, 124 40 536, 831 23 353, 738 46 593, 154 53 353, 738 46 593, 154 53 105, 901 53 109, 822 58 861, 324 66 433, 358 16 341, 753 73 293, 722 45 1, 597, 401 49 344, 763 36 341, 753 73 293, 722 45 1, 597, 401 49 344, 763 36 366, 696 69 698, 293 366, 171 91 335, 128 48 569, 191 191 335, 128 48 569, 191 40 164, 990 11 166, 996 69 191, 344 66 194, 347 69 195, 364 88 569, 191 11 106, 996 52 302, 122 33 11, 472 61 110, 190 25	5, 0 · 0 · 00 · 29, 594 · 21 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2, 737 79 7, 224 97 6, 712 51 14, 896 45 6, 371 73 4, 815 78 9, 108 01 5, 359 82 8, 400 40 2, 944 23 11, 723 39 8, 410 61 7, 203 82 8, 351 83 14, 361 95 40, 462 49 11, 361 96 43, 335 18 14, 361 96 4, 899 62 4, 899 62 4, 899 62 4, 899 62 1, 234 61 13, 016 26 18, 102 40 1, 473 42 17, 802 32 1, 234 61 13, 016 26 18, 102 40 1, 473 42 11, 432 68 18, 951 10 18, 939 88 16, 170 03 12, 210 84 16, 547 39 10, 941 99 7, 538 09 44, 327 80 6, 257 81 4, 127 41 21, 046 04 1, 293 48 2, 076 83 197 88 4, 363 74	341, 617 59 543, 290 24 239, 919 19 341, 075 72 2403, 622 99 218, 375 02 95, 218 02 207, 940 22 287, 535 35 455, 392 01 173, 214 41 279, 266 93 161, 108 77 163, 616 26 464, 394 36 330, 165 01 506, 866 66 333, 128 07 470, 208 74 88, 342 26 89, 235 70 100, 353 41 837, 190 18 369, 263 42 281, 334 62 224, 620 31 761, 956 06 271, 714 13 240, 570 89 267, 726 28 298, 89, 05 229, 190 88 228, 153 78 205, 043 99 255, 890 91 255, 890 91 255, 890 91 255, 890 91 255, 890 91 254, 153 78 274, 153 78 287, 154 46 195, 340 38 181, 722 05 283, 514 46 195, 340 38 181, 722 55 3514 46 195, 340 38 180, 238 181 102, 258 60	218, 696 90 38, 776 45 1, 340, 041 57 323, 149 94 247, 799 73 290, 459 39 280, 625 73 7, 424 11 118, 923 80 17, 540 80 475, 512 89 46, 821 05 56, 117 87 31, 974 38 29, 300 68 324, 110 84 425, 328 34, 110 84 425, 328 436, 633 71 10, 447 22 20, 261 65 33, 574 57 593, 281 64 39, 921 31 119, 757 75 17, 795 53 489, 638 03 17, 186 70 11, 370 82 37, 408 89 25, 000 00 47, 655 66 106, 339 47 54, 76 55 38, 586 63 19, 040 65 16, 339 47 54, 76 55 12, 040 09 4, 369 44 75, 140 09 4, 369 44 78, 82 85 11, 133 33	563, 052 28, 591, 321 66, 673 27, 679, 122 12, 423, 98 70, 524, 492 37, 250, 508 76, 108, 601 93, 335, 264 81, 983 64, 216, 281, 281, 983 64, 216, 281, 983 64, 216, 281, 983 64, 216, 281, 98, 252, 242, 47, 08, 234, 967, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21	5, 813 34 167, 793 62 26, 895 73 27, 922 83 61, 941 62 9, 393 91 19, 658 29 209, 471 20 39, 454 83 12, 677 32 11, 771 25 13, 652 01 52, 337 73 18, 720 93 5, 468 52 1, 778 60 9, 206 31 32, 162 84 31, 265 72 15, 725 55 240, 922 78 20, 096 80 19, 701 44 25, 056 07 21, 222 43 32, 827 58 44, 779 15 38, 665 77 12, 134 50 5, 130 24 55, 646 56 69, 394 29 4, 635 73 93, 571 63 2, 236 55 3, 529 91
28, 370, 009 44	190, 415 46	559, 539 98	13, 639, 093 63	12, 188, 643 70	26, 577, 692 17	1, 792, 317 27

BENJ'N ALVORD, Paymaster-General United States Army.

Statement of the account of the Pay Department with the several appropriations subject to its control during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

	.latoT	\$13,978,067,37 \$256,001,53 \$16,501,53 \$1,0105,58 \$1,0105,58 \$1,0105,58 \$1,0105,58 \$1,0105,58 \$1,000
	Repayment in settle- ment of accounts.	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
easury.	Credit - transfers nuder set March 3, 1875.	\$13,646 63 3328 25
In account with the Treasury	Collections deposited by grantes.	8266, 813 77 71, 77 2 83, 371 06 83, 371 06 83, 471 06 83, 470 06 84, 550 88 8, 550 88 1, 488 10 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6
In accour	betleeded deposited stellesmysq yd	\$181,909 80 7,733 96 10 35
	-eligorqqa to tanomA .eaolt	#13, 011, 175, 50 2806, 600, 00 1113, 896, 65 1113, 896, 65 34, 30 6, 72 196, 66 72
	Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1876.	13, 000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
Appropriations.		Pay, &c., of the Army, 1877 Pay of the Military Academy, 1877 Pay of the Military Academy, 1876 Pay con the Military Academy, 1875 Pay of the Military Academy, 1875 Pay of the Army, 1873 Military of the Army, 1874 Military of the Army, 1873 Military of the Army, 1873 Military of the Army, 1873 Military of the Army, 1873 Military of the Army, 1873 Military of the Army, 1873 Military of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Military, 1873 Military, 1874 Pay, &c., of the Army, 1873 Military, 1873 Military, 1873 Military, 1873 Military, 1874 Pay, &c., of the Army, 1874

		3 5		372 15	457 46				246 54 16 99		30, 782 00	20 TIT 80	4, 624 04	16, 275, 991 88
	8						10 37			113 75	30, 782 00			906, 715 12
		2, 321 65	žį	372 15	5	2,000		3	246 54 16 00	13, 777, 86	} :		4, 694 94	836, 139, 40
														350, 013 73
														189, 680 51
											0			13, 351, 780 17
														1, 941, 669 95
THANBER ACCOUNT.	Pay, &c., of the Army, 1876	874	Pay of the Army, 1873	Pay of the Military Academy, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1872			Pay of the Army, 1871 and prior	Fig of the Military Academy, 1871 and prior Pay in lien of elothing to officers' servants at Military Academy.	1871 and prior Forme of officers, horses at Milltury Andemy 1871 and prior	Pay of two and three years volunteers	Bounty to volunteers and regulars	Subsistence of officers	Formed to oursely notices servants	Total

Statement of the account of the Pay Department with the several appropriations subject to its control, &c.—Continued.

-	Balance in hands of pay. ters to June 30, 1877.	53 \$1, 250, 767 81 \$1, 755, 191 73 54 \$6 \$71 89 \$42, 473 35 55 \$16, 575 82 56 \$10, 074 63 \$16, 575 18 56 \$20, 445 11 \$121, 641 83 59 \$34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 34, 385 90 35, 304 56 36, 304 56 37, 893 38 38, 18, 160 93 37, 893 38 38, 18, 160 93 37, 893 38 38, 18, 160 93
	Total. Balance in the Treasury July I, 1817.	743, 643, 45 211, 000 00 9, 07 73 36 9, 07 73 36 15, 948 32 33, 723 6 15, 948 32 17, 196 82 18, 100 00 18, 100 00 19
In account with the Treasury.	tidebly d nwarb tanomA tootile of the settle- samoooa to tanom	### ### ##############################
n account w	Amount covered into enrylins fund, act June 20, 1874.	\$53, 404 77 126, 174 76
	-inper vd nwarb tunenA either to War Depart- nent.	21, 619, 600 00 \$131, 043 45 8, 000 00 31, 783 36 13, 000 00 9, 570 98 \$53, 404 13, 000 00 10 00 11 407 73 5, 000 00 11, 407 73 5, 000 00 11, 407 73 6, 73 6, 73 6, 73 6, 73 6, 73 6, 73 6, 73 6, 73 6, 73 6, 73 6, 73 6, 73 7, 66 7, 66 7, 73 8, 80 8
	Amount drawn by requi- sition of Pay Depart- ment.	#12 612 600 00 211,000 00 6,000 00 114,000 00 1137,000 00 362,000 00 5,000 00
	Appropriations.	Pay, &c., of the Army, 1877 Pay of the Military Academy, 1877 Pay of the Military Academy, 1876 Pay, &c., of the Army, 1875 Pay of the Military Academy, 1875 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay in lieu of clothing to officers servants. Pay in lieu of clothing to officers were submity under act of July 22, 1866 Payment of expenses under reconstruction acts. Traveling expenses, fulforing and Nevada volunteers. Bounty under act of July 22, 1866 Payment of expenses under reconstruction acts. Traveling expenses, fulforing and Nevada volunteers. Bay of two and three years' volunteers. Pay of the Army, 1873 General expenses, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 General expenses, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 General expenses, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1874

TRANSFER ACCOUNT.	_								
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1876				20 20	33 94				
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1874	•	200		20 100 0	3				
Thy of the Americany, 1614		2 2		20 100 100	104 304 60				
Milanos 1873		3		Š					
General expenses, 1873.				72.026	27 OSC				
Pay of the Military Academy, 1873				2	372 15				
Pay of the Army, 1872		ß		18, 366 80	18, 367, 53				
General expenses, 1872				457 46	457 46				
Mileage, 1872					6, 201 73				
Fay of the Military Academy, 1872				3,396 53	20 000 10				
Fay of the Army, 1871 and prior		1, 410 60							
Pay of the Military Academy, 1871 and prior		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	3	3				
Lay in their of clothing to oncers servants at military Academy,				046 54	978 E4				
The state of the state of Militains A constant and the state of the st				5 2 2					
Por of two and these notices at military Academy, join and prior		97 000			19 000 61				
Lay of the and third years volunteeris		26.							
Thomas to winners whom's and legal hells		38		3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	20 00 00 00				
Pay in lieu of clothing to discharged soldiers		30 AGO '6		4 18				:	
Subsistence of afficers		414 60		22, 302, 94					
Forage for officers' horses		51 47		1, 478 50	1, 529 97				
Pay in lieu of clothing to officers servants		8 8		4, 595 14		1			
Total 13, 601, 600 00	13, 601, 600 00	184, 816 35	201, 641 51	366, 930 50	14, 354, 988 36		1, 921, 003 52 1, 792, 317 97	3, 713, 320 79	
	:					-	Guova ta Wilwig	AODD	

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 29, 1817.

Statement, by appropriations, showing the amount in the hands of officers of the Pay Department and unaccounted for on July 1, 1846, the amount reveired by them from the Treasury and from all other sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877; also the amount accounted for by conclures of expenditures, by deposits, and replacement in the Treasury, and the balance remaining unaccounted for June 30, 1877.

Total to be accounted for.	213, 169 041, 185 05 1, 466, 200 98 32, 999 53 33, 719 65 33, 719 65 33, 719 64 12, 597 64 14, 467 18 369, 844 267 147, 656 71 265, 755 66 269, 265 71 267, 755 75 269, 755 75 269, 575 75
-snart tibe to to to mom A -sref	62, 169 61 1, 836 17 28 36 6 40 51 73 4, 066 87
. Army paymasters' col- lections.	86 685 (655)
Soldiers' deposits dur- ing the year.	\$328, 585. 05
Received from the Treacury in the year ending June 30, 1877.	\$12, 612, 600 00 \$11,000 00 6,000 00 8,000 00 12,000 00 13,000 00 137,000 00 137,000 00 137,000 00
Balance in the hands of paymasters July 1. 1876.	\$4, 489, 364 51 112 65 39, 1712 65 39, 1712 65 39, 1712 65 39, 1712 65 39, 1712 65 39, 1712 65 39, 1712 65 39, 1712 65 39, 1712 65 30, 1712 64 30, 171
- Appropriations.	Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1877 Pay of the Military A cademy, 1877 Pay of the Military A cademy, 1876 Pay of the Military A cademy, 1876 Pay traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1875 Pay traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1874 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army paymaters collections.

Statement, by appropriations, shouring the amount in the hands of officers of the I'ay Department, for-Continued.

	PAYMASTER-GENERAL.
abanoe in the bands of yello arosament of in 1917.	#1, 950, 767 61 26, 671 69 180, 074 63 34, 345 11 34, 345 11 34, 345 30 17, 893 38 174, 693 74 1, 760 94 1, 760 94 1, 760 94 1, 760 94 1, 760 94 1, 760 85 1, 760
Total accounted for.	811, 690, 417, 24 1, 316, 186, 387, 794 43, 387, 544, 589, 53, 534, 599 3, 2830, 534, 599 1, 283, 549, 579 1, 284, 529 1, 284, 529 1, 284, 529 1, 284, 529 1, 284, 529 1, 284, 529 1, 284, 529 1, 284, 529 1, 284, 529 1, 383, 134, 74
-serude ib to unounA menus.	911, 694, 531, 59 1, 184, 207, 79 1, 184, 184, 50 33, 465, 52 5, 596, 31 4, 286, 31 1, 903, 15 13, 639, 993, 15 1, 903, 15 13, 639, 993, 15 13, 639, 993, 15
-sasti tidəh lotanom A stəl	\$5,683.99 73.48 50.06 70.98 9.16
Paymasters' collec- tions deposited in the Treasury.	\$6.559, 539.98
Surplus funds deposit- od in the Tressury.	181,907 38 741,55 7,751,96 7,751,96 6,40
Appropriations.	Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1877 Pay of the Millary Academy, 1877 Pay of the Millary Academy, 1876 Pay of the Millary Academy, 1876 Pay of the Millary Academy, 1876 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army, 1873 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 Pay of two and three years volunteers (reappropriated) Pay of two and three years volunteers (reappropriated) Taveling expenses, California and Nevada volunteers Traveling expenses, First Michigan Cavalry Army paymasters collections Total

BENJ'N ALVORD, Paymaster-General U. S. A.

PATMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 29, 1677.

Statement by appropriations of approved and suspended disbursements in paymasters' accounts rendered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, showing also the balance of suspensions remaining June 30, 1876, amount remoted during the year, and balance remaining June 30, 1877.

		Disbursements.		:	Suspensions.	sions.	
Appropriations.	Total.	Approved.	Suspended.	Amount of sus- pensions re- maining on the books June 30, 1876.	Total suspen- sions.	Amount of sus- pensions re- moved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.	Amount of suspensions remaining on the books June 30, 1877.
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1877	\$11, 686, 531 58	\$11,669,163 61	117, 367 97		\$17, 367 97	48 , 118 87	\$9,249 10
Pay traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1876	1, 134, 218 97	1, 131, 783 26	2, 435 71	\$9,959 11	12, 394-72	10,047	2, 347 37
Pay, fraveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1875	35, 465 58	35, 431 34	34 18	3,583	3, 557 14	1,32	9, 234 25
Fay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1814 Pay of the Army, 1873	30 S83 6	984 98	8 14	1, 914 48	1,922 62	61.5	1, 244 82
Mileage, 1873 General expenses, 1873	1.14	1.74		217 41	210 50	800 80 800 30 800 30	9 8 8
Pay of the Army, 1872.	S, 988 75	2, 978 97	D 19	23.5	55 75	25.55 E. 25.55	597 95
				110 95	110 95	15.	96 95
Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 (reappropriated) Pay of two and three year volunteers (reappropriated)	36, 973 80 130, 692 82	36, 815 96 130, 892 cts	157 84	102 38	57. 09Z	<u>8</u>	130 86
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs (resp- propriated) Bounty act of July 28, 1886. Traveling expenses, California and Nevada volunteers	195, 808 52 187, 964 32 1, 903 15	195, 908 52 187, 264 58 1, 903 15					
Total	13, 639, 093 03	13, 619, 077 88	20, 015 15	20, 015 15 19, 257 92 39, 273 07	39, 273 07	21, 946 76	21, 946 76 17, 326 31

BENJ'N ALVORD, Paymaster-General U. S. A.

> PATMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, September, 29, 1877.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY & WEST POINT, 1877.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Prof. CHARLES O. THOMPSON, of the Free Institute, Worcester, Mass.

The Right Rev. CHARLES T. QUINTARD, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop of Tenness Sewance, Tenn.

General DAVID B. HILLIS, Keokuk, Iowa.
General THOMAS W. HYDE, Bath, Me.
Colonel JOHN S. McCALMONT, Franklin, Pa.
Rev. CHARLES S. RICHARDSON, Malone, N. Y.
Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Bloomington, Ill.

APPOINTED BY THE SENATE.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Maine. Hon. SAMUEL B. MAXEY, Texas.

APPOINTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. HENRY B. BANNING, Ohio. Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT, New York. Hon. GILBERT C. WALKER, Virginia.

REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

SIR: The Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point for

the year 1877 have the honor to submit the following report:

The hoard was organized at West Point on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1877, by the election of a president and secretary, and the appointment by the president, in accordance with the vote of the board, of the following committees:

1. On fiscal affairs.—Hon. A. E. Stevenson, General Hyde, and Repre-

sentative Platt.

2. On buildings and grounds.—Senator Blaine, Colonel McCalmont, Senator Maxey, Representative Bauning, and Representative Walker.

- 3. On discipline and drill.—General Hillis, General Hyde, and Senator Maxey.
- 4. On commissary and mess.—Senator Maxey and Hon. A. E. Stevenson.

5. On the corps of cadets.—Bishop Quintard and General Hyde.

6. On the course of study.—Professor Thompson, Bishop Quintard, and Rev. C. S. Richardson.

7. On the religious condition of the post.—Rev. C. S. Richardson, Bishop

Quintard, and Colonel McCalmont.

All the members of the board were present excepting Representative Walker. The committees of the board proceeded at once to an investigation, as careful and minute as possible, into the subjects respectively assigned them, and reported to the board in writing. These reports, after full discussion in daily meetings, were unanimously adopted, and the president and secretary were instructed to embody the results of these

investigations in the report of the Board of Visitors.

Every available means has been used for getting full and trustworthy information on every topic committed to the care of the board. The first evening after the organization was spent in a conference of the whole board with the Superintendent. The committees held repeated and prolonged conversations with the commandant of cadets, with all the members of the academic board, with the quartermaster, the surgeon, the Army officers stationed at the Academy as instructors, and with personal friends in the corps of cadets. The researches of different members gave the board the advantages of European experience in military schools, and of all published histories of the Academy, with many of the reports of previous boards. The adjutant furnished carefully-prepared statistics. All the books and records of the post were freely submitted for inspection.

The board enjoyed a signal advantage in finding in its membership two graduates of the Academy, Colonel McCalmont (1842) and Senator

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Maxey (1846), whose clear and distinct recollection of the condition of the Academy in former times was of great assistance in forming a

judgment of its progress.

Members of the board dined with the cadets on brief notice, inspected their quarters at unexpected times, sat in the office of the commandant of cadets during the administration of discipline, inspected their quarters, the quality of their food and the method of preparing it, and the hospital.

They attended the examination of the first class, and those of the lower classes at such hours as could be spared from committee-work, and scarcely an hour passed in which some member was not present. During the examination of the first class, which began on the 1st day of June and closed on the 9th, some sections of the lower classes were engaged in ordinary recitations. This opportunity was not neglected.

In short, the board took advantage of the absolute "freedom of the city" tendered by the Superintendent to satisfy themselves on every point that was raised concerning the management of the corps of cadets.

Nothing could exceed the considerate courtesy which was shown to the members of the board by every officer of the Academy in the prosecution of their inquiries. From these sources of information the board derived a general impression that the Academy is educating the officers of the Army in a thorough and effective manner. All the recommendations of this report are in the direction of a possibly higher degree of efficiency in certain points and greater economy of expenditure. Every suggestion and recommendation is based on the personal observation and knowledge of members of the board.

The Military Academy has rendered a service to the country in giving tone and elevation to education, and in furnishing stimulating examples of fidelity and self-denial in the discharge of duty, which are of scarcely less importance than the skill in the art of war which has shone on so The history of education abounds in illustrations of the many fields. indebtedness of the science of pedagogy to the professors at West Point, especially to the illustrious inventor of the blackboard. Of the more direct results of the work of the school it is easy to judge. not the least interesting and valuable feature of West Point is the younger Army officers who are assigned to duty in the different departments. These instructors, selected by the heads of departments on account of their conspicuous merit, after two years' experience in the Army, ordinarily remain at West Point at least four years. Under this arrangement, the effectiveness of their instruction is not impaired by too close proximity to contemporary students, and they enjoy all the advantages of a residence at the Academy as post-graduates. These advantages they highly enjoy and improve, so that multitudes of officers under this system advance their studies into the higher realms of knowledge. Free intercourse with these gentlemen convinces the board that the anticipations raised by the academic career of cadets are largely fulfilled in their Army life.

Before passing to a detailed account of their investigations, the board desire to record their sense of the great value to the Academy of the presence of a major-general of the Army at its head. As the office is now filled, certainly harmony of action is secured in the academic board,

and the morale of the corps of cadets kept at a high pitch.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

A tabular statement of the appropriations made by Congress for the current fiscal year is appended to this report, Table A.

The appropriations are disbursed through the office of Capt. R. F. O'Beirne, the disbursing officer. The books are kept on a simple and ingenious plan evoked by the recognized need of the office, and give to any inspector a clear and satisfactory account of the manner in which each specific appropriation is expended.

The specific accounts with the members of the corps of cadets are kept in the office of Lieut. S. M. Mills. The board notice with great pleasure the discreet method of purchase and distribution of supplies, which promotes the comfort of the cadets in many ways. These duties Lieutenant Mills performs in addition to his work in charge of the cadets' mess.

A cadet receives no money at any time prior to graduation. He is credited with his pay, and all articles he is permitted to have are charged to him. The accounts are so kept that he can see at any moment how he stands. With one or two exceptions, the cadets are out of debt, and they appear to be learning the great lesson of living within their means, which is inculcated by judicious rules. The present reduced pay has been found sufficient, since purchases of all articles of food and clothing are made on the most advantageous terms in open market. It will be seen by reference to Table B, appended to this report, that the amount of business thrown upon the officer in charge of the cadets' mess is quite large, and that the clerical work required in this office is of such a nature that an enlisted man could rarely be found to perform it in a satisfactory manner.

The board therefore recommend that Lieutenant Mills be allowed a clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The board find, after thorough personal inspection and conferences with the quartermaster, that the chapel, the academic hall, the mess-hall, the library, the superintendent's office, the riding-school, and stables are in good condition, and need no change, addition, or repair. The barracks for cadets require enlargement. The rooms are constructed for the accommodation of two cadets each, and cannot be occupied by more with due regard to health, convenience, and proper facilities for study. Yet, in several cases, three cadets are compelled to occupy one room.

An addition could be made to the present barracks at very reasonable cost, and in perfect harmony with its architectural design.

The windows in the barracks are filled with very small panes of glass—seventy-eight to each window. The glass is of inferior quality, and the supply of light utterly inadequate. Larger panes of better glass are indispensable to an adequate supply of light in the study-rooms.

The new hospital, the construction of which was begun in 1874 and arrested a year ago by lack of appropriations, is greatly needed for the proper care of the health of the cadets. Though its construction is well advanced, it is now an unsightly, unfinished building, utterly valueless as it stands, and constantly deteriorating. Whatever sum may be needed to complete it will be most wisely expended, and an appropriation for the purpose is respectfully nrged upon Congress. The old hospital building is in every respect inadequate and unfit for the purpose; but it could be turned to good account for officers' quarters, of which there is a decided lack at the post.

Nothing is more needed than a plentiful supply of good water and an effective system of sewerage; but the water-supply at West Point has

been precarious for many years, and, at seasons when most needed, altogether insufficient. An inexhaustible supply of pure water is obtainable by bringing it from a mountain lake less than four miles distant from the post. A committee of the board having carefully examined the present and proposed sources of supply, the board have no hesitation in saying that the plan of bringing water from the lake should be adopted.

The system of sewerage, now well advanced in portions of the post, should be extended over the whole and made entirely thorough. As matters now stand, there is great danger that diseases traceable to sewage-contamination may break out in the undrained portions of the post. The board would not make any recommendation tending to increase the mere luxury of living, but pure water in abundance and effective drainage are essential to health, especially in a place so densely peopled as West Point, and no reasonable expense needed to secure them should be withheld.

Additional facilities are needed for the manufacture of gas. A few years since Congress appropriated \$25,000 for this purpose, but, before it could be used, the law covering unexpended balances into the Treasury went into effect, and the improvement was not made.

It is now recommended that the appropriation be renewed. The evidence submitted to the board as to its necessity was entirely conclusive.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

For purposes of instruction, each class is divided into small sections, usually of not more than ten each. Each section is taught by one of the assistant professors, who are all directly supervised by the professors in the respective departments. These instructors in every case have been absent from the Academy on service in the Army at least two years, and the evil of adventitious authority over contemporaries in school is largely averted. This method of imparting instruction is the secret of the extraordinary results of the West Point course. It probably requires the support of military discipline to be thoroughly satisfactory, but with that support it certainly works well.

It is obvious that a large part of the labor of these instructors must be concentrated upon the more backward scholars. Whether this is a wise expenditure or not, the board do not feel clear enough to express an opinion. The increased accomplishments of the more brilliant officers, who would appear as a consequence of concentrating the force of instruction upon the upper sections, is perhaps completely balanced by the useful career of officers taught on the existing plan whose graduat-

ing rank was low.

A large percentage of graduates from a thorough school is a test of the economy of expenditure of its educational force, the standard remaining unchanged. Table C of the appendix shows what the number of cadets would have been from the beginning had the quota of each State been kept full; Table D, the number appointed and rejected from each State since 1838; Table E, the percentage of graduates and specifications of reasons for rejections; it also gives statistics of the class of 1877. These tables will repay attentive study. It appears that, of the whole number of cadets between 1850 and 1877, inclusive, 52.1 per cent. have graduated, and of the total membership of the class of 1877, 61.8 per cent. graduated. Statistics given in the reports of the United States Commissioner of Education show that the percentage of graduates to membership in the polytechnic schools of this country falls below thirty.

The Academy therefore sustains a comparison with similar schools with

great advantage to the effectiveness of its method.

The details of the course of study are printed in the Regulations. The board find that the instruction in the several departments is given in exact accordance with the printed programme, and with great fidelity and success. The examination of the graduating class was diligently watched by nearly all the members as the main ground for forming a judgment, though other classes were frequently visited. A careful comparison of the results of these examinations with the questions and papers returned on them by candidates at the entrance-examination shows that the time devoted to instruction has been skillfully and diligently used by officers and students. All the examinations, including the one for admission, seem to the board just and impartial.

The course is severely gymnastic. Mathematics and physics occupy a share of the time, which might seem disproportionately large were it not true that the object of the school is "special," namely, to fit men for effective service in the field of military engineering, and this work must be done in four years with young men who come from the common

schools of the country.

The Academy does not undertake to give a broad general education. The fallow-ground of literature, psychology, ethics, and æsthetics it cannot turn, except to teach the essentials of English composition. Its functions are quite distinct from those of an institution which under-

takes to fit men for subsequent professional studies.

It is an interesting fact that a preparation for college, and especially a thorough knowledge of the Latin language, is a valuable auxiliary in its own work. Of the first seven men in the graduating class of 1877, six had enjoyed this advantage, and the first man had completed two years of a college course. But some surprise was occasioned by the discovery that no time is allowed on the hour-plan for instruction in the department of history, geography, and ethics, a department expressly created by statute. Indeed, no direct training in the use of the English language is given during the entire course. Considering the importance to an Army officer of a lucid and graceful style of English composition, the board feels bound to draw special attention to this omission.

The question of the true position of drawing in this course is beset with many difficulties and engaged the serious attention of the board. Drawing involves two distinct branches of knowledge, viz, construction-drawing, including projections, topography, &c., or the ability to represent all objects on a flat surface in such a way that their size and relations will be intelligible to a competent observer, and free-hand or art drawing. Instruction in the first, in the judgment of the board, might properly be put upon the instructor in practical military engineering, except that part of it which now falls to the professor of mathematics.

The practice of drawing as one of the fine arts is a beautiful accom-

The practice of drawing as one of the fine arts is a beautiful accomplishment, and must add to the attractiveness of a topographical map; but it is not indispensable to a successful engineer, though it enlarges his resources of pleasure, especially in isolated localities on the frontier. Whether the time now devoted to it at West Point can be afforded or should be filled with other labor, a larger experience will decide. The professor of drawing has served but one year, and the results of the year are quite pleasing.

The position of the professor of law is anomalous. He is the only member of the academic board assigned to duty, and by this means

liable at any time to transfer, like any Army officer. Common justice would demand a recommendation for his recommission by the President, with the consent of the Sanate, so as to secure him a permanent tenure, were there not strong reasons for a reorganization of the other departments so as to assimilate them to this.

The attention of the board was called to the possibility of a considerable economy without loss of efficiency by a reorganization of the plan

for giving instruction in the modern languages.

It will be remembered that the length of the course has not been uniform. By act of Congress September 18, 1854, the course was changed from four years to five. Changed back October 11, 1858, again made five years April 15, 1859, and finally fixed at four, July, 1861, in which year two classes graduated. The confusion arising from these tentative experiments has resulted in a possible survival of the strongest rather than the fittest in the elements of the curriculum. But specific changes in a course of study which has in it the experience of seventy-five years, and which has borne fruit, on the whole, so good, must be made with great care and circumspection. Each part of the course must be wisely and justly set in its true relations to other parts.

For such minute and careful labor the time at the disposal of the board was altogether inadequate. They content themselves, therefore, with stating the results of their inquiries, as ground for the conclusion which they reached—that the time has come for a judicious and thorough re-

adjustment of the course of study.

They therefore recommend that a commission, small enough to be efficient and large enough to be serviceable, be constituted by act of Congress, at as early a date as possible, with ample time and powers, to consist of gentlemen representing the academic board, the graduates of the Academy, and civilians familiar with general education, who shall report to Congress such changes in the organization of the Academy and its course of study as shall promote its usefulness.

In making this recommendation the board reaffirm, from their own

observations, the judgment of their immediate predecessors.*

THE CORPS OF CADETS.

Commissary and mess.

Allusion has already been made in this report, under fiscal affairs, to the important duties which devolve upon Lieutenant Mills in the purchase of commissary supplies and clothing for the cadets, and in the management of the mess-hall, garden, laundry, &c. Under his management the cadets' mess-bill for two months has been reduced from an average of forty dollars to twenty-nine, without any falling off in the quality and variety of the food furnished. This reduction is important since the cadets now draw but ninety dollars for every two months, out of which all their bills must be paid.

Frequent visits to the mess-hall gave abundant evidence that the food corresponds with the bill of fare which is posted in the hall, and those members of the board who sat down to meals at different times approve its anglish and amount

its quality and amount.

The cadets procure washing in the laundry by steam at very low prices, and all the appointments of the laundry, kitchen, and mess hall are satisfactory.

^{*} See Report of Board of Visitors for 1876, General Devens, president.

Drill.

For purposes of instruction in tactics, the corps is divided into fourcompanies, each in charge of an assistant instructor, who is a commis-

sioned officer of the Army.

The board witnessed exhibitions of the proficiency of the cadets in each of the three arms of the service, and are clear that the high reputation of the Academy for perfection in precision of military maneuvers is well sustained. Much surprise was manifested at the remarkable attainments of the cadets in cavalry practice, considering the small amount of time which is devoted to this branch.

In the infantry drill, in addition to perfect step in column line and wheel, the board remarked with approbation the new movement in the skirmish drill, by which the advanced line is re-enforced by the second and

third.

In the manipulation of artillery the cadets sustained the high reputation of the corps for brilliancy in the maneuvering of field-batteries and accuracy in the firing of siege-guns.

The important subject of the flight of projectiles is treated in theoretical and practical use of the most valuable contributions of exact science.

The Band.

The board find that the reduction of the band under recent legislation of Congress from forty to twenty-four members has greatly increased the difficulty of keeping up a high degree of excellence in tactical movements.

This band, the only one paid for by the government in the entire military establishment of the United States, has long contributed in a marked degree to the precision, effectiveness, and spirit of the drill and training of the cadets. Its effectiveness has been diminished by the reduction in numbers in a greater ratio than the figures indicate. The board are clearly of opinion that the band ought to be restored to its pristine numbers and efficiency. All connected with the Academy thoroughly sympathize with this view.

Religious and social advantages.

Since the organization of the Academy the only time at which formal religious instruction is given is on the Lord's day. On that day the whole body of cadets attend service in the chapel in the forenoon, except such as are excused to attend some other service, or are excused altogether on the ground of conscientious scruples. This service is conducted by the chaplain. In the afternoon a volunteer Bible-class is held in the chapel, and, at the same time, several cadets attend other Sunday-schools. On Sunday and Wednesday evenings a volunteer prayer-meeting is conducted in Dialectic Hall, which is largely attended by the cadets. No study is required on the Lord's day. The chaplain of the post states that the cadets have uniformly manifested a high degree of respect and attention toward religious services.

The nature of the case forbids any specific church organization at the

nost.

The board hope that some means will be adopted whereby there shall be more frequent contact between the cadets and the chaplain, and they further respectfully recommend to the Secretary of War and the academic board to consider whether the public parade on the Sabbath day

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might not be omitted without impairing the discipline and efficiency of

the corps of cadets.

The Dialectic Society, a voluntary organization established in 1824, is kept up with a good degree of efficiency, and affords excellent opportunities to its members for practice in extempore discussion and in composition. The cadets are allowed to visit the hall of the society on Saturday evenings and on other days during release from quarters. The rule governing the visits of cadets to families on the post restricts them to recreation-hours on Saturday afternoons, except by written permission of the commandant. They may visit in barracks on Saturday evening from inspection until tattoo. They may consult books in the library at any time when exempt from duty elsewhere, and it is gratifying to learn that large use is made of this privilege.

Discipline.

Every cadet is enlisted in the Army of the United States for eight years. During the four years of his residence at West Point he is to become familiar by actual experience with the duties of a soldier. For this end the system of discipline is calculated. It must, of necessity, differ widely from the regimen of a civilian school.

The conduct-roll is the mainspring of the system of discipline. The rules, which every cadet is bound to obey, are contained in two printed documents: Regulations for the United States Military Academy, and General Orders for the United States Corps of Cadets, issued under the

sanction of the Secretary of War.*

The punishment for every offense is also carefully prescribed. enforcement of discipline is carried out by means of punishments awarded by the commandant of cadets, with the approval in every instance of the superintendent, and by advantages gained by regularity The enforcement of such minute rules in a mechanical and obedience. way would become injurious, but when it is mixed with common sense and manly discretion, as at West Point, it produces most beneficial results. The cadets acquire habits of neatness, order, regularity, implicit obedience to lawfully-constituted authority, and the faithful performance of the most minute duties, which are essential to the character of a good soldier. The most scrupulous care is exercised by the commandant, who is charged with the immediate administration of discipline, to secure exact justice in all transactions with the cadets, so that each student shall feel that his own immunity from outrage must be met on his own part by a nice regard for the rights of others. Indeed, the example and precept of the commandant are well supported by the influence of the whole academic board. The cadet in recitation is addressed by the title of "Mister;" the tender of respectful courtesy from the inferior in rank is invariably met by a return in kind from the superior; perfect decorum prevails in the mess-hall at meals; and hazing, lying, profanity, and all use of alcohol are prohibited by stringent rules which are rigidly enforced. It is noteworthy that no purchases can be made by the cadets except through the commissary. There are no shops on the post. All that officers can do is done to secure equal rights to all cadets; and, above all, every effort is made to instill and to cultivate a high sense of honor as the principle of honorable conduct, so that mild punishments are severely felt, and simple rewards deeply appreciated.

^{*}These pamphlets are furnished by the superintendent to any applicant, and give detailed information as to rules, punishments, and rewards. A list of other printed sources of information is given in Table F.



The object of the discipline of the Academy is to fit men for soldiers in such a manner as not to unfit them for civilians. But the life of a soldier is rigorous and exacting. It is well, then, that the cadets should be subjected to a regimen which will prepare them for their profession. Perfect regularity in sleep, dress, diet, care of the body, exercise, study, and recreation, under the wise direction of expert instructors, results in the finest physical development and great professional ability. The board remarked with great pleasure the modest and manly bearing of the cadets, and their freedom from all visible signs of any vicious indulgence; and the country may congratulate itself that the officers of its Army are so admirably nurtured as soldiers and men. Every good citizen is deeply interested in all that concerns the welfare of the Academy, and cannot lose sight of the fact that it is the vital point of our national defenses.

For convenience, the recommendations of the board are briefly recapitulated:

1. That the commissary of subsistence be allowed a clerk.

2. That the barracks be enlarged and better lighted.

3. That the hospital be finished.

4. That the water-supply be enlarged.

5. That the sewerage of the post be completed.6. That more ample gas-works be provided.

7. That the band be restored to forty members.

8. That inquiry be made as to the possibility of abolishing military parades on the Lord's day.

9. That a commission be constituted to revise the course of study. In conclusion, the board cordially re-affirm the judgment of all their predecessors in commending the Military Academy at West Point to the confidence and support of the people of the United States.

Signed, in accordance with the vote of the board,

CHARLES O. THOMPSON, President. CHARLES TODD QUINTARD, Secretary.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

TABLE A.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Statement of balances unexpended of former appropriations, and of money received and expended by and under the direction of the superintendent during June 30, 1877.

REPORT OF T	HE SECK	E I A
Unexpended June 30, 1877.	\$12,675 41 507 00 13, 182 41	, 1876.
On deposit with the assistant trescurer of the United States, New York, June 30, 1877.	\$19, 560 70 507 00 13, 067 70	Of this amount, \$133 91 was for liabilities incurred previous to June 39, 1876. This amount will not be drawn out.
bediaU of the United Tresenry of the United	\$\$114 71 114 71	irred previo
Total expended and cov- bred into the Tresaury Trai ,us ein L	\$57,306 83 13,214 86 1,000 97 71,522 76	abilities incu
Covered into the Treas- ury of the United States under the sot of July 12, 1870.	45, 644 63 457 95 97 6, 103 55	\$123 91 was for liab
Expended to June 30,	451, 642 30 113, 756 91 11, 000 00 65, 446 91	mount, \$123 gunt will not
.latoT	\$68, 982 34 13, 721 86 1, 000 97 84, 705 17	Of this amount,
Appropriated for the fie- cal year ending June 30, 1871,	\$51, 125 00 13, 140 00 500 00 64, 765 00	30, 1876. 876.
Belences unexpended June 30, 1876.	\$18, 857 34 581 86 500 97 19, 940 17	ous to June to June 30, 1
Heads of appropriations.	Current and ordinary expenses Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses Buildings and grounds. Total	*Of this amount, \$9,838.01 was for liabilities incurred previous to June 30, 1876.

R. F. O'BEIRNE, Captain, Twenty-free Infantry, A. D. C., Disbursing-Officer.

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., August 20, 1877.

TABLE B.

Lieut. S. M. Mills, treasurer United States Military Academy, in account with the United States Corps of Cadets, for the year ending April 30, 1877.

		CR.
\$13, 432 00	By balance from last settlement	\$17,061 89
	By deposits	8, 861 51
101 61	By equipment funds returned	10,888 00
	By credits at cadet commissary	1,821.26
50, 675 04	By traveling pay	1, 475 94
1	By pay	161, 196 67
6, 239 25	By cash credits	543 60
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	59, 599 80 101 61 50, 675 04 6, 239 25 9, 797 84 1, 961 42 2, 630 93 435 66 435 66 1, 265 95 1, 545 00 34 01 44 08 12 27 7 37 90 35 27 05 287 20 34 50 1, 282 92 1, 870 85 44 25 995 40 1, 103 70 63 05 70 25 349 75 5, 821 64	59, 599 80 101 61 By equipment funds returned By credits at cadet commissary By traveling pay By cash credits 9, 797 84 1, 951 31 661 42 2, 630 93 435 66 231 40 1, 265 95 1, 545 00 34 01 44 08 12 27 7 37 90 35 287 20 34 50 1, 282 32 1, 670 85 44 25 995 40 1, 103 70 63 05 70 25 349 75 5, 821 64 21, 308 45 19, 834 67

MEMORANDA OF THE QUOTA OF CADETS.

The right of appointment has always been with the President.

In 1802 the Academy was established by law as part of the Engineer Corps (2 Stats., 137), and the number of cadets was 10.

Previously the organization of the Engineer Corps (1 Stats., 366) had

provided for 2 cadets.

In 1812 the number was increased to 250 (2 Stats., 720), but nothing was enacted as to their residence. The custom gradually grew up, however, in these as in other appointments of consulting the Representatives in Congress as to fit persons for the appointment, and this custom continues and is now invariable, although it has never been enacted a law.

In 1843 the number was fixed at one from each congressional district, Territory, and District of Columbia, and ten appointments at large in

addition, and has so remained to the present time.

It is presumed that the 250 cadets authorized in 1812 were distributed approximately according to the population of States, and the accom-

panying table is drawn up on that basis.

It would involve a clerical labor of several weeks (and then without a strictly accurate result, owing to the meagerness of the early records) to take account of the failures and "turn-backs" from different States and the "five-years" classes.

The accompanying table is compiled by distributing the 250 appointments among the States by the proportion, as the total population is to the population of the State, so is 250 to the quadrennial quota of the

State.

Dividing the allotment of each State by four, we obtain its annual quota. After 1843 the number of congressional and territorial districts (according to each change thereof) has been used and the number of each State divided by four as before. The result is only an approximation, but a very close one, to "the number of cadets to which each State would have been entitled had the quota been kept full from the beginning."

Respectfully submitted.

F. V. GREENE, First Lieutenant Engineers.

Note.—This table is, of course, purely hypothetical. It shows the number of cadets each State would have had provided no vacancies had ever been left unfilled, and provided each cadet had remained four years and then graduated. The fact that so many have failed after admission and thereby given two or more cadets to one district in four years and less than one graduate in the same period, makes these figures less than the actual number of admissions and greater than the actual number of graduates, these being given by Colonel Hall at 5,721 admissions and 2,640 graduates.

F. V. G.

1) Jer years and no racancies are left unfi

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Table showing States from which were appointed candidates rejected by the academic board from 1838 to 1876, inclusive.

	A	la.	A	rk.	C	al.	Co	lo.	Co	nn.	D	eL.	F	la.	G	2.	n	1.	I	ıd.
Years.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.
1838	33 4 4 1 2 3 2 1 3 4 4 4 3 6 8 5 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 3 8 4 4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 3	2 1 1 1 2 2 3	1	9	22241 132111 23111 32222221	2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		6 2 4 4 5 5 5 3 3 4 1 1 5 5 6 2 3 3 3 5 6 2 3 3	1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 6 6 6 9	221325333323323446635435655731446493	11 11 13 33 33 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
Total	105	29	36	12	29	7	7	3	59	8	21	5	13	1		17	148	31	145	34

Table showing States from which were appointed candidates rejected, &c.—Continued.

	10	WB.	Ka	DS.	B	y .	L	•	М	6.	M	ľd.	M	188.	Mi	ch.	Mi	nn.	M	ies
Years.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rajected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Roported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejectod.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Dulanted
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MILITARY ACADEMY.

Table showing States from which were appointed candidates rejected, &c.—Continued.

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Years.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Bejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected	Reported for examination.	Rejected	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rajected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.
1838. 1839. 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1859. 1853. 1854. 1858. 1859. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875.	11 22 22 11 22 13 13 21 13 24 45 13 25 14 27 44 4 10 6 6 5	1 1 1 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	911	2	11112911211111129	1	141 312111431 333122221212222211232224112	1	8 12 16 13 13 5 7 12 14 10 9 11 11 13 8 10 11 11 13 13 14 15 15 15 11 13 14 15 16 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 7 7 7 6 6 7 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	4 175 6 14 26 63 33 14 33 33 22 33 13 66 22 3 10 4 4 3 3 10 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 1 2 2 5 1 1	8377755657581082558767777105610104588107839991011277105	1 1 3 2 1 1 2 2 2 3 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 5 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	877111267661088871188541019951588631448753312114152112114152112	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Total	106	29	8	2	11	8	40	5	71	3	447	61	115	21	276	52	7	1	356	57

Table showing States from which were appointed candidates rejected, &c.—Continued.

	R.	. I.	8.	C.	Te	nn.	T	ex.	7	7 \$.	V	a.	w.	Va.	W	is.	Ar	is.
Years.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.
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Total	1 96	2	ـــــا		157	38	24	5	39	2	179	31	94	12	50	10	3	<u> </u>

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Table showing States from which were appointed candidates rejected, &c.—Continued.

	D	ak.	D.	C.	Ida	ho.	Mo	nt	N. 1	fex.	Ut	ah.	Wa	sh.	W	yo.	At 1	arg
Years.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.	Reported for examination.	Rejected.
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ROBT. H. HALL, Captain Tenth Infantry, Adjutant.

Adjutant's Office, United States Militaby Academy, West Point, N. Y., June 8, 1977.

26 W

TABLE E.

Statement showing the number of candidates appointed to the United States Military Academy, number rejected, and number admitted, from 1838 to 1876, inclusive.

		erd.	For	wan	t of c	<u>l</u> aali	ficat	ion i	n	걸					
Year.	Number appointed.	Rejected by academic board.	Reading	Writing.	Orthography.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Rejected by medical board.	Appointment canceled.	Declined appointment.	Failed to report.	Admitted.	Of whom there grad nated four years thereafter—
838 839 840 841 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 846 847 855 856 857 856 856 856 857 866 867 867	132 91 106 131 144 777 96 98 81 21 102 97 120 97 101 132 97 101 132 108 108 109 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	22 88 817 64 9 5 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 7 6 4 7 17 26 19 15 16 17 19 19 15 16 17 19 34 24 33 32 35 74	1 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 4 2 8 6 8 4 4 8 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	1	11 11 16 51 11 22 35 52 2 35 2 4 7 4 7 6 11 11 12 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	1 2 8 6 8 4 13 7 7 4 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 2 2 6 6 9 12 13 8 16 9 9 8 15 11 30	8 8 25 17 54 17 54 17	7 15 13 42 15 18 49	9 19 13 40 49 29 15 59 99	11129 811113 222 31144 744 11120 13174	1 2 3 3	1641 233311 221 281 281 277 16611	16 8 7 9 3 3 6 5 9 3 3 4 2 7 7 2 5 7 4 6 7 7 7 5 23 4 10 12 5 2 7 11 4 4 5 9 14 18	111 76 84 114 109 60 75 81 103 74 81 88 90 71 90 83 {47 } 56 107 81 81 82 72 82 72 107 81 81 87 74 75 81 86 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	54, or 48.6 per cent. 34, or 44.7 per cent. 34, or 34.7 per cent. 34, or 38.1 per cent. 47, or 43.1 per cent. 47, or 43.1 per cent. 34, or 45.3 per cent. 40, or 48.3 per cent. 41, or 39.8 per cent. 42, or 47.2 per cent. 42, or 47.7 per cent. 42, or 47.7 per cent. 43, or 64.5 per cent. 44, or 48.8 per cent. 44, or 48.8 per cent. 45, or 47.7 per cent. 40, or 44.5 per cent. 41, or 48.8 per cent. 42, or 47.7 per cent. 43, or 45.9 per cent. 52, 5 years, or 42. 52, 5 years, or 61.1 per cent. 44, 5 years, or 61.1 per cent. 54, or 33 per cent. 54, or 33 per cent. 56, or 58.5 per cent. 56, or 58.5 per cent. 56, or 68.5 per cent. 56, or 68.5 per cent. 57, or 69.5 per cent. 40, or 59.1 per cent. 41, or 56.57 per cent. 43, or 56.57 per cent. 40, or 59.1 per cent. 41, or 56.57 per cent. 43, or 56.57 per cent. 43, or 56.57 per cent. 43, or 56.57 per cent. 43, or 56.57 per cent. 43, or 56.57 per cent. 43, or 56.57 per cent. 43, or 56.57 per cent. 43, or 56.57 per cent. 43, or 56.57 per cent. 43, or 56.57 per cent.
1874 1875 1876	175 905 168	66 67 53	4 4	25 31 2	25 31 4	30 25 24	46 34 30	36 27 18	19 31 21	6 3	2	2 2	12 8 10	99 121 98	41, or 46.05 per cent 43, or 35.5 per cent. 48, or 48.09 per cent
Total	4, 599	765	139	344	345	370	297	240	218	145	15	91	288	3, 301	1

ROBERT H. HALL.

Captain Tonth Infantry, Adjutant Military Academy.

West Point, N. Y., June 14, 1877.

Statistics of class of 1877.	
Number admitted 1873	118
Olion 10 m become a comme	184
Lost: Discharged	i
Discharged 25 Resigned 14 Turned back 8	
Leaving in class	
of whom one, an original member, is absent on sick-leave. Therefore, the actual number of gra-	

of whom one, an original member, is absent on sick-leave. Therefore, the actual number of graduate is 76.

TABLE F.

Printed sources of information concerning the Military Academy at West

Reports of Boards of Visitors, appended to annual reports of the

Secretary of War.

Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy. By General George W. Cullum. Van Nostrand, New York.

Military Systems of Education. Henry Barnard. Hartford, Conn.

Published by the author.

Accounts of the Systems of Military Education in France, Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, and the United States. The chapter on West Point. by Col. P. L. MacDougall. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode.

History of West Point. Maj. E. C. Boynton. Van Nostrand, New

York.

Report of a Commission appointed in 1860 to revise the Course of

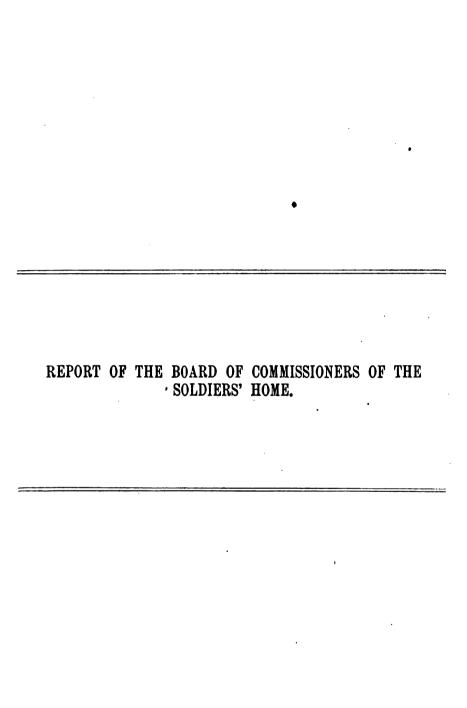
Study. The War Department, Washington.
The Army Register. Adjutant-General's Office, Washington.
List of cadets admitted into the United States Military Academy at West Point. Compiled by Capt. Robert H. Hall, War Department, Washington.

A valuable pamphlet privately printed by the Association of Alumni. Regulations for the United States Military Academy. Sent on application to the superintendent of the Academy.

General Orders for the United States Corps of Cadets. Sent on

application to the Superintendent of the Academy.

For additional valuable information, suggested by General Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General, U.S.A., see American State Papers, Military Affairs, vols. I to VII, particularly vol. VII (pages 1 to 108), for report No. 731, H. R., 24th Congress, 2d session, giving, from a select committee, a history of the origin of the Military Academy; its changes by legislation and practice; objections to its constitution and operations; modifications to adapt it to the wants of the nation; history of the names and matters relating to all cadets, from 1800 to 1834; military history of all graduates received into the Army; amount appropriated for the Military Academy and annual expenses, from 1815 to 1834; the same from 1802 to 1815; recent appointments, graduates, and how disposed of; resignations from the Army, of graduates, and remarks on the regulations of the Academy, &c.



REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME, ROOM 13 WINDER'S BUILDING, Washington, D. C., October 25, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of article 1 of the "regulations for the general and internal direction of the Soldiers' Home," which directs that the board of commissioners, "at their meeting in October, will make an annual report of their proceedings to the Secretary of War for the information of Congress," I have the honor to report for the year ending September 30, 1877, that the monthly visits of inspection by the board have been regularly made as required by law, and at each visit the accounts of the treasurer have been audited for the previous month. In addition to the stated official visits of the board frequent personal visits have been made, and all matters pertaining to the welfare of the inmates and the care, preservation, and improvement of the

property of the home have received constant, careful attention.

During the past year, as well as in previous years, the board have kept in view as objects of the greatest moment connected with their important trust, the happiness and well-being of the inmates and the permanent improvement of their property. The comparative ease with which good discipline is maintained, the respectable appearance and deportment of the inmates, and, considering the class of men gathered together, the low ratio of sickness and death among them, attest the success with which the efforts of the board, in the accomplishment of the former object, has been met. In this connection it is proper to recognize the constant care and attention given by the governor and his officers to all the wants of the inmates, while their devotion to all other matters pertaining to the immediate administration of the affairs of the home has been faithful, and in all respects satisfactory to the board.

The addition, by purchase, of an estate embracing about forty acres of excellent farm-land adjoining the home-grounds on the east, which was made in the fall of 1876, has been a most valuable acquisition, and all farming operations connected with the home are now established there, and the cultivation of the ground on the west side, which could never be appropriate to the general plan for the grand park it is de-

signed to be, has been discontinued.

Among the improvements carried on during the past year, the most important is the erection of a substantial stone wall and iron fence extending from the northwest corner of the grounds along the thoroughfare known as the "Rock Creek church road," and continuing around the northern to a point on the northeastern boundary. A work which will recommend itself to any intelligent observer, and which will, without a doubt, prove by its durability that the money expended upon it was an economical investment.

The steady increase in the number of inmates, and the crowded state of the quarters, has made it necessary to take some steps toward increasing the accommodations, and for this purpose an extension to

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the north wing of the main building was determined upon. The cellar has been dug and the foundation walls carried up to the surface ready for the commencement of the walls, where the work has been suspended for this season.

A new building has been erected on an appropriate site north of the main building, and is now being completed for a library and readingroom. The removal of the library from the main building to the new structure will afford sleeping accommodations for quite a number of inmates, and very much relieve the present crowded state of the quarters.

At the principal entrance (known as the "Whitney-avenue" entrance), and at the northwest entrance from the "Rock Creek church road," new, substantial iron gates of elegant design and ornamentation

have been placed.

As far as practicable, the inmates who possess mechanical knowledge and are physically able have been employed in the work on buildings and grounds, according to their several trades, while others have been employed as laborers upon the roads, the farm, and in the gardens, and all receive pay for the work performed, additional to the regular benefits of the home.

The following changes have occurred among the officers of the home

during the past year:

Lieut. Col. C. H. Laub, assistant medical purveyor, secretary, and treasurer, died December 2, 1876, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the detail of Maj. J. H. Whittlesey, United States Army (retired).

Maj. J. C. Clark, jr., United States Army (retired), deputy governor, was relieved at his own request, May 15, 1877, and Maj. Milton Cogswell, United States Army (retired), was assigned to duty in his place.

Col. T. G. Pitcher, First Infantry, who had filled the position of governer of the home for nearly six years, was relieved July 1, 1877, and Col. J. H. Potter, Twenty fourth Infantry, was detailed to succeed him.

The receipts and disbursements of funds on account of the home for

the year have been as follows:

Remaining on hand September 30, 1876...... \$67, 114 31 Received on account of Army contributions (12] cents per month from each enlisted man in the Army), fines and forfeitures imposed by sentence of court-martial, unclaimed effects of deceased soldiers, pensions of men receiving the benefits of the home, interest and sales, effects of deceased

204, 334 64 **\$271, 44**3 95

Paid for subsistence and clothing of inmates, commutation allowance of \$8 per month to members of the home residing with their families, transportation of discharged soldiers to the home, monthly gratuities and pay to inmates employed, beds and bedding, new furniture, fuel, gas, and forage, building-materials and pay of mechanics, stone wall and iron railing inclosing the grounds, lodge-gates and houses, erection of new buildings (library, farm-house, and stables), new works for increasing the supply of water, alterations and repairs to the home buildings, officers' quarters and hospital, improvement of grounds, making and repair of roads, purchase and opening and cultivation of gardens, constructing sewers and laying drain-pipe, and incidental expenses

262, 308 46

9, 140 49 Remaining on hand September 30, 1877.....

The number of new admissions to the home during the year was..... The number of men receiving the benefits of the home, September 30, 1877, was...

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,

Surgeon-General U. S. A., President Board of Commissioners. The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

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REPORT ON THE STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

REPORTS

ON THE

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

REPORT OF COL. O. E. BABCOCK.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations on the construction of the east wing of building for State, War, and Navy Departments during the period from the end of the fiscal year 1876, to the 1st day of March, 1877.

Since the date of my last report, June 30, 1876, the following work

has been done:

CONCRETE.

There has been expended for labor in breaking stone for concreting over floors, \$279.25.

BRICK-WORK.

The walls, backing, and arches of the third story have been completed at a cost of \$4,033.854.

The brick walls in the third story have cost per cubic foot 437 cents, and for each

thousand of bricks laid \$24.56.

In the fourth story the walls, backing, and arches have been completed, at a cost of

The brick walls in the fourth story contain 25,780 cubic feet, or 438½ thousand bricks. The cost of the same per cubic foot is $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents; the cost per thousand is $\$18.02\frac{3}{1}$. The backing in the fourth story contains 8,678 cubic feet, or 147½ thousand bricks,

and the cost per cubic foot is 304 cents; per thousand bricks it is \$17.86.

The arches in the fourth story contain 140,000 bricks and 17,600 skew-backs; and

the cost per thousand is \$22.26.

In the fifth story a small portion of the walls and arches only have been constructed, at a cost of \$2,634.614.

In the walls 2,324 cubic feet, or 391 thousand bricks were laid, at a cost per cubic foot, of 29% cents; and per thousand bricks, \$17.63%.

The arches in the fifth story contain 70½ thousand bricks and 15,000 skew-backs; and the cost per thousand is \$22.66½.

Average cost of the whole of the foregoing brick-work per thousand, \$19.23. In the various items classified in my last report as miscellaneous brick-work, there has been expended the sum of \$4,376.341.

GRANITE-SETTING.

The granite-work of the third story has been completed, and a considerable portion

of the fourth story has been set, at a cost of \$4,591.281.

The number of cubic feet set in the third and fourth stories is 15,912, and the cost

per cubic foot, including cement, sand, and iron clamps, is 2813 cents.

On miscellaneous granite-work, such as checking jambs, bushing fronts, and in cutting here two court-yard stones, which had been omitted by the contractor at Fox Island, Maine, there has been expended \$1,509.121.

GRANITE-CUTTING AT RICHMOND.

There has been expended for all labor, tools, and materials for cutting, For superintendence, &c..... 6, 157 00

GRANITE STOCK.

There has been expended for granite stock, as follows:	
For the balance of third story	\$5,841 \$
On account of fourth story	
On account of fifth story	2, 879 11
ON ACCOUNT OF COURT-YARD.	
Pavilion	1) 83 · · · ·
·	
IRON-WORK.	
For iron-work there has been expended as follows:	
Setting door-frames in basement	\$40 35 ₁
Setting columns and pilasters in third story	37± 64
For rolled iron beams and setting same in fourth story For cast-iron columns, pilasters, and setting same in fourth story	2 300 40
For rolled-iron beams and setting same in fifth story	3 712 64
Material for flue bars	92 (7)
•	
DOWN-PIPES.	
For down-pipes there has been expended for 8-inch and 6-inch patent	t anti-freezirg
pipes, and for labor in partly setting the same, \$2,073.954.	
For cleaning up, in and around the building, removing snow, repair and other miscellaneous work, there has been expended \$1,145.31‡.	ing tosowsis
and other miscensioods work, there has been expended \$1,140.513.	
MACHINERY.	
On the various items classified under this head in my last report, ther pended \$3,610.89‡.	e bas been ez
CONTINGENCIES.	
There has been expended for salaries of assistant engineer in charge, a intendent, inspector of materials, draughtsmen, clerks, messengers, warrent, stationery, drawing materials, postage, coal, ice, &c., the sum of \$	tchmen, office
DISBURSING.	
For disbursing the foregoing amounts, the disbursing agent has receive	red, \$1,051.37
CHARLES OF BADEMORNE	
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.	A 222 222
On work	\$233, 391 37
On machineryOn contingencies	ઇ, 610 ક્ષ 17, 6 51 કો
On disbursing	1,051 3
<u>-</u>	
Total	260 , 705-7
7777 3767 7 COLL MY3277	
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.	
Amount appropriated March 1, 1875	\$700,000 (
Amount appropriated March 1, 1875 Amount appropriated July 31, 1876	35 0, 0e0 (
· . -	7 050 00
Amount transferred in 1875 to south wing	1, 050, 000
Expended to March 1, 1877, as per yougher	
Expended to March 1, 1877, as per voucher	
	1,050,000

During the year advertisements were issued inviting proposals for 1,500,000, more or less, of best red bricks. The lowest bid received we that of the Washington Brick-Machine Company, to whom the contra was awarded; the price paid being \$6.37 per M.

Plans were prepared, also specifications and schedules of quantities the wrought and cast iron work required for the roof of the north a

Advertisements were issued inviting proposals for outh curtains. arnishing and erecting the same, and the following bids were received:

amuel J. Creswell, jr., of Philadelphia	\$10, 152	80
Bartlett, Robins & Co., Baltimore	10, 460	
Vm. B. Saife & Sons, Pittsburgh	11,735	02
I. A. Ramsay, Baltimore	11,740	00
lobinson Brothers, Georgetown, D. C	12,811	43
lushall Cornell, New York	13, 285	79
oeeph Hall & Co., Richmond, Va	13, 825	69
lenvelman, Haven & Co., New York	14,006	
nion Foundery, Chicago	18, 831	24
esse W. Harr & Sons, Camden, N. J	32, 638	
The following were received too late to be considered in the	letting	:
biladelphia Architectural Iron Company, Philadelphia	10, 630 9, 950	

The contract was awarded to Samuel J. Creswell, jr., of Philadelphia the immediately commenced the work, and at this date (March 1) has Il the wrought and cast iron manufactured and ready to ship to the ite of the building.

Plans for the wrought and casti ron work for the roof of the center avilion have been commenced, and at this date (March 1) are nearly

ompleted.

In submitting this report, I wish to say that I have received most corial, earnest, and faithful assistance from the disbursing agent, Mr. Forge D. Benjamin; Theodore B. Samo, the assistant engineer; and stothers employed on the work, for which they are entitled to the kind msideration of your department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, O. E. BABCOCK.

Colonel of Engineers, U.S.A.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THOMAS L. CASEY.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS. Washington, D. C., August 11, 1877.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith my annual report on the ilding for the State, War, and Navy Departments, for the fiscal year ding June 30, 1877.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY. Lieutenant-Colonel Corps of Engineers.

The Hon. GEORGE W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

> OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, Washington, D. C., August 10, 1877.

IR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operasupon the east wing of the building for the State, War, and Navy sartments for the year ending June 30, 1877.

rom the beginning of the fiscal year until March 3, 1877, the work

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was under the charge of Maj. O. E. Babcock, Corps of Engineers, who at this date was relieved by me under the orders of the Secretary of War.

Operations during the year have been confined exclusively to the east wing, and have consisted mainly of stone and brick work, with which was incorporated such portion of the iron-work as is necessarily built into the masonry, namely, the wrought-iron floor-beams and cast-iron columns in the grand-stairway well, and the ornamental pilasters of the corridors.

The cut granite required for the court-yard wall was furnished under contract by the Bodwell Granite Company of Rockland, Me., and that of the front, also under contract, by Albert Ordway of Richmond, Va., and from quarries on the James River. The bricks were furnished from yards in and about Washington. The rolled beams of the fire-proof flooring were from the Phænix Works of Pennsylvania; and the castiron columns and pilasters were furnished by Joseph Hall & Co., of Richmond, Va.

Round-Top cement, manufactured on the banks of the Potomac River, near Hancock, Md., and bearing a good reputation among the American

natural cements, was exclusively employed in the mortar.

Operations have progressed steadily throughout the year, save a suspension of about four months during the freezing weather, from November 30 to April 2, the force employed during active operations averaging

about one hundred and thirty men daily.

The records of the office show that at the beginning of the year the court-yard wall had reached the level of the fourth-story floor; the front wall throughout was above this floor, and generally more than one-half the height of the third story, and the brick backing of both walls was np with the stone work. The fire-proof floor-arching, and about two-thirds of the interior brick walls of the third story, were also completed. The masonry was practically built to the general level of the middle of this story throughout. All that had been accomplished exterior to this wing was the construction of the front area walls to the height of the bottom of the coping course, which, however, is two courses of ashlar higher than subsequent plans have determined upon. The principal materials on hand consisted of all the cut granite required to complete the court-yard wall; a supply of cut granite, regularly replenished from the cutting-yards at Richmond, for the front walls; 143,565 bricks; and 42,400 skew-back bricks for floor-arches.

In the middle of October the third-story masonry was completed, and at the close of operations for the season (the last of November) the masonry of the fourth story had reached the level of the fifth story or attic floor, excepting the front wall, which then stood at the general level of the window-sill course. The front walls of the long curtains were completed, the court-yard and corridor brick-arch floors had been

laid, and the court-yard wall completed.

As active operations were not resumed until April 2, 1877, the above was, therefore, the condition of the work when turned over to me by Major Babcock. There were on hand at this date 455,982 bricks; 24,325 skew-back bricks; 23 cubic yards of sand; and 153 barrels of cement. There were also four large boom-derricks disposed at equal intervals upon the top of the building, and two hoisting-engines on the corridor-floors of the third story, all favorably situated for use.

From the commencement of operations in the present season to Jane 30, the work has comprised stone and brick masoury, and the construction of the iron roofs of the two long curtains. All the granite work of the exterior walls, except that of three dormer windows on the pa-

vilion front, was completed, while but a trifling part of the interior brick walls remained unfinished. All the brick floor arches of the fifth story had been laid, leaving, however, small openings to admit the frame-

work supporting the derricks.

The iron-work required for the roofs of the long curtains was furnished and erected by Samuel J. Creswell, jr., of Philadelphia, under a contract signed by Major Babcock, dated January 3, 1877, and the contract was completed May 30, 1877. All but the front slope of this roof, which is just above the mansard, was subsequently covered by a system of light fire-proof corrugated-iron and concrete arches, of an average thickness of four inches, which is yet to receive a plaster coating of 1 to 11 inches of cement-mortar, and a sheathing of light sheet-copper. The mansard of the south curtain was slated, the slates for the north curtain prepared, and the whole of the exposed iron-work, including the soffits of the corrugated-iron arching, painted.

After due advertisement for proposals, contracts were entered into

during the year, as follows:

September 12, 1876, with J. G. and J. M. Waters, of Georgetown, for 3,000 barrels Round-Top cement, at \$1.23 per barrel, with a deduction of ten cents for each barrel re-

September 16, 1876, with Washington Brick-Machine Company for 1,500,000 best red bricks, delivered for \$6.37 per thousand.

January 3, 1877, with Samuel J. Creswell, jr., of Philadelphia, for furnishing and erecting all the iron-work of the roofs of the two curtains at \$10,152.08.

May 29, 1877, with the last-named party for furnishing and erecting all the iron-work of the remainder of the roof of the east wing, consisting of the center and small pavilions, for \$19,328.91.

Thus, at the close of the fiscal year, this wing of the building had received nearly the whole of its curtain roofs, exclusive of copper sheathing, and was essentially ready for the entire roof of the center and small pavilions. Arrangements had already been perfected for the construction of this remaining roof in the letting of a contract therefor, as above mentioned, with the time of completion limited to September 1, 1877.

Drawings had already been prepared and bids opened on June 20 for furnishing all the cut granite required for the two winding stairways, of six stories in height, in the center pavilion. Twenty bids were received, varying in amount from \$15,970 to \$41,068. The contract was awarded The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, Joseph Wescott & Son, of Portland, Me., for **\$**15,970.

On the 24th of February, 1877, a proposition was submitted by Albert Ordway, of Richmond, Va., to modify his contract of November 16, 1871, for supplying cut granite for this building. His proposition looked mainly to the abolition of the "15 per cent." clause of his contract, and the substitution of a definite price per cubic foot for the granite he was to furnish. This proposition and several legal questions arising from the same were submitted to the Attorney-General on the 3d April, 1877, and his opinion, asserting the power to modify this contract for the cut stone used in this building, and other contracts of a similar character, was given on the 27th day of the same month. virtue of this opinion, the contract of Albert Ordway was, on the 1st of June, 1877, modified in several particulars, the principal of which confined the cost of the quantity of granite to be furnished within the limits of the appropriation, abolished the "15 per cent." method of paying for the cutting, dressing, and boxing, and substituted for the same a scale of prices per cubic foot arranged according to the character and difficulty of the work to be done, whereby a large saving to the United

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States is effected, as compared with the cost of the work done hereto fore.

On the 6th day of March, 1877, a proposition was made by the Bod well Company of Rockland, Me., looking to a modification in their contract of August 4, 1871, and the same objectionable clauses existing in this contract as in the contract for the Richmond stone, the modifications were undertaken, and were pending upon the close of the year.

By the old system of stone-cutting, a number of tools, with some machinery, buildings, &c., had accumulated at the stone-yard of the contractor near Richmond, Va. These it was determined to sell, and the were accordingly advertised, on the 28th of June, to be sold at public auction on the 25th July, 1877.

No fixed plan of assignment of space to the different departments and their respective bureaus was made until the 28th of May of the preservear. The south wing was constructed for the State Department, and

occupied by that department.

The necessity for an early and final decision in this matter was the object of a meeting of the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments on the above date, at which time it was arranged that the Nav Department should occupy the east wing, now under construction, a soon as completed, and that that department should designate the interior arrangements required for its accommodation. It was also determine that the remainder of the building yet to be constructed, namely, the north, west, and court-yard wings, should be occupied by the War Department, but a portion of the eastern end of the north wing was left future consideration. It was further agreed that, pending the construction of the north wing, which would require the previous demolition the old War Department building, both the War and Navy Department should temporarily occupy the east wing. Should sufficient appropriation be granted for the completion of this wing, it is believed it can made ready for occupancy by the winter of 1878—'79.

The following is a summarized statement of expenditures during the

past fiscal year:

EAST WING.

Brick-work	\$37,024 1
Granite-work	244, 212 1
Masonry on roof	1,023
Iron-work in roofs, floors, columns, and pilasters	28, 2
Slating and conner-tlashing of roof	679
Carpentry upon window-sashes	307 🚶
Painting iron-work.	263
Painting iron-work	42,074
•	353, 874
NOTH WING.	
Granite-cutting	1,4%
Total	355, 373

PROBABLE OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 15

The area wall of the front and all the brick-work of the interior, cepting some small quantities connected with the finishing around base of the roof of the center pavilion, and the heating-apparatus a plumbing-work, will be finished by the early winter.

Contracts are already in force for furnishing and erecting the fra ornamental and other iron-work, of the roofs of the center and su pavilions, and for furnishing all the cut granite needed for the winding stairways, during the coming fall. Parts of the iron-work have already arrived.

It is intended to finish the roof entirely, as far as the exterior weatherproof covering of slate, copper, and glass are concerned, before the coming winter. This will enable the interior work of finishing to be pushed as rapidly as the limited funds available will permit. It is then determined to constructall the partitions required, to introduce the heating, apparatus, plumbing and gas-fitting, and afterward erect the iron door and window frames and finishing to the extent of the funds on hand.

The granite stairways of the center pavilion will also be constructed

this fall.

As exhibited in the following estimate, the funds will be exhausted

before the building can be prepared for plastering.

The appropriation of \$150,000 for preparing stone for the north wing will be expended as follows: Upon a contract already in force with Albert Ordway, of Richmond, \$100,000 will be expended before the coming winter in the purchase of the cut granite for rather more than one-half of the front walls of the first story exclusive of the center pavilion. The balance, \$50,000, will be expended upon the preparation of stone for the subbasement and area walls.

Meantime the necessary drawings will be prepared for the completion

of the east and commencement of the north wings.

Estimated cost of completing the east wing, based upon existing prices of labor and material.

Granite-work	\$19,970 00
Brick-work	8,840 00
Iron-work for roofs of pavilions	22, 328, 91
Iron-work for doors, windows, skirtings, stairs, and finish	220, 919 67
Iron furring, lathing, and partitions	19,800 00
Slating and coppering	20,700 00
Plumbing and gas-fitting	29,000 00
Plastering and stucco	63,875 00
Glazing and sky-lights	11,526 00
Painting	30,000 00
Concrete on floors	7,010 00
Carpenter and joiner work	76, 400 00
Flagging subbasement	1,700 00
Tiling	17,820 00
Elevators	15,000 00
Heating-apparatus	35,000 00
Mantels and grates	8,750 00
Bronze balusters, &c., for winding stairways	11,000 00
Electrical apparatus and speaking-tubes	8,000 00
Contingencies	61, 563 95
Contingencies	1,200 00
Total	690, 403 53

Estimated cost of approaches to the east wing, based on present prices.

Excavating and grading	\$2,250 00
Concrete foundations for fence.	2,220 00
Brick-work under main steps, &c	1,050 00
Granite-work in fences, steps, and sidewalk	33,000 00
Flagging sidewalk	4,080 00
Iron fence	1,240 00
Lamp-posts, lanterns, and setting	1,100 00
Contingencies (10 per cent. on the above)	4, 494 00
Total	49, 434 00

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Estimated cost of north wing based on present prices of labor and material.

Demolition and removal of old War Department building	\$6,000 00
Excavation of foundation	13,500 00
Concrete foundation.	15,000 00
Drains.	3, 850 00
Stone-work	1, 167, 399 05
Brick-work	82,600 00
Brick-work	48, 640 00
Iron-work for roof	35, 000 00
Iron-work for doors, windows, skirtings, stairs, and finish	180, 024 00
Slating and coppering	20, 140 0
Plumbing, gas-fitting, and down-pipes.	33, 000 (0)
Plastering and stucco	66, 500 W
Glazing and skylights	8,000 (0
Iron fencing, lathing, and partitions	10, 300 0
Painting	30,000 @
Consents on work and doors	13, 370 (0
Concrete on roof and floors. Carpenter and joiner work.	63, 040 (0
Calpender and Joiner Wolk,	19, 427 15
Tiling and flagging	35, 000 (6
Heating-apparatus	6, 000 w
Mantels, grates, &c	
Bronze balusters for granite stairways	9,000 (1)
Electrical apparatus, speaking tubes, &c	8,000 (0
Elevator	10, 500 (4)
Contingencies (ten per cent. on the above)	188, 429 02
Total	2, 072, 719 22
Estimated cost of approaches, north wing.	
· •-	
Excavation and grading	\$ 6, 450 @
Excavation and grading	960 00
Excavation and grading	960 00 3,600 00
Excavation and grading	960 00 3,600 00 222 ,000 00
Excavation and grading	960 00 3, 600 00 222, 000 00 1,700 00
Excavation and grading. Concrete foundations. Rubble masonry Cut-granite work Flagging Iron fence	960 00 3, 600 00 222, 000 00 1, 700 00 1, 000 00
Excavation and grading. Concrete foundations. Rubble masoury. Cut-granite work Flagging Iron fence. Lamp-posts, lanterns, and setting	960 00 3,600 00 222,000 00 1,700 00 1,000 00 5,000 00
Excavation and grading	960 00 3, 600 00 222, 000 00 1, 700 00 1, 000 00
Excavation and grading. Concrete foundations. Rubble masoury. Cut-granite work Flagging Iron fence. Lamp-posts, lanterns, and setting	960 00 3,600 00 222,000 00 1,700 00 1,000 00 5,000 00 24,071 00
Excavation and grading. Concrete foundations Rubble masonry Cut-granite work Flagging Iron fence Lamp-posts, lanterns, and setting Contingencies (ten per cent. on the above) Total	960 00 3,600 00 222,000 00 1,700 00 1,000 00 5,000 00 24,071 00 264,781 00
Excavation and grading. Concrete foundations. Rubble masonry Cut-granite work Flagging Iron fence. Lamp-posts, lanterns, and setting Contingencies (ten per cent. on the above)	960 00 3,600 00 222,000 00 1,700 00 1,000 00 5,000 00 24,071 00 264,781 00
Excavation and grading. Concrete foundations Rubble masonry Cut-granite work Flagging Iron fence Lamp-posts, lanterns, and setting Contingencies (ten per cent. on the above) Total	960 00 3,600 00 222,000 00 1,700 00 1,000 00 5,000 00 24,071 00 264,781 00
Excavation and grading. Concrete foundations. Rubble masonry Cut-granite work Flagging Iron fence Lamp-posts, lanterns, and setting Contingencies (ten per cent. on the above) Total. Total estimated cost of north wing.	960 00 3, 600 00 222, 000 00 1, 700 00 1, 000 00 5, 000 00 24, 071 00 264, 781 00 2, 337, 500 22
Excavation and grading. Concrete foundations. Rubble masonry Cut-granite work Flagging Iron fence Lamp-posts, lanterns, and setting Contingencies (ten per cent. on the above) Total. Total estimated cost of north wing. • STATEMENT OF FUNDS. Amount expended during the year ending June 30, 1877. Amount available June 30, 1877.	960 00 3, 600 00 222, 000 00 1, 700 00 1, 000 00 5, 000 00 24, 071 00
Excavation and grading Concrete foundations Rubble masonry Cut-granite work Flagging Iron fence Lamp-posts, lanterns, and setting Contingencies (ten per cent. on the above) Total Total STATEMENT OF FUNDS. Amount expended during the year ending June 30, 1877 Amount desired for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879:	3,600 00 3,600 00 222,000 00 1,700 00 5,000 00 24,071 00 264,751 00 2,337,500 22 \$355,373 21 249,352 60
Excavation and grading Concrete foundations Rubble masonry Cut-granite work Flagging Iron fence Lamp-posts, lanterns, and setting Contingencies (ten per cent. on the above) Total Total estimated cost of north wing. STATEMENT OF FUNDS. Amount expended during the year ending June 30, 1877 Amount available June 30, 1877 Amount desired for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879: For completion of east wing and approaches	3,600 00 3,600 00 222,000 00 1,700 00 1,000 00 5,000 00 24,071 00 264,761 00 2,337,500 22 \$355,373 21 249,352 60 500,000 00
Excavation and grading. Concrete foundations. Rubble masonry Cut-granite work Flagging Iron fence Lamp-posts, lanterns, and setting Contingencies (ten per cent. on the above) Total. Total estimated cost of north wing. • STATEMENT OF FUNDS. Amount expended during the year ending June 30, 1877. Amount available June 30, 1877.	3,600 00 3,600 00 222,000 00 1,700 00 5,000 00 24,071 00 264,751 00 2,337,500 22
Excavation and grading Concrete foundations Rubble masonry Cut-granite work Flagging Iron fence Lamp-posts, lanterns, and setting Contingencies (ten per cent. on the above) Total Total estimated cost of north wing. STATEMENT OF FUNDS. Amount expended during the year ending June 30, 1877 Amount available June 30, 1877 Amount desired for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879: For completion of east wing and approaches	3,600 00 3,600 00 222,000 00 1,700 00 1,000 00 5,000 00 24,071 00 264,781 00 2,337,500 22 \$355,373 21 249,352 60 500,000 00 850,000 00

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Lieut. Col., Corps of Engineers.

Hon. GEORGE W. McCrary, Sccretary of War.

REPORTS

UPON THE

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOUTH PASS

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

SIXTH REPORT

UPON THE

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOUTH PASS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES LAKE SUBVEY, Detroit, Mich., April 5, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to report the condition of the works carried on by J. B. Eads, for the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, on March 16, 1877. My last report gave their condition on November 18, 1876.

MOUTH OF SOUTH PASS.

Between November 18, 1876, and March 1, 1877, the work was mainly confined to the repair or erection of wing-dams, in order to get some additional scour, and to dredging.

In any statements of distances which follow, it will be remembered that on the east jetty, distances are counted from East Point Station, which is 159 feet above the upper end of the jetty, the sea-end of this jetty being at 11,800 feet from East Point, while on the west jetty distances are counted from pile No. 1 at its upper end, the present length

of this jetty being 7,540 feet.

Wing-dam A was lengthened about 70 feet in December; wing-dams I and J, projecting from the east jetty at distances of 3,500 and 3,900 feet below East Point, were erected, and mattresses were inclined against wing-dams Nos. 3 and 5. A foundation-mattress was sunk against the upper side of the piles of wing-dam No. 14 near the end of the west jetty, then another row of piles was driven 10 feet above and parallel to the original row. Against this upper row of piles two tiers more of mattresses were sunk, thus making this wing-dam a structure resembling the jetties.

Wing-dam No. 17, projecting from the east jetty at 11,760 feet from East Point, was erected in a similar way, but only two tiers of mattresses were placed against its piles. The ordinary wing-dams, formed by driving a line of piles about 10 or 12 feet apart and inclining mattresses against the upper side, have proved very temporary structures, especially toward the sea-end of the jetties. Various modifications have been tried in their construction. In some cases, the mattresses have been boarded on top or bottom so as to allow less water to pass through them; in others, piles have been driven through the lower edge of the inclined mattresses to hold them in position against the piles; and in

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one case a board wall has been built near the lower edge of the inclined

mattress to keep stones placed on it from rolling off.

A little sea or a strong current damages these feeble structures so much, that they require almost contant repair to keep them serviceable. The use of mattresses in horizontal superposed layers, as in wing dams Nos. 14 and 17, gives greater strength. But a southeast storm on December 30, 1876, nearly destroyed these, and stripped the inclined mattresses from wing-dams Nos. 9, 15, 16, and 10, while those on wing-dams J, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 were more or less damaged.

The same storm broke up the top or tenth layer of mattresses in the east jetty, between 11,000 and 11,800 feet from East Point; the ninth layer, between 11,200 and 11,800 feet; and injured the seventh and eighth layers near the end of this jetty. It also destroyed the top mattresses at the sea-end of the west jetty. The present condition of the ends of these jetties is shown in the longitudinal sections on sheet No. 3, herewith. Those sections show all the mattresses that have been sunk there as if none had been destroyed by the sea. Just how many of them have been destroyed, or just how deep the lowest remaining mattress has sunk into the bottom, I am unable to say.

In the same storm 15 or 20 piles, near the ends of the jetties, were broken off, and all of the tops that were examined were found to be

badly eaten by the teredo.

It has been questioned whether the teredo will attack the small willow-brush of which the mattresses are made. I have seen such a piece of willow, an inch and a half in diameter, which had been thoroughly honey-combed by the teredo.

During November and December, some dredging was done between the jetties at points about 4,500, 9,300, and 11,500 feet from East Point. The amount of material removed is roughly estimated at 16,000 cubic

vards.

During February, the tops of nearly all piles below 5,167 feet from East Point, in east jetty, and for the whole length of west jetty, were cut off at the water surface.

About March 1 work was begun on the west jetty, to bring it above average flood-tide and to cover it with stone. Up to March 16, 61 piles, with 10-foot intervals, had been driven on the river-side of the top mattress, below 5,960 feet from upper end of jetty (pile No. 1) and 106 on sea-side below the same point.

Between 4,200 and 6,825 feet from pile No. 1, a distance of 2,625 feet a continuous mattress has been built on top of the jetty, with a thickness of from 2 to 3 feet. It has been covered with a layer of rubble-stone, 20 feet wide and about eight-tenths of a foot thick, whose top is from half a foot to 2 feet above average flood-tide.

Ten piles have been driven at 16 foot intervals along the sea side of

the east jetty, about 500 feet from its sea-end.

The following table gives the depth of water, in feet, that could be carried through each 2,000 feet below East Point at different dates:

-		Di	stances, in fe	et, from Ea st	Point.	
Date.	0-2,000.	2,000-4,000.	4,000-6,000.	6,000-8,000.	8,000-10,000.	10,000-12,000
June, 1875	22. 5	18. 7	16. 7	10. 9	9. 7	9.9
	23. 3	20. 3	22. 0	21. 0	17. 1	15.0
Aug., 1876	23. 5	19. 6	21. 0	23. 5	23.0	19.8
Nov., 1876	22. 0	20. 3	21. 1	21. 2	21.1	90.3
Mar. 16, 1877	24. 1	21. 1	23. 2	22. 0	21.2	90.5

The channel of 20 feet through the mouth of the South Pass, which, in my letter of January 9, 1877, I reported as having had, on December 27, 1876, a least width of 200 feet, has narrowed at a point a little below the upper end of the west jetty to 180 feet, and at a point near the sea-ends of the jetties to 70 feet.

A comparison of the soundings off the ends of the jetties with those of June 21, 1876, shows that in that period the 50, 70, and 100 foot

curves have, on the whole, remained in the same position.

HEAD OF PASSES.

The mattress apron across the head of Southwest Pass remains, so far as is known, in the same condition as at my last report, save that the line of piles used in its construction has been pulled up, excepting a small portion in shoal water near the west shore of the pass.

The west T head of dam No. 3 (see sheet No. 1) has been prolonged up stream about 500 feet to meet the mattress apron across Southwest

Pass.

The construction of this T-head was as follows: Foundation mattresses 37 feet wide were sunk on each side of the guiding row of piles, thus giving a width of 75 feet; the piles were then pulled up and redriven through the middle of the easterly line of matresses and three other tiers of mattresses were sunk against the west side of the piles, these mattresses varying in width from 40 feet at bottom to 25 feet at the surface of the water. The rest of this T-head and of dam No. 3 remain essentially the same as at my last report. During the riverrise, which began on January 24, some piles were scoured out of this T-head just above its junction with dam No. 3, and a hole 34 feet deep formed. A mattress was sunk in it, and other piles were driven in this T-head so as to reduce their intervals from 20 to 10 feet.

The piling of the east T-head had, on November 18, been continued down stream to the head of the island. A foundation-layer of mattresses, 35 feet wide and 3 feet thick, has been put down on the west side of this piling, from the island to the east T-head, a distance of about 1,200 feet. Along the edge of the mattresses next the piling a board wall is built whose height equals that of the mattress, the ob-

ject being to make the dam tighter.

Dam No. 2 remains generally in its former condition. A deep hole was cut out in it during the river-rise at about the middle of its length,

but was stopped by sunken mattresses.

Dam No. 1 is in about the same condition as in November, while much of dam No. 5, which was built of inclined boards, has been carried

away.

As dams Nos. 1, 2, and 5 did not sufficiently stop the flow of water into the old eastern entrance to South Pass, a mattress-dam, called No. 6, has been constructed just below No. 5, where this entrance is 570 feet wide. A line of piles 20 feet apart was first driven across, then 4 tiers of mattresses were placed against the lower side of the piles. Many of the mattresses were 3 feet thick, and varied in width so as to make the dam 45 feet wide at bottom and 25 feet at the surface of the water. The top of the dam has settled somewhat, so as to be now from 0.5 foot to 2.5 feet below average flood-tide. To make the dam tighter, each mattress has along its up-stream edge a board wall whose edge equals the thickness of the mattress.

Dredging, which was begun with one dredge about September 20 and with two more about November 20, 1876, continued with intermissions

till February 3, 1877, in the line of the channel between the east and west T-heads. The total amount of material removed is roughly esti-

mated at 40,000 or 50,000 cubic yards.

Between January 24 and January 30 the river rose on the Carrollton gauge (near New Orleans) from -0.30 foot to +5.90 feet, giving an average rise of over a foot a day. (Extreme low river on this gauge is -1.70 feet, and extreme high river +15.70 feet.) The rapid rise produced a marked scour in the channel between the two T-heads, and on February 5, when the reading at the Carrollton gauge was 7.60 feet, the minimum width of the 20-foot channel into the South Pass was about 170 feet, while 22 feet of water could be carried through.

On March 7, which was the last day of sounding on sheet No. 5, herewith, the 22 foot curve had a least width of about 200 feet, and the soundings, which are not very close, indicate that 23.9 feet of water could be carried into the South Pass from the Mississippi River.

Comparison of sheet No. 5 with the Coast-Survey map of head of passes of June, 1875, both being referred to average flood-tide, shows that in the head of Southwest Pass the 30-foot curve has moved up stream slightly, while on the east side of this pass there has been some shoaling in the slack-water behind the west T-head.

On a line joining the upper end of the old jetty with the upper end of the east T-head, the average shoaling has been 7 feet in the same period, while it has been about 2 feet on a parallel line of the same length, and 1,100 feet above the first. On a line running from the upper end of the old jetty across Pass à l'Outre the average deepening has been about 4 feet, and the 30 foot curve of this pass has moved 2,300 feet up the river.

The increase in depth of Pass à l'Outre at this place is probably due in large part to the effort of the pass to regain its normal cross-section, which had been diminished by the construction of the old jetty.

The cross-section of the South Pass has diminished at Falconer's base.

which is about a mile below the head of the pass.

The width of the pass here is 810 feet. Its mean dept on July 3, 1876, was 30.8 feet at average flood-tide; on January 24, 1877, was 28.5 feet at average flood tide; on March 7, 1877, was 26.9 feet at average flood tide.

At Cory's base, about two thirds of a mile above East Point, the width of the pass being 610 feet, its mean depth on July 12, 1876, was 27.3 feet at average flood tide; March 19, 1877, was 26.6 feet at average flood tide; showing a slight decrease of cross section at this place, although Grand Bayou was effectively closed in July, 1876.

REVERSE CURRENTS IN SOUTH PASS.

From time to time observations have been made to detect the existence of reverse salt-water currents underlying the fresh water in the South Pass, as such currents might have influence in maintaining a channel. The results of these observations, so far as made, are given in Appendix It is well known that the tides in the Gulf of Mexico almost entirely disappear when the moon has zero declination, and reach their greatest values (about 1.5 feet mean rise and fall) when the moon has her maximum declination, either north or south. It would naturally be expected in a very low stage of the river that the high tides should send a considerable amount of salt water into the river; at times when there was no tide less salt water would enter it, and at high stages of the river little or none. (Extreme low river reads -1.60 feet on the gauge at Carrollton, near New Orleans, and extreme high river reads + 15.70 feet. The specific gravity of fresh water being 1.000, that of sea-water is 1.027.) Thus at South Pass light house, on August 15, 1876, salt water was found on the bottom for the first time. Rise and fall of tide that day 1.72 feet, Carrollton gauge reading 7.60 feet.

On September 17, with a tide of 1.2 feet, salt water of specific gravity 1.010 was again found on the bottom, the Carrollton gauge reading

3.00 feet.

But on October 2, 1876, with only 0.3 foot rise and fall of tide, and Carrollton gauge reading 4.80 feet, brackishness at bottom was barely perceptible, the specific gravity being only 1.001.

On October 11, with a tidal rise and fall of 1.2 feet, the Carrollton gauge reading 5.35 feet, the specific gravity of water at bottom rose to

1.014 at nine hours before high tide.

On January 3, 1877, with a tide of 1.26 feet, the Carrollton gauge reading -0.60 foot, no reverse current was found three hours after low

tide, but specific gravity at 28 feet depth was 1.013.

January 7, 1877, with tide of 1 foot and Carrollton gauge reading —0.80 foot at two hours before high water, there was a reverse current with a velocity of 0.7 foot per second at 15 feet below the surface, specific gravity 1.000 at surface, and 1.012 at 27 feet depth.

January 11, 1877, with a tidal rise and fall of 1.65 feet, the Carrollton gauge reading -1.00 foot at an hour before high water, there was a reverse current of 1.06 feet at 20 feet below the surface. Specific gravity

at 27 feet was 1.012.

January 13, 1877, with a tide of 1.62 feet, Carrollton gauge reading—0.60 foot, there was, at four hours before high water, a reverse current with a velocity of 0.55 foot at 20 feet below the surface, the specific gravity being 1.006 at that depth.

January 15, 1877, with a tide of 1.65 feet rise and fall, the Carrollton gauge reading -0.30 foot, there was a reverse current of 0.71 foot at 20

feet below the surface.

January 19, 1877, with a tidal rise and fall of 0.75 feet, the Carrollton gauge reading -0.50 feet, there was a slight reverse current below 17 feet depth. Observation ten hours before high water.

January 26, 1877, with a tidal rise and fall during the day of 1.9 feet, the Carrollton gauge reading 1.40 feet and the river rapidly rising, there was, at two hours before high water, no salt water at any depth.

On January 7, 11, 13, and 15, the surface current was direct, and varied between 0.18 foot and 1.29 feet per second. It will be noticed that on January 11, 13, and 15, the velocities near the neutral plane changed very rapidly with changing depth. Possibly a part of this may be due to errors of observation. A Woltmann's wheel would probably have given more exact results if one had been available.

The data thus far given are all for the immediate vicinity of the

South Pass light house.

A few observations were made at the head of South Pass, near the lower end of Goat Island. Thus, on December 11, 1876, the water, at the depth of 35 feet, had a specific gravity of 1.016; Carrollton gauge read 0.75 foot.

January 24, 1877, at 35 feet depth, specific gravity was 1.008; Car-

rollton gauge -0.30 foot.

From these observations it follows that at periods when the riverstage is very low and the tides are the largest, there is, prior to high tides, a considerable upstream flow of subsurface salt water past the South Pass light house, the velocity of this flow sometimes exceeding a foot per second.

This salt water is found at the head of South Pass, and it doubtless extends far up the river in low stages. It would be of interest to ascend the river, when again low, to a point where the water is 100 feet in depth, and ascertain the amount of salt water there.

RECAPITULATION.

At the mouth of the South Pass, between November 18, 1876, and March 16, 1877, a few new wing-dams have been built and some old ones repared. About 16,000 cubic yards of material have been dredged out at points where the channel was worst. A storm of December 30, 1876, damaged the ends of the jetties and the wing-dams near them quite severely; 2,600 feet of the west jetty has been raised by mattresses 2 or 3 feet thick built in place; a layer of stone 0.8 foot thick on this portion gives it a height-varying between 0.5 foot and 2.0 feet above average flood-tide. The outer end of this part is 700 feet from the seaend of the jetty; 167 new piles have been driven in the jetty.

The channel of 20 feet in depth at the mouth of South Pass, which on December 27, 1876, had a width of 200 feet from the Pass to the Gulf, has narrowed at a point near the sea end of the jetties so as to be but 70 feet in width, and at a point a little below the head of the west jetty

so as to be 180 feet in width.

At the head of the passes, the west T-head has been extended upstream to meet the line of mattresses across the head of Southwest Pass, and its upper part has been made a solid dike. A line of mattresses has been carried from the east T-head down to the head of Goat Island. A solid mattress-dam (No. 6) has been built across the old east entrance to South Pass. About 30,000 cubic yards of dredging has been done (making the total amount of dredging here 40,000 or 50,000 cubic yards). The river began to rise on January 24, and caused a sharp scour between the T-heads, so that 23.9 feet could be taken from the Mississippi River into the South Pass on March 7, 1877.

There are forwarded herewith sheets of tracing, as follows:

No. 1. Upper end of jetties.

No. 2. Lower end of jetties.

. Plans and sections of jetties. No. 4. Soundings seaward from jetties.

No. 5. Works at head of passes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. COMSTOCK, Major of Engineers and But. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX A.

Accompanying Maj. C. A. Comstock's report on the condition of the work carried on by J. B. Eads at the South Pass of the Mississippi River, of April 5, 1877.

PORT EADS, February 8, 1877.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following summary of observations made in South Pass and head of South Pass, Mississippi River, relating to salt water, at the beginning of and during low river; also current observations to detect reverse currents when such were taken.

The new launch was not available for work until about January 1, 1877, and Major Howell's launch could only be had at certain times and for important surveys for short periods. These reasons and the press of important work on hand prevented observations to detect reverse currents in the earlier stages of low river.

Whenever the monthly current observations to determine discharge were made, no

reverse current existed in those early stages of low river.

Tide-gauge readings for South Pass were from United States Engineer's gauge at South Pass light-house, and for Head of South Pass from United States Engineer's gauge at Head of Passes light-house. The following are the results of each day's observations:

South Pass, June 16, 1876.—Launch anchored just beyond the crest of bar, midway between the ends of jetties; total depth of water, 33 feet; tide reading 2.20 feet, and falling; high water for the day, at 4 s. m., 3.00 feet; low water, at 3 p. m., 1.55 feet on United States Engineer's gauge; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., 11.40 feet

Depth.	Velocity in feet per sec- ond.	Specific grav- ity.	Taste.	Remarks.
Surface 6 feet 10 feet Remainder of depth.	do	do	Salty	Do.

South Pass, July 13, 1876.—Launch anchored midway between jetties, 11,500 feet from East Point; time, 8 o'clock a.m.; total depth of water, 18 feet; tide 3.50 feet, stationary; high water for the day, at 8 a. m., 3.50; low water, at 5 p. m., 2.25; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., 9.70.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per sec- ond.	Specific grav- ity.	Taste.	Remarks.
Surface		Not tested	Fresh Brackish	Extreme upper point of. Brackish water underlying the fresh water at 11,200 feet from East Point, i. e., the up-stream position, where salt water was found even on the
15 Remainder of depth	do	do	Saltydo	bottom; farther up all fresh water.

South Pass, July 22, 1876.—At 11 a. m., brackish water underlying fresh extends up to within 9,500 feet of East Point; tide 3.5 feet, stationary; high water for the day, at 8 a. m., 3.65; low water, at 7.30 p. m., 1.57; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m.,

South Pass, August 15, 1876.—Launch anchored in mid-channel, opposite South Pass light-house; time, 8 a. m.; total depth of water, 33 feet; tide 2.75 feet, and falling; high water for the day, at 3 a. m., 3.39; low water, 3 p. m., 1.47; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., 7.60.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per sec- ond.	Specific grav- ity.	Taste.	Remarks.
Furface		Not testeddodo	Fresh Brackish Quite salt	First indications of salt water at this
Remainder of depth			do	point during this year.

South Pass, August 24, 1876.—In channel opposite South Pass light-house, at 6.10 p. m., water all fresh; tide 3.75 feet, stationary; high water for the day, at 6.10 p. m. 3.75; low water not known; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., 5.70.

South Pass, September 8, 1876.—Launch anchored 250 feet east of corner of west jetty; time, 4 p. m.; total depth of water, 25 feet; tide 2.5 feet; low water at 10.30 a. m., 1.90; high water at 12 p. m., 3.37; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., 4.10.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per sec- ond.	Specific grav- ity.	Taste.	Remarks.	
Surface	Not testeddodo	Not testeddo	Fresh Brackish Quite salt		

In the channel opposite East Point station, water all fresh.

South Pass, September 13, 1876.—In channel opposite South Pass light-house, the water perceptibly brackish on the surface and to a depth of 25 feet, below which it is quite salty; total depth of water, 33 feet; tide 3.45 feet, stationary; high water at 1.30 a.m., 3.45; low water at 3 p.m., 1.35; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a.m., 3.50.

3.45; low water at 3 p. m., 1.35; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., 3.50.

South Pass, September 17, 1876.—Launch anchored in mid-channel opposite Cory's base; total depth of water, 31 feet; time and tide not noted; high water for the day, at 5 a. m., 3.10; low water, at 6 p. m., 1.90; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a m., 3.00.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Remarks.
Surface		1. 0106	Fresh	

South Pass, September 23, 1876.—Specimen of water at a depth of 30 feet at sea canbuoy, specific gravity, 1.9251; boat fastened to spar-buoy 3; time, 9.30 a. m.; total depth of water, 19.5 feet; tide 1.40 feet, stationary; very strong current out; low water for the day, at 12 m., 1.30; high water not known; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., 3.90.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Remarks.	
19.5 11. 7. Surface	do	1.0000	Very saltyQuite saltyBrackish Slightly brackish .	Bottom very hard.	

Spar-buoy 3 is 350 feet beyond end of jetties, and 640 feet west of prolongation of east jetty; sea can is 1,515 feet beyond end of east jetty, and 55 feet west of prolongation of same.

South Pass, October 2, 1876.—Specimens of water from three different locations, viz: Midway between spar-buoys 2 and 3; mid-channel 4,000 feet south of East Point—mid-channel opposite light-house; total depth of water, 20 feet, 25 feet, and 32 feet, respectively; time not noted; tide 2.3 feet, stationary; moon about 0 declination; high water at 9 a. m., 2.30; low water at 8 p. m., 2.00; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., 4.80; midway between spar-buoys 2 and 3.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
20	do	1. 0048 1. 0038 1. 0008	Brackishdo	12 8 39	Specimens of water preserved for anal- yais.
south of East Point. 24	do	1. 0040 1. 0008 1. 0000	Brackish	5 10 2	Specimens of water preserved.
light-house. 30	do	1. 001 1. 001 1. 000	Slightly brackish do	11 4 1	Specimens of water preserved.

South Pass, October 11, 1876.—Specimens of water taken in mid-channel, opposite light-house, at 6 a.m.; total depth of water, 32 feet; tide 3.32 feet, falling; wind 15 miles per hour, north; high water for the day, at 3 a.m., 3.45; low water, at 2 p. m., 2.10; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a.m., 5.35.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Remarks.
30	do	1.0014	Fresh	ysis.

South Pass, October 15, 1876.—Launch anchored in mid-channel, opposite Cory's base, time, 11 a. m.; total depth of water, 32 feet; tide 2.80 feet, rising; wind N.N. E., 21 miles per hour; high water for the day, at 11 a. m., 2.80; low water, at 6 p. m., 2.50; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., 3.60.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.
30 15 Surface	do	1.0018	Brackish Fresbdo	19 23 6

Depths and specimens of water taken every 5 feet, and preserved for analysis. South Pass, October 24, 1876.—Launch anchored opposite light-house; time, 4 p. m.; total depth of water, 31 feet; tide, 1.50, rising; low water for the day, at 12 m., 1.25; high water not known; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., 1.60.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.
Surface	Not testeddodo	1. 0018 1. 0028 1. 0152	Fresh. Slightly brackish. Salty.

Specimens of water taken every 5 feet, but not preserved. Specific gravity remained the same from the surface to 15 feet; below 15 feet, it increased gradually to the bottom.

South Pass, October 29, 1876.—Launch anchored and specimens of water taken at three different locations:

1st. At spar-buoy 3; time, 2 p. m.; depth, 21 feet; tide, 1.90 feet, stationary; high water for the day, at 4 a. m., 2.30; low water, at 2 p. m., 1.90; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., 0.90.

Depth.	Velocity.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
10	Not testeddo	1.0070	Slightly brackish Saltydo	37 }	Specimens taken every 5 feet and preserved for analysis.

2d. At 150 feet east of corner of west jetty; time, 3 p.m.; total depth of water, 35 feet; tide, 1.90, stationary.

Depth.	Velocity.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
Surface	. 	1. 0028 1. 0152 1. 0234	Slightly brackish . Salty Very salt	14	Analyzed January 26. Analyzed January 27. Analyzed January 30.

Specimens taken every 5 feet and preserved.

3d. Opposite light-house; time, 4 p. m; depth, 31 feet; tide, 1.90, stationary.

Depth.	Velocity.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
Surface 15 30		1. 0016 1. 0096 1. 0236	Fresh	41 32 26	Specimens taken every 5 feet and preserved for analysis.

During the time of the above observations, the moon passed 0 declination (ascend-

ing node).

Head of South Pass, November 11, 1876.—Specimens of water in mid-channel between tide-gauge and south end of island; time and tide not noted; total depth of water, 41 feet; low water on United States Engineer's gauge, at Head of Passes light-house at 4.20 a. m., 1.0d; high water at 8.15 p. m., 1.15; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., 0.90.

Head of Passes, December 11, 1876.—Launch anchored between lower end of island and west shore; time not noted; depth, 36 feet; tide, 1.71 feet; no record of high and

low water for the day; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a.m., 0.75.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Tasto.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
3 5 20 Surface		1. 0165 1. 000 1. 000	Salty Freshdo.	36) 42 } 34 }	Specimens taken every 10 feet and preserved for analysis.

South Pass, December 11, 1876.—Boat anchored 200 feet from west shore, opposite Cory's base locate; time, 9 a.m.; depth, 30 feet; tide, 1.15 feet; bettom very soft; mushroom-sinker sank 2 feet into the bottom; low water at 4 a.m., 0.80; high water at 5.30 p. m., 2.10; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a.m., —0.75.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
Surface 15 28		1. 000 1. 000 1. 010	FreshdoSalty	50 53 56	Specimens taken every 5 feet and preserved for analysis.

South Pass, January 3, 1877.—Launch anchored at four different places, as follows:

1st. In mid-channel opposite Cory's base; time, 1.28 p. m. to 2. m.; depth, 28; feet; tide, 0.05, rising; bottom very soft; low water for the day at 11 a. m., 0.15 below zero; high water at 12 p. m., 1.10; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., —0.60.

Depth.	Velocity in foct per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
28 25	. 0. 397 0. 325	1. 0134	Salty	57	•
5 0	. 0. 302 . 1. 037 1. 953				
5urface	3. 000	1. 000 1. 0;22	Fresh Salty	62 58	
7 2 8		1. 0036 1. 000 1. 000	Slight:y brackish . Freshdo	59 60 61	

2d. Launch anchored just below corner of west jetty in channel; time, from 2.41 to 3 p. m.; depth, 18½ feet; tide, 0.2 feet.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
17	0. 384 0. 724 1. 671 2. 153 2. 863	1. 0024 1. 0004	Slight'y brackish do do	63 64 65 66 67	

3d. Launch anchored beyond crest of bar; time, from 3.38 p. m. to 3.50 p. m.; total depth, 30 feet; tide, 0.3 feet; current stationary at and below 10 feet.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
6	0. 310 0. 513 1. 547 2. 224	1.0082	Salty		•
2	9. 797 4. 017	1. 000 1. 0243 1. 0244 1. 0232 1. 0218	Fresh Very salt do do do	74 68 69 70 71	
10		1.0176	Salty	72	

4th. In mid-channel, 11,700 feet from East Point; time, from 4.09 to 4.30 p. m.; depth, 17.6 feet; tide, 0.40 feet.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taete.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
Surface	3. 541 2. 727	1,0002	Fresh	79	
5 7	1. 622 0. 846	1. 0070	Slightly salt	77	Neutral plane.
9	0. 331 0. 561 0 531 0. 394				Reverse current. Reverse current. Reverse current. Reverse current.
17 18	0. 346	1. 0174 1. 0110 1. 0014	Saltydo	75 76 78	Reverse current. Reverse current. Direct current.

South Pass, January 7, 1877.—Launch anchored and current velocities observed at six different divisions opposite Cory's base. The results obtained at the deepest division, about 225 feet from west shore, are as follows:

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.*	Number of jar. *	Remarks.
Surface	0. 968 0. 909				Direct current. Direct current. Neutral plane.
8	0. 638 0. 704 0. 570				Reverse current. Reverse current. Reverse current.
24. 28.	0. 422 0. 375				Reverse current. Reverse current.

* No specimens of water taken.

Low water for the day at 3.30 a. m., 0.80; high water at 4.30 p. m., 1.80; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., -0.80; total depth of water, 29.9 feet; bottom very soft; tide, 1.77 feet; time, from 2.54 to 3.09 p. m.

South Pass, January 11, 1877.—Launch anchored opposite Cory's base; time, 3.20 to 4.53 p. m.; depth, 30 feet; soft bottom; tide, 1.65, rising; low water at 5.30 a. m., 0.2; high water at 6 p. m., 1.85; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., -1.00.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
Surface.	0. 178 0. 270	1.000	Fresh	82	Direct current.
10	0. 256 0. 759 1 067	1. 0014 1. 0033	Fresh	81 83	Do. Neutral p'ane. Reverse current. Do.
25	1. 030 0. 783		Salty		Do. Do.

Specimens of bottom taken from sinker used as anchor preserved in jar 108. South Pass, January 13, 1877.—Launch anchored on three different places, as follow 1. In mid-channel opposite Cory's base; time, from 1.45 p. m. to 3.10 p. m.; depth: feet; tide, 1 foot; tide at 3.25 p. m., 1.3 feet; low water at 8 a. m., 0.20; high water 7.30 p. m., 1.82; reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., —0.60.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar. *	Remarks
Surface		1. 000 1. 0028 1. 000	Fresh		Direct current Neutral plane Reverse current 100-feet log-line
17½	0. 357	1 0060 1. 0120	Slightly salt		Reverse current Do.

^{*} Not preserved.

2. Midway between spar-buoys 4 and 5; time, 3.54 to 4.12 p.m.; depth, 19.1 feet.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.		Taste.	Number of jar.*	Remarka.
Surface		1. 0014 1. 0038	Freshdo		
4 8 13	0. 689 0. 612 0. 833	1. 0026 1. 0094 1. 0196	Salty		Direct current. Reverse current. Do.
17	0. 714	1, 0232	Very salty		Do.

^{*} Not preserved.

3. Two hundred feet east of west jetty, 4,500 feet from East Point; time, $4.50\,\mathrm{p.m}$ 5.10 p. m.; depth of water, 18 feet; tide, 1.3 feet.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Tasto.	Number of jar.*	Remarks.
Surface	1. 315 1. 063	1. 000 1. 000 1. 0038	Freshdo		Neutral plase.
1i 17	1. 016 0. 652	1. 0128 1. 0203	Quite salt Very salt		Reverse current.

^{*} Not preserved.

South Pass, January 15, 1877.—Launch anchored opposite Cory's base; time, 2 p. to 3.20 p. m.; depth of water, 29.6 feet; very soft bottom; tide, 1.5 feet, rising: water 8.15 a. m., =0.05; high water at 8.30 p. m., =2.3 feet; reading on Carrollton gas at 8 a. m., =0.30.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.*	Remarks
Surface	0. 847	1. 000	Fresh		Direct current
10 15 20	0. 709	1. 0050	Quite brackish	- i	Neutral place Reverse carr-
29. 224.	0. 431	1. 0130 1. 0120	Quite saltdo		Do. Do. Do.
71 91 124		1, 000 1, 000 1, 000	Fresh	•	Direct current Do. Do.
14		1. 0010 1. 0020	do		Do. Do.

^{*} Not preserved.

South Pass, January 19, 1877.—Moon at 0 declination; anchored opposite Cory's base; depth of water, 29.2 feet; time, 1 p.m.; tide, 1.02 feet, rising; 7.30 a.m., tide, —0.80 (low water); 11.30 p.m., tide, —1.55 (high water); reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a.m., —0.50.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
Surface	2.142				
8 8	2. 054 2. 054 0, 555				
16	0. 193				Neutral plane.

From 18 feet to the bottom a very slight reverse current existed, but too slight to be measured.

Head of South Pass, January 24, 1877.—Anchored opposite Falconer's base; time, 3.20 p.m.; depth of water, with six-pound mushroom-lead, 35.5, and with iron disk 1 foot diameter, 33.2 feet; tide, 1.1, rising; very strong north wind prevailed, and no satisfactory current-observations could be made; 3.30 a.m., tide, =0.21 (low water); 4.05 p. m., tide, =1.16 (high water); reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 a. m., -0.30.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
Surface		1, 000 1, 000 1, 000	Freshdodo	84 100 196	

Specimen taken every 5 feet and preserved. Specific gravity the same, 1.000, throughout.

Continued. Anchored in channel between T-heads, and about 1,500 feet above the head of island; time, 4.15 p.m.; depth, 21 feet; hard bottom; tide, 1.15, rising; very strong north winds.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Taste.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
Surface		1. 000 1. 000 1. 000	Freshdododo	111 109 112	Specimens of water taken every 5 feet. Specific gravity the same throughout.

Continued, January 24. Anchored about 300 feet west of lower end of Goat Island; time, 5.09—5.30 p. m.; depth of water, with lead, 36.4, with disk, 35.7; tide, 1.20.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.		Tasto.	Number of jar.	Remarks.
Sarface	1, 2765 0, 937 0, 263	1. 000 1. 000 1. 000 1. 001	Freshdo	95 107 A. C.	Specimens of water taken every 5 feet in depth. No percepti- ble current below 33 feet.

South Pass, January 25, 1877.—Launch at New Orleans for repairs.

Small boats anchored in mid-channel opposite headquarters; time, 3 p. m.; depth of water, with lead, 29.5 feet; with disk 1 foot in diameter, 29 feet; tide, 1.95 feet; 5.00

a. m., tide, =0.32, low water; 5.30 p. m., tide, =2.22, high water; reading on Card ton gange at 8 a. m., 1.40.

Depth.	Velocity in feet per second.	Specific gravity.	Tasto.	Number of jar.	Remarka.
Surface		1. 000 1. 000 1. 000	Freshdodo	92 116 87	

South Pass, January 29, 1877.—Small boat anchored in mid-channel opposite quarters. Time, 2 p. m.; depth, 29 feet; 7.55 s. m., tide = 0.6, low water; 10 tide = 2.55, high water. Reading on Carrollton gauge at 8 s. m, 5.00. Specime water taken at depths 7, 15, and 22 feet with the same specific gravity.

The stage of the river is shown by the Carrollton-gauge reading near New Orl

It varies from — 1.60 at extreme low river to 15.70 at extreme high river.

The plane of average flood-tide at South Pass light-house is determined by a red of 2.76 feet on the United States engineer's gauge at that place. The plane of "age flood-tide" at the head of passes reads about 1.8 feet on the United States neer's gauge at head of passes, and is the average high water of low river, nearly.

The specific gravities given in the foregoing tables were determined by the use hydrometer with a neck whose graduated portion is about 4 inches long, reading this space from 1.000 at the top to 1.040 at the bottom, by successive units.

With great care it is practicable to read accurately within one-fourth of a uthis graduation.

The hydrometer professes to indicate specific gravities, and in distilled water 1.000 at 60° F., and 1.027, nearly, in unmixed sea-water. The specific gravities

are for a temperature of 60° F.

The difference in degrees F., between the temperature of the water when from the river and a temperature of 60° F., was multiplied by .0002 and this rest the hydrometer reading; the product was added to or subtracted from the hydron reading, according as the actual temperature was greater or less than 60° F., as sum or remainder is the specific gravity of the tables.

The graduation of the hydrometer I have in use is such that on trial the riverof temperature varying from 45° to 120° F. the variation in the reading due change of one degree in temperature corresponds to a contraction or expans .0002 of the whole volume nearly (ranging from .000189 to .000210) for each deg

change in temperature Fahrenheit.

During low river, whenever the sub-surface velocities were direct and small, or in a reverse direction, the method employed to ascertain them was to anchol launch fore and aft, and having secured it in a steady and permanent position, of 30 feet on her deck, and sometimes 45 feet, the extreme length, was used.

A tin fan, made of two pièces, each about 14 inches long by 7 inches wide, join right angles along their middle line, was weighted with a pound or more of leastender but strong line of seine-twine was attached to a ring in the upper end of fan, and the line being marked off carefully in feet when stretched by the weight pending, the center of the fan was lowered to a determined depth, and, after gi the fan an opportunity to take up the velocity of the current, the hand holding upper end of the cord was moved along vertically above and in unison with the

merged fan.

The word "time" being given as the hand comes above the upper limit of the and again as it passes the lower limit, the interval of time for a passage of 30 fi

determined from a watch by the time-keeper.

Sometimes three or more observers were used in succession for the same depth. sometimes the same observer tried three or more times for each depth.

An average of all the trials at each depth is used.

Care and attention are needed in this operation, but the fact that different observ or the same observer at different successive times, arrived at nearly the same rest and within a reasonable limit, indicates that the result may be relied on as the attainable by any method I have tried.

The limit of error is probably not greater than 10 per cent., and with care, and adeptness attained by practice, I am confident it may be reduced to half this, or les

On January 19, 1877, Assistant Engineer O. D. Parmely and two of the men 📭 party who had never before been tested in using this method, obtained the follow results in 14 feet depth of water:

12. 9.9 15 1.9 25 4.3 25











Thirty-feet base, current direct.

Observer.	Seconds in fans passing over base of 30 feet.	Velocity.
Parmely	63 61 58	. 476 . 491 . 517

variation of from 3 to 7 tenths from Assistant Parmely's obtains here. In the same date Captain Brown observing four times successively, the following lits were obtained:

Observer.	Seconds fan oc- cupiedin pass- ingover 30 feet base.	Velocity in feet per second.
Captain Browndodododo	17 19 20 19	1. 764 1. 578 1. 500 1. 578

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. BROWN, Captain Engineers, U.S. A.

laj. C. B. COMSTOCK, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Detroit, Mich.



SEVENTH REPORT UPON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOUTH PASS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

United States Engineer Office, Port Eads, La., August 1, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows, on the condition of the works under construction by James B. Eads and associates, designed for the amelioration of the channel leading from the main stem of the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, through South Pass.

AT THE HEAD OF THE PASSES.

The last report of Major Comstock gave in detail the condition of all constructions here on March 16, 1877. The present report will give an account of the progress made up to July 16, 1877.

Everything of importance was accomplished between April 1 and

May 31.

DAM NO. 5, OR ISLAND DAM.—(See sheet No. 5 to identify the various structures.)

On March 16 this dam had three continuous tiers of mattresses, with a fourth tier, in three sections, occupying about one-half the length of the dam. Two tiers have since been added. The fifth from the bottom (in places the fourth tier) is 570 feet long, and 23 feet wide, and is from 1 to 3 feet thick, in order to rectify irregularities. The sixth tier, the fifth in places, has the same length and breadth as the fifth, but is uniformly about 3 feet thick. A thin layer of stone, somewhat scattering, covers the upper layer, whose top surface is from 2½ to 3 feet above average flood-tide. Some loose willows, of no great amount, have been added to parts of this dam, principally near the west shore.

Dams Nos. 1 and 2, and the lower arm of the east T-head, from dam No. 2 to the island, are substantially in the same condition described in the last report, and as far as is known no change has occurred in the

condition of Southwest Pass mattress dam.

EAST DIKE.

About 30 feet of the upper end of this work, including Station Cluster, have been undermined, and the piles are gone. The mattress portion is 20 feet wide in one tier and is on the east side only, and it may still be in the bottom.

The water is 30 feet deep, and the velocity of the current and violent eddies make a careful examination very difficult at this stage of the river.

UPPER ARM OF EAST T-HEAD.

The piles, from the upper end to within 50 feet of dam No. 2, have been pulled up. The tilted mattresses leaning against them have consequently dropped to the bottom, and lie horizontally. Water to the depth of 7 or 8 feet flows over them at average flood-tide, and the

current is very strong, setting into South Pass from the direction of Northeast Pass nearly. The latter pass must have captured a considerable portion of this flow previous to the demolition of the upper end of the east T-head, as this structure was nearly impervious to a flow of water, so compactly was it built. The shortening of this T-head, together with an extension of the upper arm of the west T-head, constructed to prevent certain currents from abstracting water for Southwest Pass at the expense of South Pass, are supplementary to each other, in a degree at least, and a considerable improvement in the channel has resulted from their execution.

MATTRESS APRON ACROSS NORTHEAST PASS.

This is a flooring 70 feet wide and 3,000 feet long, extending from the end of the old east dike to a point on the opposite shore of Northeast Pass. It is built of one tier of mattresses, about 2 feet in thickness; the sections varying from 20 to 40 feet in width. For the first half of the work guide-piles were first driven, and when the mattresses were satisfactorily settled and ballasted, these piles were withdrawn. Afterwards the mattresses were allowed to float into place, under guidance by means of lines depending from mooring stations above; and when in place, piles were driven through the mattresses, which were massed in groups, averaging about one pile for each mattress. When the clusters of mattresses were ballasted sufficiently, they settled to the bottom without creating any difficulty. This apron was begun about April 1 and finished about May 10.

Taking as a directrix the lower edge of the mattresses, the lengths and directions of the various portions of the work are as follows: Beginning at a point 25 feet from old Station Cluster, in a direction 8° west of south from that station, it extends north 8° east, 357 feet, then north 14½ east, 140 feet, then north 31° east, 468 feet, then north 43½°

east, 2,035 feet; in all 3,000 feet from end to end.

DAM NO. 3.

March 16, a line of piles extended from the west shore, near the lighthouse, to a point on the west T-head, indicated on the proper chart of the last survey. On the up-stream side of these piles a layer of foundation-mattresses, 35 feet wide and 1.8 feet thick, extended from the Thead toward the shore, 300 feet. Between the shore end of these and the shore itself, about 90 feet, a layer of willows from 1 to 2 feet thick, weighted with stone to ballast them, was nearly equivalent to a short thin mattress. One tilted mattress, 100 feet by 12 feet by 2½ feet, extended toward the shore from the T-head. Since then some mattresses have been constructed at the Jump, and others on top of underlying layers, and placed in position on this dam as follows: Calling the old foundation the first tier, the second tier, 25 feet wide and 2 feet thick, extends from the T-head to the shore, 390 feet. The third tier, reaching from the T-head toward the shore 200 feet, is of the same dimensions. The fourth tier, constructed in place, is about 20 feet wide and 3 feet thick, and reaches from the T-head 400 feet shoreward, overlapping the shore-line 10 feet. From half-way toward the shore, westerly, it is the third tier, excepting the last single tier of 10 feet. From the T-head, 100 feet toward the shore, extends a fifth tier, 3 feet thick at its easterly end and only 1 foot at the other extremity, making the top surface

nearly level throughout the dam, and about 2½ feet above average flootide.

The old tilted mattress has sagged down until the upper edge is only visible at low tide in time of high river, and for its length the corresponding portion of the new work is placed up stream far enough to prevent its lower edges from resting on the up-stream edge of the tilted mattresses, leaving thus a space about 8 feet wide between the piles and the visible dam at most stages of the tide.

Each layer of mattresses on this dam is ballasted by a thin layer of stone, sufficient in weight to hold the work firmly in place, apparently. There are then, in this portion of the work, from the west T-head toward the shore, for 100 feet, five tiers of mattresses; from 100 to 200 feet in ward, four tiers; from 200 to 390 feet, three tiers; and from 390 to 400 feet, one tier. A second wall of mattresses, along the upper side of the first, reaches from the west T-head 100 feet toward the shore. It contains two tiers, each 25 feet wide and 2 feet thick. The top surface is about 1 foot above average flood-tide. Thirty-five feet of the east end of this wall are built on an old foundation-mattress of the west T-head, making three tiers here.

THE WEST T-HEAD.

The condition of this, on March 16, is represented on sheet No. 5 of General Comstock's sixth report. Since then a row of piles, about 10 feet apart, has been driven through the third, second, and first tiers, along the west edge of the fourth tier, from 200 to 700 feet above a line common to the west T-head and dam No. 5. The middle point on this line will be taken as initial for all measurements along this T-head. These piles form a line in prolongation of the piling of the first 200 feet above dam No. 3, and nearly replace the piles which were pulled up, and driven again about 22 feet farther east, after the two rows of foundation mattresses were placed. (See Major Comstock's sixth report.) are now two parallel rows of piles, about 28 feet apart, in this section of the west T-head. A mattress apron, to prevent scour, one tier in thick ness, has been sunken along the channel side of the east row of piles, about 15 feet distant from them, from 200 to 720 feet above the initial A row of guide-piles, at intervals of about 30 feet, was driven against the east edge of the east foundation tier, and the apron-mattresses were sunken along the east side of these guide-piles and the latter were afterwards pulled out. From dam No. 3, up stream 200 feet, four tiers of mattresses were in one period since April 1 sunken, each on the next lower tier. Before this, there was a foundation-layer here, the easterly one, 35 feet wide and 1.8 feet thick. The second tier is 35 feet wide and 2 feet thick. The third and fourth tiers are each from 25 to 35 feet in width and two feet in thickness. The third tier is probably 30 and the fourth 25 feet wide. The fifth tier is 25 feet wide and 4 feet thick on the river edge, and I foot thick on the edge next the piles. This variation is in consequence of an undermining of the river edge, and a consequent slope downwards, to the east, of the upper surface of the fourth tier. Subsequently the sixth and seventh layers, varying in different places from 2 to 3 feet in thickness, were built in place just over the five tiers referred to above, and also from 200 to 700 feet above initial point, making in all seven tiers in depth for the wall from the initial point, 200 feet up stream, and, including the mattresses built before March 16, six tiers from 200 to 700 feet from initial point. A second mattress wall, 150 feet in length, and in all three tiers deep, has been built on the west side of the west T-head, beginning 50 feet above the initial

point. One of these tiers was in place March 16; the second and third layers, each 25 feet wide and 2 feet thick, have been built since that date. The tilted mattresses, placed here in September, 1876, are partly broken, and have slipped down into a horizontal position, so that the second and third tiers above referred to have their east edges resting on the fragments. In addition to the work done, as now described, in completing, for the present, this west T-head, an extension of 347 feet, already referred to, has been made at its upper end.

Thirty-four piles were driven at nearly equal intervals, beginning 700 feet above initial point, and reaching to 1,047 feet from that point. At the start the line deflects 5° easterly from the line below and joining it for 126 feet; it then turns 3° yet more to the east, continuing 161 feet farther, or to 987 feet from the initial point, where it again adds 12° to its easterly deflection for 60 fe et farther, where it ends, 1,047feet from

initial point.

Seven tiers of mattresses have been constructed into a wall along the west side of the piles in close continuation of the work lower down stream. The first tier is 33 feet wide and 2 feet thick, and extends to a point 1,050 feet above the initial point. The second layer is 33 feet wide and 2 feet thick, and extends to 1,035 feet above the initial point. The third is 30 feet wide and 2 feet thick, and extends to 1,000 feet above the initial point. The fourth is 27 feet wide and 2 feet thick, and reaches

to the 1.000 foot point.

The others are all 2 feet thick, the fifth being 25 feet wide and the sixth and seventh 23 feet wide. At the lower end the top of this portion of the work is about 1½ feet above average flood-tide, and at the upper end it is about 4 feet below average flood-tide, ranging regularly between these extremes at its several parts. A layer of mattresses, serving as an apron, abuts against the foundation-tier of the extension throughout its length on the east or channel side. Each of the tiers of mattresses in the west T-head has a scattering layer of stone on it just sufficient to safely ballast the work, probably. All the piles in the lower arm of the west T-head, save two or three, have been undermined and have disappeared. One mattress on the bottom, built and sunk in September, 1876, extends from the initial point down stream 100 feet.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS-HEAD OF PASSES.

No important changes have been made in the works, except in dams Nos. 5 and 3, the west T-head, and the upper arm of the east T-head. Dam No. 3—two tiers have been added, so that it now contains five continuous tiers and nearly another. Its upper surface is nearly 3 feet above average flood-tide. For the first 100 feet from the initial point there are five tiers, for the next 100 feet four tiers, and for the most of the remaining distance three tiers.

A second wall of two tiers is built in juxtaposition to and above the first named for 100 feet, and for this same space there is one tilted mattress. This latter and the foundation-tier of the first wall were built

before March 16, but the remainder since.

WEST T-HEAD.

For 100 feet below initial point there is one mattress on the bottom, an old one. Above this we may consider three sections; the first from the initial point to 200 feet above, the second the 500 feet next in order above section 1, and the third 350 feet of the upper end. The first and

second sections have two foundation layers, side by side and to the eastward, which is prolonged the whole length of the 350 feet extension, also a third for the second section. This tier thus far has served by itself merely as a mattress apron. The first section has six tiers built on its east foundation and two on its western. The second section has five built on its western and the third section six tiers on its western foundation. Most of this work is recent.

EAST T-HEAD.

Its upper arm, except 50 feet, has been removed, so far as confining the water is in view. This is in connection with an extension of 350

feet given to the west T-head.

It is necessary to give briefly the results attained by these works at the Head of Passes by confining the high-river flow of water through the head of South Pass to a channel about 800 feet in width. Its former width from headland to headland, at the upper end of the normal South Pass, was about 2,900 feet.

So far as the ability of the channel to admit and pass vessels is con-

cerned, there has been little change since March 16.

Major Comstock, in his 6th report, states that 23.9 feet at average flood-tide could be carried through on March 7, but that a portion of the route soundings were not very close. On the 14th day of May, 22 feet at average flood-tide was the minimum depth in the channel.

On the 15th of June, a 23-foot channel was found. The shoalest portion of the channel is just above a line joining the old end of the east dike and the end of the west dike. And in it, from 24 feet depth southerly to 24 feet northerly, the distance is about 400 feet. Between the dikes themselves a remarkable scour has taken place, beginning at the first stage of the late rise in the river and progressing with the rise steadily and rapidly until a very late date at least. It was, doubtless, augmented by the changes above described in the controlling structures.

Between a line joining the old end of east dike and the end of west dike, and a cross-section through a point common to west dike and dam No. 3, a distance of about 950 feet, an average scour of 1.02 feet has occurred from March 16 to June 16. From the above-named cross-section to West-shore Station, about 800 feet, the average scour has been about 1.6 feet. From the latter station down to Tide-Gauge Station, about 1,600 feet, a scour of 3.53 feet occurred between the same epochs. Within these three areas about 250,000 cubic yards of the bottom have been scoured out between March 16 and June 16.

On June 15, two lines were run across Southwest Pass, which are not on sheet No. 5, forwarded herewith. They are omitted in order to save space in the chart, already quite large. A comparison of these soundings with those taken in the same localities, approximately, over three months since, indicates an average scour in Southwest Pass of about 1 foot in a cross-section near where the Southwest Pass mattress-apron is

The few lines of soundings in Northeast Pass on the June chart, which are comparable with those of the March survey, indicate little change here in the interim. A comparison of two lines just above the mattressapron, nearly identical in position on the two charts, shows an average shoaling of about 6 inches, while two lines in position for comparison, below the apron, show a scour of about 6 inches.

SOUTH PASS JETTIES.

The amount of work done here has been large, and the expense incurred in the last four months and more, since March 16, 1877, has been considerably greater, perhaps, so far as the cost of improvements is concerned, than in any previous four months since the work began. A detailed and consecutive verbal statement of this progress, arranged in any order of sequence easily intelligible, would, perhaps, he so statistical, monotonous, and complicated that it would be difficult for the mind to glean from the prolix statement an intelligent and comprehensive idea either of the recent additions to, or the present condition of, the work.

I have thought it better, therefore, to tabulate this information so far as practicable, and to add to each table such explanatory remarks as

may be necessary.

These representations, together with the mattress-plans on sheet No. 3, forwarded herewith, and the longitudinal profiles through the end of the east jetty, to be found on sheet No. 3, will give as clear information as is practicable, perhaps, of the recent additions to, as well as of the present state of, the jetties.

EAST JETTY.

A tabulated statement of its condition on July 24, and of the progress made in building it from March 16 to July 24.

Distance from east point, or pile 1, in feet.	th of section considered, in feet.	of section red, in feet. of tiers in July 24.		July 24. of there built h 16 to July width of alnoe Maro in order fro ward, in feel		order from below upward, in feet.	Average elevation	face of top ther of mattresses, in feet.	Average thickness of stene on upper tier.
Dista	Length	Number	Num	Avera bud gav fow	Sea side.	River side.	Sea side.	River side.	
60–160 60†	100	2-	1	10	1	2	o	0	1 foot.
160-350	190	4	1	12	1	2	0	0	Sfeet in middle; thin per at sides.
350-400	50}	3+wil- lows.	}m						, 200 20 0000
400-470 470-570	70 100	4 3	1 1	12 20	1 9	9	1	1	Thin, scattering layer Do.
570-800	230	4	1	20	2	2	1	1	Do.
900-960 900-960	100	4	1	12 20	1 2	2 2	1	1	Do. Do.
960-1, 000	120	24.35	1	20			l		1
1, 080-1, 180	100	2 & 35	1	12	1	2	1	2	Scattering.
1, 180-1, 225 1, 225-1, 620	45 395	2 & 3	1 100	e willows	I. 	l	21	21	Do. None.
1, 620-1, 700	80	3	11	90	21	21		1	Do.
1, 700-2, 100	400	3+100	ee wi	ilows	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	2	2	Do.
2 , 100-4, 695 4 , 69 5-4, 870	2, 595 175	2-5	(¶)	(¶) 20	(17)	(¶) ₂	i below.	below.	Do. Do.
4, 870-5, 015	145	3	(**)			.	i		Do.
5, 015-5, 115	100	4	1	20	2	2	1	1	Do.
5, 115-5, 175 5, 175-6, 200	1, 025	9-4	(#)	20	2	2	1+11		Do.
6, 200-7, 400	1, 200	4	1	15	2	2	21	21	No stone from 6,200 t
7, 400–8, 600	1, 200	1 7	1	19	2	2	21		0,400; ream o,400
8, 600-8, 720	190	5	1	19	2	2	2.	24	9,255 stone has depth varying from
8, 720-9, 255	535	6	1	19	2	2	24	23	1 foot to 1 feet.
9, 255-9, 300 9, 300-9, 400	100	6	2	25, 16 17	2	2 2	2	2	1 foot. Do.
9, 400-9, 400	100	5		25, 18	2	2	1-2,8	1-2,8	Do. Do.
9, 500-9, 700	200	5	1	18	21	21	2	2	1 feet.
9, 700-9, 740	40 350	6 5	2	25, 18 25, 18	2	2	2	9 1	Do. Do.
9, 740-10, 090 10, 090-10, 960	870	6	2 2	25, 16 25, 21	2	9	11-3	11-3	Do. Do.
10, 960-11, 160	900	7	2	3-3	11-2 2,21,11	11-2 2,21,1 2,3,1	11-3 11-3	11-3 11-3	11+ large stones.
11, 160–11, 360	200	7 & 10	3	22,22,22	2,24,14	2,24,1	14-3	14-3	Do.
11, 360-11, 560 11, 560-11, 670	200 110	9 & 10 9 & 10	3 4	92,22,22 22,22,22,22	2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1,	24 3 9 11	11-3	11-3 1-3	Do. Do.
,	100	ii	1 7	22,22,22,22	21,3,21,1			1	Do.

The initial point for all distances on the east jetty, given in this table and elsewhere, is East Point Station, which will be readily identified on the proper charts.

The work noted in the table as having been done from 60 to 160 feet from East Point Station is under the wharf located at this place, and the narrow mattresses are between the river row of wharf-piles and the next wharf row.

In June, 1875, a layer of loose willows, 2 to 3 feet in thickness, was placed here, with stone on them, but as considerable water escaped, the tier of mattresses has been recently added, and the spur of loose wil-

^{*}Including one of loose willows.
†A layer of willows 30 feet long, making an angle of 70° with up-stream prolongation of jetty. Stene
on it 1 foot above average flood-tide.

t Willows. § In addition, willows to average flood-tide. § In addition to loose willows and stone.

[¶] Nothing done since last report. ** No change since August, 1876. †† No change since March 16.

lows, 30 feet long, accounted for second in the table, is intended as an auxiliary to lessen the leak. No great amount of water passes out here

now at average flood-tide.

Stone, to an amount sufficient to speedily sink the mattresses, has been added over all sunken in the last year, and, in fact, on nearly all in each work here and at the head of the passes, the exceptions being some mattresses sunken in the lower tiers in the early stages of the work during high river, which were allowed to sink by the weight of the sediment gathered after being moored in their designated places. The stone on the upper tiers, in cases where its upper surface is from 1 foot to 3 feet above average flood-tide, and when no other mattresses are to be added, presumably, is of another character, and is distributed generally in a different manner. The stone for ballasting mattresses was partly ship-ballast and partly a soft, limy sandstone, mostly quite brittle, and of weak coherence, from the Yazoo River; and it was scattered on the mattresses to be sunken somewhat regularly, but thinly and generally in small pieces.

Whenever, in the table, the stone is described as being in a thin scattering layer, on an upper tier, it is distributed in a similar manner, but more thickly, although not in close contiguity and not sufficiently compactly to be equal to a complete layer, of the average height of the stones. These latter stones are of all sizes, from one pound to one hun-

dred pounds and more, averaging, perhaps, thirty pounds.

This stone is mostly a hard and compact sandy limestone, often having some quartzose material. It comes from the Ohio River. In cases where the thickness of the top layer of stone is given in the table, this depth is that at the middle line, and a slope towards either edge diminishes the depth each way. At the lower end of the east jetty, where the stones are placed quite thickly in the finishing layer, the upper mattress-frames are mostly arranged to allow of compression from the weight of stone. These frames have accordingly compressed somewhat, but the willows themselves more, and the stone, from one to two or even three feet thick, has often an elevation scarcely greater than the mattress-frames themselves at their edges. The same compression of frames, or willows, or both, exists to a lesser extent throughout the jetties.

On this lower portion of the east jetty, from 11,000 about to 11,770 feet from East Point, about 300 cubic yards of very large stones, varying in weight from 500 to 2,500 pounds or more are added to the upper tier, besides those heretofore referred to. Many of these large stones have been moved from spot to spot, after intervals of a few days, in order to produce compression of the mattresses, and to obtain speedily the ultimate stability of the underlying submarine foundation of mud. The consequent compression in some parts has been considerable.

When a line of levels is run over the jetties, it is found that irregularities of one foot or more occur within distances of a few feet, and in giving the elevation above average flood-tide of either the mattress-frames or the middle line of stone, which is the line on which elevation of stone is measured, only an average can be given, and even then the

result is to some extent necessarily an approximation.

It will be noted that, in some cases, mattresses in the finishing layer are thicker on the river-edge than on the sea-edge. This is to rectify a previous slope in the mattress-wall, due mostly to a slope channel-wards of the bottom of the pass, beneath the foundation mattresses. The finishing tier from 60 to 1,180 feet could not be floated into position, even at high tide, so as to lie contiguous to the line of piles, and a space of 6 to 10 feet has been left, in most cases, which has been filled with

loose willows covered with stone. A tier of loose willows, also covered with stone, as above, in a thin scattering layer, fills some few short, longitudinal gaps between the mattresses. These are, as far as is known, noted in the table, except where, in winstances, a leveling of the surface has been accomplished in this manner, for a very few feet

in length.

In addition to the work tabulated above, one mattress from 11,160 feet to 11,260 feet, and one from 11,420 to 11,520 feet from East Point Station, have been placed in an inclined position, with their upper edges near to and just above the river-edge of the east jetty, while the lower edges rest on the river-bottom. They are intended to serve as security against scour. Partly in recapitulation, the following facts are stated: The elevations given for the east jetty are those of the mattresses above average flood-tide. From 60 to 2,100 feet from East Point the east jetty has an elevation ranging from zero to nearly 3 feet. From 2,100 to 4,695 feet no change has been made lately. The mattresses vary in elevation from 1 foot or more above to 1 foot or more, and in some cases 2 feet below average flood-tide, averaging not far from even with that plane.

From 4,695 to 4,870 feet one tier has been added since March 16, its upper surface averaging about in the plane of average flood-tide. From 4,870 to 5,015 feet from East Point nothing has been done since about a year ago. The water at average flood-tide is about 2 feet deep over the

top mattress.

From 5,015 feet to 5,175 feet from East Point one tier has been added since March 16, the top of which is from one-half foot to one and a half feet above average flood-tide. From 5,175 to 6,200 feet from East Point there have been no additions for over a year. The upper surface is about in the plane of average flood-tide. The remainder of the east jetty, or from 6,200 to 11,770 feet from East Point, has been raised since March 16 with mattresses to an elevation varying from 1 to 3 feet above average flood-tide, and with the exception of 200 feet from 6,200 to 6,400 feet from East Point, has been covered with stone to a depth of 1, 2, and even 3 feet in places near the outer end.

This portion of the jetty may now be considered measurably permanent, and strong enough, probably, to withstand quite severe storms

without very serious damage.

KIPP DAM.

This structure joins the head of the west jetty with the west shore. Progress since last report and the present condition of the dam may be easily understood by aid of the following table and the mattress-

plans given on sheet No. 3.

About one-half the stone on this dam is in very large pieces, weighing from 300 pounds to 1,500 pounds and more, in all about 100 cubic yards. The remainder is in pieces varying from less than a pound to 100 pounds, averaging, perhaps, from 30 to 40 pounds each. The layer of stones is narrow and thin at the shore end, and increases gradually until at pile 1 it is 18 feet wide and 2 feet thick.

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and of the state o	11.	2.			-	-	
Part I	<u>.</u>	_	•	-	-		

* Constructor or one

A tabulated margina.

lle Xo.	
Distance from pile No. 1, west jetty, in feet.	a long of the
Distance 1, west	- -

10-95 alune 0-10 alune 0-336 bears 330-436 bears 430-560 bears 500-660 bears

180-1. 161 man

1.695-1.74 200-11.155-1.45 1.45-1.45

Table of the state

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From 6,900 to 7,200 feet, and from 6,300 to 6,400 feet from pile 1, mattresses 35 feet wide and 2 feet thick have been sunken in an inclined position along the river edge of the jetty, so that the upper edges of the inclined mattresses abut against and over the edge of the jetty. This is intended to prevent scour under the jetty. Excepting the points here designated, the west jetty has an elevation from zero to 3 feet above average flood-tide. The points below this standard plane are as follows:

Distance from pile 1.	Depth of water over mattresses.
1,500 feet	3 feet.
2.950 feet	1 foot.
3.100 feet	0.5 foot.
3,200 feet	0.3 foot.
3.600 feet	0.5 foot.

The extent of these low places and the elevation of the surface of the mattresses in either jetty can be ascertained by an examination of the figures on the mattress-plans on sheets Nos. 1 and 2, forwarded herewith.

The two upper tiers of Kipp dam, the fifth and sixth, lap over on the west jetty, forming the tenth and eleventh of that structure. The overlapping portions have been counted with the west jetty. The first 500 feet of the west jetty has on it a considerable number of very large stones, weighing from 500 to 2,500 pounds each, about 150 cubic yards. These are not counted in giving elevations, as they do not form anywhere a complete layer, but they increase the elevation sometimes to 6 or 7 feet above average flood-tide.

From 500 to 1,000 feet from pile 1 willows are placed in a layer from 3 to 7 feet deep, rounding up in the middle line. These are covered

with stone, and are thus greatly compressed.

About June 26, 1877, there was a break in the west jetty from 1,000 to 1,175 feet from pile 1, caused probably by the undermining of the jetty on the channel side. The depth of the water close to the jetty was 35 to 40 feet. The mattresses either settled by undermining or slipped off into the deep water in a deep hole below, until there was a depth of 15 or 16 feet over the jetty in its deepest place. The old upright board apron being in fair repair in this place, the flow of water was greatly impeded, and the old horizontal apron-mattress on the sea side prevented much scour there, and the damage was greatly belittled. The break was repaired by driving piles along the river edge of the jetty to keep the barges in the broken area, when it was filled up with willows and stone, thrown in alternate layers.

It is judged that many hundreds of cords of willows and 300 or 400 cubic yards of stone were used in these repairs, and the section is now, July 24, brought up to about average flood-tide. Some apron-mattresses have been sunken along the channel side to prevent further

scour.

From 1,650 to 2,050 feet from pile 1 a row of large stones has been placed, weighing from 500 to 2,500 pounds and more, and about 150 cubic

vards of large stones are here.

The elevation of portions of the west jetty given are those of the upper surface of the stone. Over 900 feet of the willows, thickest in the mid dle, were placed beneath the upper layer of stones to prevent the latter from sinking through and depressing the willows of the mattresses, and throughout the jetty the average elevation of the mattresses may be

ascertained approximately by subtracting the average thickness of stone

from its average elevation.

Over a greater portion of the east jetty the stone has so compressed the mattresses, especially in the middle, that this could not be done, giving a desirable degree of approximation.

THE WING-DAMS OR SPURS OF THE JETTIES.

The jetties have 29 spurs abutting from either jetty, generally at an angle approximating 90°. These are generally in pairs, having various details of construction, but as regards general characteristics they may be all classed under one of three heads or orders.

Those of the first order are constructed of piling and willow-mattresses, ballasted with stone; sunken in horizontal positions, one tier above another in terraces, and in most locations these may be considered as permanent as the main portion of the jetties, and they resemble the

latter in all essential respects.

Those of the second order are partly built of mattresses laid horizontally, and partly of inclined mattresses, and they have a line or lines of piles, as all of these structures have, and more or less stone, as all have.

Those of the third order are built entirely of piles and inclined mattresses.

These spurs have not been built in any regular sequence, but as a scour seemed to be required in a particular locality, a spur or spurs were thrown out from one or both jetties to narrow the water-way, and again others were built in different places, as their necessity or desirability was plainly developed. They were at first, and on all charts previous to these now forwarded, numbered somewhat in the order in which they were built. But this rule was not closely followed, deviations becoming necessary to admit of the use of blank numbers when wing-dams, supposed to be contemplated, should be constructed.

These spurs will now be lettered in the consecutive order of the alphabet, from the end of the jetties up stream, twin-spurs having the same letters. But each spur from the main east jetty will be designated by a capital letter, and the corresponding one springing from the main west jetty will be known by the same letter small. The numbers for-

merly distinguishing each will also be given in a parenthesis.

Such information regarding these spurs as may be so conveyed readily, will be found in the following table:

WING-DAMS, OR SPURS

A tabulated statement of their condition on July 24, and of the

New designation of spur.	Old designation.	Distance from East Point, or pile 1, of point on main jetty whence spur pro- jects, in feet.	Order.	Length from piles of main jetty to outer end of spur at bot- tom tier, in feet.		s horizontal.	Tiers of horizontal mattresses.	
					Number of piles in spur.	Number of tiers horizontal.	Length of tiers in order from below upward, in feet	
•	17	11,770 East Point		195 + 30 feet apron	About 30 piles, 3 rows.	5 and 7	68, 150.	
2a	14	7,440 pile 1	1	199 + 30 feet apron)	About 25 piles,	(7	149, 165, 67, 116, 166	
4a	14	7,440 pile 1	1	199 + 30 feet apron	2 rows.	{₄	168, 156. 170, 170, 160, (160 approximate).	
В	15	11.500 East Point	3	About 150	0		approximac,	
b	16	7,290 pile 1		About 150	(6)			
C	9	11,200 East Point	1	203 + 53 feet apron	23	3	162, 171, 73	
C	10	6,900 pile 1	1	205	96	2	166, 166	
D	7	10,600 East Point	3	175	About 20	(3)		
g K	8 11	6,300 pile 1 10,000 East Point	3	140	About 20 28	3	180, 160, 91	
	12	5,780 pile 1	3	197	90	(12)		
F	3	9.410 East Point	3	185	90			
ď	4	5,400 pile 1	3	135	16	· • • • • • • •		
G	5	8,920 East Point	3	244	25			
Ħ	6	4,770 pile 1	8	221	26	1	30 234, 198, 100	
Ħ.	21 2	8,000 East Point	2	931 943	31	3	123	
'n	19	4,065 pile 1	2	202	OS in O nowe	4	177 99 164 170	
7	18	3.105 pile 1	2	193	10	5	193 177, 82, 164, 170 160, 160, 160, 150, 189	
j	F	5.180 East Point	3	170	14		200, 200, 200, 200, 200	
ĸ	Ē	4.520 East Point	3	185				
L	Ĵ	3,800 East Point	3	235	x0			
Ļ	H	200 above pile 1	3	From shore 790	30			
M	I	3,500 East Point	3	220				
774	G	500 above pile 1	3	From shore 710		Ï		
N	D	3,000 East Point	3	187	About 20			
71	A	980 above pile 1	3	From shore 500	About 50			
0	C	2,600 East Point		1 19D	16			
0	<u>B</u>	1,500 above pile 1	3	From shore 440 From shore 326	40			
10	K	2,160 above pile 1	1	From shore 326	91	4	325, 300, 256, 244	

^{1 165} destroyed. 2 1st wall. 2 158 destroyed. 4 2d wall.

<sup>Not wall.
Approximate.
Approximate.
Destroyed previous to last report, excepting the greater number of piles; no repairs.
Excluding apron from consideration.
Excluding apron and projecting piles from consideration.
Nothing done since March 16; 50 feet only of outward end effective.</sup>

OF THE JETTIES.

progress made in building them from March 16 to July 24.

Tiers of horizontal mattresses.				built	inclined t since	Clear space be- tween two oppo- site spurs.		
Width in same order, in feet.	Thickness in same order, in feet.	Length of in- clined mat- tresses, in feet.	Spur, new or old, i.e. built since March 16 or not	umber of linear f gental mattress since March 16.		At water surface, in feet.	At middle depth, in feet.	At bottom between mattresses.
78, 63, 43, 23, 20, 20, 16.	2, 2, 2, 31, 2, 3, 2		Old	¹ 616			610	610
80, 63, 43, 42, 23, 20, 20.	오, 오, 오늘, 오, 오글, 오늘, 오, 오, 오늘, 오, 오글,		Old	4492	·····		610	610
35, 30, 25, (20 approximate).	21, 21, 21 (3 ap- proximate).		New	4660			•••••	•••••
			Old					
25, 24, 23	94 91 9		Old	406	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		7613	*613
22, 23	22, 21		Renewed				7613	*613
			Old					
90, 20, 90	શ્રુ, શ્રુ, શ્રુ		Old	495			•••••	11634
		119	Old, good condition		(18)			14634
•••••		60 effective	Old	•••••		•••••	•••••	₩730
		81 effective	Extension new		81	590	590	590
25	14	194 effective	61 ft. new, rest old	30	1461	590	590	590
90, 90, 90	2, 2, 2	100 by 135	New	532	17335	580	580	580
25	11	193	New	123	193	580	580	580
20, 20, 20, 20	21, 21, 21, 21	149	New	593	142	592	592	592
20, 20, 20, 20, 15	થું, શું, શું, શું, શું	160	New	730	160	592	592	599
		90	Old			14830	15830	18830
•••••			New			19850	15820	18820
•••••		40 effective	Old			590	590	590
		None of much use	Old			590	590	590
•••••		100 outer end of- fective.	Ula	•••••	•••••	570	570	570
•••••••		80 outer end ef- fective.	Old			570	570	570
		150	Old			610	610	610
	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	500	New		500	610	610	610
••••••		60	Old			640	640	640
		None of use	Old			640	640	640
17, 12, 12, 12	¥, 1, 1, 1		New	1, 126		800	800	800

<sup>Nothing done since March 16; only piles remain.
Minus 54 feet apron and piles, 6. s., these not considered.
The outer 56 feet has only piles.
None; 7 piles added.
56 feet piles counted in.
About.
And 7 piles.
10 destroyed.</sup>

²⁹ w

Spur A is well ballasted with stone, in about the same proportion as is the end of the east jetty, excepting the very large stones on the latter. The same remark applies to a relative to the west jetty. In giving the clear space from the end of one spur to another, as well as in giving the length of the spur, measured from the guide-line of piles of the main jetty, aprons of spurs used as a flooring in continuation of the foundation tier, to prevent scour, are excluded from the calculation, as they do not greatly affect the width of the water-way.

A mattress apron extends 30 feet beyond the foundation of both spurs A and small a. As in spur A it often occurs that irregular depths have required partial tiers in the deeper places. In the case of A, five and seven are therefore given as the number of tiers. In other cases a partial tier is called a tier, as its length is given. The stone on the top surface of spur a is less in quantity than on A, but even here it is about

2 feet in depth.

Spur a has two walls; the up-stream one is new. Piles were driven along the upper edge of the old wall, and a new one was laid along the

upper side of these piles.

These two outer wing-dams A and a being at the present end of the jetties, often receive severe battering from the waves beating in from the southeast, and partially broken on the shoal places just seaward of the jetties' ends. Since the completion of these two wing-dams, in the latter part of May, the top tier of each has been nearly destroyed by waves. New mattresses were launched and built on the broken remains, and in consequence the upper edge lies about 2 feet higher than the lower on spur A. Mattresses have also been constructed on spur a to replace the broken ones. The table shows the condition of the spurs on July 24.

Spurs C and c, now of the first order, were originally of the third order, but being destroyed (see Major Comstock's sixth report), they were re-

built stronger, of the first order.

Spur E was rebuilt of the first order under similar circumstances.

The piling of spur s has been extended 56 feet. No mattresses have yet been placed against the piles. The tilted mattresses of the old portion are in good condition. The upper edge is from 2 to 3 feet above average flood-tide.

On spur F about 60 feet of the tilted mattresses next to the jetty are in good condition. The remainder, toward the outer end, have become broken, and have slipped down the piles out of sight, and they are of

little effect probably.

Spur G, third order, has been extended 81 feet since March 16, and g, of the second order, 61 feet toward the middle of the channel. The old

portions are in good condition.

Spurs H and h are not exactly opposite, h being about 100 feet farther down stream. H is a new spur, of the second order. A part of this was undermined and broke down the week it was built, about June 1, but it was repaired the following week. Now it has tilted mattresses above the piles and horizontal ones up stream from those that are inclined.

h has been renewed and extended 123 feet toward the middle of the channel. This spur is of the second order; the extension is of the second order. The old portion, from 30 to 120 feet from the piling of the main jetty, is not in the best condition. The tilted mattresses have slipped down and 2 or 3 feet of water flow over them. This spur deflects up stream about 7° at a point 149 feet from the initial line. All the other spurs are built in right lines.

J, of the third order, has no opposite spur. The first 90 feet from the main jetty are in good condition. Beyond this, to the end of the spur, all the tilted mattresses are broken, and they have sunken to the bottom.

K, of the third order, has no opposite spur. The tilted mattresses are in good condition. Of spur L, of the third order, 40 feet of tilted mattresses, near the outer end, are in fair condition, and are still visible, but the remainder are broken, and have gone to the bottom.

l, third order, starts from a point 370 feet from the shore. It extends about 130 feet beyond, or to the east of a prolongation line of the east jetty pilings. Most of the old tilted mattresses are broken and have

slipped down out of sight.

In spur M, third order, about half the tilted mattresses are in good condition, and stand 5 or 6 feet above average flood-tide. Between this portion and the jetty the tilted mattresses have all slipped down out of sight. Of spur m about 80 feet of the outer end is in good condition; the remainder has disappeared from view.

N, of the third order, is in good condition throughout, as is n, in consequence of recent repairs, although the tilted mattresses formerly in place having become wrecked, their places have been supplied by new

ones.

O, of the third order, is about 100 feet farther down stream than o of the third order. Fifty or sixty feet of the middle portion of O are in fair condition. The remainder of the mattresses are sunken to the bottom. Considerable drift-wood is lodged against the upper side of spurs O and o. The tilted mattresses of o have all slipped nearly or quite to the bottom.

p is new, of the first order, 326 feet long. It projects from the west

shore 2,160 feet above pile 1.

For the first 120 feet from the shore the upper mattress surface slopes from about 2 feet above to zero feet above average flood-tide. From this point to the channel-end, 206 feet, the depth of water on its upper mattress gradually increases from zero to 14 feet at average flood-tide. This has no opposite spur. Of these spurs six are of the first order. One of these has been built since March 16; the remainder have had changes and additions since that date. Five are of the second order. Four of these are new, and the other has received additions and changes.

Eighteen are of the third order. One of these is new. Two have received more or less repairs, and fifteen have had no changes or additions since March 16. These explanations, with the table and sheets Nos. 1

and 2, will give a clear understanding of the wing-dam system.

An examination of the table shows that most of the pairs of spurs contract the water-way between them to less than 700 feet, the least width from structure to structure being 570 feet, ignoring any mere flooring, which may readily become flush with the bottom.

The act of Congress contracting with James B. Eads and associates,

approved March 3, 1875, contains the following provision:

SECT. —.That, in order to facilitate the proper location of said jetties, which shall not be less than 700 feet apart, &c., &c.

And also the following:

It being expressly understood that while said Eads shall be untrammeled in the exercise of his judgment and skill in the location, design, and construction of said jetties and auxiliary works, the intent of this act is not simply to secure the wide and deep channel first above named, but likewise to provide for the construction of thoroughly substantial and permanent works by which said channel may be maintained for all time after their completion.

It has been assumed by my predecessor, I think, and it certainly has been assumed by me, that any narrowing of the water-way to a less width than 700 feet was a temporary expedient to gain an increase of velocity that should aid in scouring away speedily a material, mostly of hard clay, which has been compacted by years of inertness, under both mechanical and chemical laws, and should scoure the first-desired depths sooner than they could be obtained without the diminution of water-way. And I have assumed that it is the intention of Captain Eads to remove any obstructions to a water-way 700 feet wide, ultimately. In this assumption I am orally confirmed by Captain Eads himself.

The clause which provides that he shall be untrammeled, &c., seems to be limited only by other provisions, that the work shall be stable and

permanent both in its own character and in its results.

As regards permanency of results, it seems to me that in any case regarding a point as to which the engineering world may, in good faith, be divided into two or more camps, it is the duty of the officer who is charged with the inspection of this work on behalf of the United States to hold himself aloof from partisanship with either side, and, if possible, to avoid the expression of opinions not specifically and officially required, unless a necessary statement of a fact or facts carries with its statement of opinion also. Holding this view. I consider my duty in this particular accomplished when I have, as now, directed attention to the subject of the present width of water-way.

The same act of Congress above referred to provides that Captain Eads shall receive certain payments on the presentment of certain evidence that designated depths and widths of channel have been attained.

Under the provisions of the law it plainly becomes my duty, as I understand it, to certify that Captain Eads has obtained 22 feet, 200 feet in width, &c., as soon as a plotted survey, in detail, carefully and accurately made and chartered, shall have satisfied me that the prescribed width and depth have been attained.

Depths and widths that have before existed in the channel, or that

may thereafter exist, are not pertinent considerations, then.

The law seems to allow no alternative but to give the certificate when the depth and width have been found. No instructions that I have received in any degree modify these duties. I have taken special care to state these views, on account of certain animadversions on the conduct of my predecessor and of myself for action taken in a similar case.

agreeing with the views now given.

By reference to Major Comstock's sixth report, it will be seen that five spurs were built between November 28, 1876, and March 16, 1877, and that several others were lengthened, strengthened, and made more impervious, respectively; thus eleven of the twenty-nine have been constructed since November 28, and all on sheet No. 1 since August, And most of the others have been rendered more effective. When moderately high water came, this year, the scour otherwise to be expected was greatly increased by these constructions and a consequent concentration of the water flow, and about the middle of April, as well as can be ascertained, a depth of 40 feet was obtained in one place. In this vicinity the scour speedily became remarkable, and the clay having been penetrated, and sand reached, if we may judge from the greater number of specimens taken out at great depths in the vicinity of station 50, or at a point 5,000 feet below East Point Station, the scour rapidly progressed until, on June 28, 87 feet was the maximum depth in this neighborhood. This scour caused a temporary deposit below, and on the 7th May the steamer Tentonia, drawing 20 feet 6 inches, grounded about station 73, where, I am told, the pilots had found a fair margin of water a few days before, and where I found a sufficient depth to pass her two days after she struck. This great scour caused such a disturbance and turmoil in the waters, and velocities so great and suddenly so variable, in passing downward, that the sudden check of the lower subsurface currents, experienced about 6,000 feet from East Point, caused strong reverse currents near the jetties, especially on the west side, and markedly at low tide. The greatest scour occurred from 4,500 to 5,500 feet from East Point Station. But from the light-house to the bar a considerable scour was experienced. The following table gives, approximately, the mean increase in depth from March 16 to July 24 for each division of 500 or 1,000 feet from the light-house to the Gulf, within the space covered by my soundings, and also the amount of material scoured away, in cubic yards.

The conflict of currents near the jetties, behind the wing dams, makes it impracticable to run the launch, in sounding, very close to the jetties. Frequent groundings on the jetties, or shoals, and hours of delay are often caused by attempts to sound along the inner line of the jetties.

The date of March 15 is the earliest that can be assigned for the beginning of any active scour, and it did not attain striking proportious until about March 23; this is the date assumed for the beginning, and July 7 is the date taken for the second survey.

Comparisons for scour between jetties and above them, from March 23 to July 7, 1877.

Distance from ⊙ East Point, in feet.	Average increase in depth, in feet.	Scour from March 23 to July 7, in cubic yards.	Width of area considered, in feet.
2,000 to 1,000 above	1.08	26, 800	670
1,000 © East Point	0, 966	27,900	780
⊙ East Point 1,000 below		26,509	920
1,000 to 2,000 below		42,553	870
2,000 to 3,000 below	1.54	45, 630	800
3,000 to 4,000 below	2. 3877	61,866	700
4,000 to 4,500 below	3, 38	43, 814	700
4,500 to 5,500 below	26. 534	789, 837	800
5,500 to 6,500 below		118, 903	800
6,500 to 7,500 below		78, 426	700
7,500 to 8,500 below	3,0058	77,928	700
8,500 to 9,500 below	3. 324	92, 333	750
9,500 to 10,500 below	3. 132	87,000	750
10,500 to 11,500 below	1. 346	27, 418	550
Total		1, 546, 917]

A scour so great in 107 days must have added considerably to the ratio of sediment to water flowing through the pass during these three months and more. It becomes important to ascertain how great this addition was, and whether or not the increased ratio exceeds the ratio heretofore found in the river, at the same stage of high river. Fortunately

the sediment observations made in the same period enable us to solve one branch of the question, not with extreme accuracy, certainly, but within a fair approximation, doubtless. The nature of such determinations precludes a claim of rigid exactness for the results, however great may be the labor, time, and care expeuded on field-work or in its reduction. The first question naturally arising is suggested by the fact that, within nearly the same period, about 250,000 cubic yards of material have been scoured out from the bottom, at the head of the passes. sheet No. 6 are given a number of cross-sections throughout South Pass, showing the profiles of the sections according to the Coast Survey, May, 1875, and my own survey of July, 1877. These, together with cross-sections at Falconer's base, near the head of the passes, and Cory's base, near South Pass light-house, representing the profiles at the two epochs named, and also at other dates, including March 7, 1877, for Falconer's base, and March 19, 1877, for Cory's base, enabled us by computing the amount of scour in three months at Corv's base. and the amount of fill at Falconer's base in the same time, to calcuculate approximately the excess of fill above Grand Bayou Station over the scour below that point in the period in question. The lengths of these two divisions of the pass are nearly equal, five miles each. These several sections confirm the results of previous desultory soundings, and show that since the jetties were constructed there has, in general, been a fill above Grand Bayon and a scour below. August 1, 1877, I gauged Grand Bayon by an approximate method, and ascertained that about one fourth of the water formerly flowing through it escapes over and through the dam across it, or about 7 per cent. of the whole discharge of South Pass. This result is to me unexpected. The water on Carrollton gauge read about 8.7 feet on August 1. I do not know how much the leakage has increased lately, but about

I regret that a desire to hasten forward the results of the survey, already too greatly retarded by sickness in my party, and other causes, leads me to forego at this time a careful study of all these cross-sections and a calculation of the respective scour and fill since May, 1875; but as Falconer's section is so situated as to be a fair example of the fill above Grand Bayou, so Cory's section is fairly placed to exhibit the amount of scour below. At least they seem well placed relatively for compan-Assuming these sections as fair illustrations, and applying the relative fill and scour at each respectively, to five miles, I find that the 250,000 cubic yards scoured out from near the head of the passes are accounted for by about the same excess of fill above Grand Bayou over the scour below. Approximate only as the result is, we may there fore discard the scour in the pass above the South Pass light-house, and at the head of the passes, in considering the ratio of the amount of sediment to amount of water held in suspension below the light-house. It is necessary to explain here that the present, or rather the late high-river stage of the pass, has prevented an accurate survey of the ten miles of the pass, with instruments, from the shore, except by a very great expenditure of time and labor. Difficult at all times, in high water, a thorough survey of South Pass by the best methods is im-Many of the Coast-Survey landmarks have their tops covered with water, and the cane must be cut for some acres in order that a transit-observer may have a fair sight from each point in the rear of the cane and water-line, where an instrument would be moderately stable. Therefore ranges were established, and soundings were

four mouths ago, when I last tested it, the current was much weaker

carefully taken from a row boat, manned by an excellent crew, and soundings, taken at equal intervals of "time," were recorded by an assistant. The velocity of the water was not great. An inspection of the results as shown in the cross-sections, and a comparison with those of the Coast Survey vouches for the sufficient accuracy of the work for all purposes for which it is needed. However, at Cory's and Falconer's bases, which are permanently marked, and are therefore cleared, the work was effected by the aid of two transit-observers.

The table of the mean results of an analysis for sediment of portions of water taken from South Pass is given here. Specimens were taken from the thread of the channel nearly opposite South Pass light-house, sometimes at mid-depth, nearly, each day, and sometimes, amidst a press of work, less frequently, but at surface mid-depth and within 3 feet of the bottom. A nearer approach to the bottom was avoided in order to prevent any stirring from the presence of a small temporary dam, such as the trap bucket would become were it to approach too near to the mud. The trap-bucket was made, for the purpose, of block tin, heavily weighted with a ring of lead at the bottom. It has two large tight valves, opening upward, and is let down "with a run" to the required depth, when a sudden jerk, with afterward a steady pull, brings its contents to the surface. Several trials in water, salt at a certain depth but fresh above, show that its specimens could be relied on as coming from the desired depth, provided due care was used. Observations at the surface, and at 15 and about 30 feet depth, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of April, the 15th and 29th of May, and the 6th and 16th of June, give a relation between the mean of the results at the three depths designated and at 15 feet; by which it seems that the mean of the results of the three depths is 105+ per cent. of the mean result at 15 feet. We find then that a mean of the ratio at 15 feet, in the table, multipled by 1.055+ gives us for a mean ratio, by weight, of sediment to water, for the period, 0.00097937. The following are the available results for the discharge of South Pass during the period of three months in question:

Cubic fee	Cubic feet per second.		
At Cory's base, April 11 A: Falconer's base, May 21 At Falconer's base, May 21 At Falconer's base, May 22	64897. 4 62303. 5		
Mean			

Each of the three results at Falconer's has been diminished by the subtraction of 7 per cent. for leakage over and through Grand Bayou Applying the above given ratio to this number, and thence ascertaining the amount of sediment by weight contained in the water discharged in 107 days, adding 11 per cent. of this for sediment transported within from 1 to 5 feet of the bottom, in excess of the mean amount for a cross section, although this is probably a meagre allowance for the interval of depth, as the report of Generals Humphreys and Abbott gives that percentage for the matter actually rolled along the bottom, and adding 4 per cent. more for the error in the ratio that results from considering specimens of water taken from depths of 28 and 30 feet, as though they were taken from the bottom, 3 to 5 feet down, doubtless a small enough allowance, and we finally arrive at a result of 12692205. cubic yards, as the amount of sediment passing South Pass light house in the 107 days from March 26 to July 10, 1877. The amount, 1546917. cubic yards, added by the scour below the light-house, is about 12.2 per

cent. of this, and it makes the gross amount of sediment discharged from the end of the jetties 14239122. cubic yards. In the report of Humphreys and Abbott on the Mississippi River, may be found the ratio of sediment to water ascertained by Lieutenaut Marr in 1849, during the nearly corresponding months of April, May, June, and part of July. It is given as $\frac{1}{396}$ or .0016778. During these three months of 1849, including Lieutenaut Marr's observations, the mean reading on the Carrollton gauge was 13.7 feet. From March 26, 1877, to July 10, 1877, the average taken from the table here given, using all the results I have in my possession, was 9.65 feet. Doubtless, during the most rapid scouring, the ratio of sediment torn from the bottom to the normal amount transported by the water was much greater than the mean amount I have deduced.

No accuracy above that of a fair approximation is claimed for these re-The table is as reliable as such a table can be, with the best attainable care. The results deduced are opened to the inspection and verification of all and the resulting judgment. The specimens of water taken were allowed to stand in a quart jar for some weeks. Most of the water was carefully siphoned off, and measured; usually about 1,000 grammes being taken in each jar at the beginning, and a small residuum, well shaken, was poured into from two to four thicknesses of the best white filter paper, of French manufacture. The papers had all been previously weighed to within one or two milligrammes, on delicate scales, and four more than were used at once, generally about 24 in all, were stored away clean, in one package with the dried papers of the proper set having sediment on them, until all four came to nearly the weight found at The mean difference, one centigramme at most, usually very much less, was applied to the newly-ascertained weight of each of the filters having sediment within it, and all the water having been measured in a 500-grammes graduated jar of glass, and its quantity reduced to standard temperature and hydrometrical standard (1,000) the ratio by weight was ascertained. In order to ascertain the specific gravity of the transported material, two tests were carefully made, and all available authorities consulted, and 1.89 was finally accepted as the specific gravity of the average kind of sediment. The large proportion of sand stated to be found in many of the samples of sediment will perhaps surprise some. I should remark here that selections from the sediment were submitted to microscopic examination, under a power of 200 (two hundred) diameters, after being placed on a glass grating graduated to hundreds and thousands of an inch, and the proportion of sand was judged of, partly by the result of the inspection directly, and partly by an estimate, afterward using my judgment as I examined the sediment. It is readily admitted that other estimates, differing from mine on either side, might be quite correct. As regards what is true siliceous sand, and what is something else, the microscopic examination is conclusive, however. Of course the thermometer and hydrometer were used and the consequent reductions were made; but to save space, non-essentials to the purpose in hand are omitted from the table. edges and the corners of the sand are rounded somewhat from water, but not so much as sand taken from the bottom of the river near Point a la Hâche, 60 miles up the river, which I examined a few months since. It should be remembered that an almost unprecedentedly sudden rise occurred in the Missouri River during this period, and that the Missouri has remained quite high for a considerable time.

The Missouri is one of the greatest contributors of sand to the Mis-

sissippi River.

DEPTHS OF WATER IN THE CHANNEL AND ON THE BAR.

In General Comstock's report, he gives the depths which could be carried through various successive sections of the jettied channel and over the bar at various epochs. Adopting his table, I have added to it the results of instrumental surveys made since March 16; most of them being only of the bar and its immediate vicinity.

The following table gives the depth of water, in feet, that could be carried through each 2,000 feet below East Point at different dates:

70.4.	Distances in feet from East Point.							
Date.	0-2,000.	2,000-4 000.	4,000-6,000.	6,000-8,000.	8,000-10,000.	10,000-12,000		
une, 1875	22.0 24.1	18. 7 20. 3 19. 6 20. 3 21. 1	16. 7 22. 0 91. 0 91. 1 23. 9	10. 2 21. 0 23. 5 21. 2 22. 0	9. 7 17. 1 23. 0 21. 1 21. 2	9. 15. 19. 20. 20.		
pril 22, 1877				22.1	21. 4	20. 19. 17. 18.		
uly 3, 1877uly 7, 1877uly 8, 1877uly 8, 1877uly 8, 1877uly 28, 1877	24. 9		26. 0	23.8	923. 5	20.		

EXPERIMENTS IN DREDGING CHANNEL.

Some efforts have been made to deepen and straighten the channel by means of a series of plows, firmly connected into a system by a strong frame work, and dragged through the jetty-channel between two steamers and under a barge. This device has been used but little, and I cannot learn that much has been accomplished by it, and some of the plows were lost. More persistent endeavors have been made with the pumping machinery on the jetty company's or contractor's steamer Piasa, by which atmospheric pressure is utilized to force the material of the bottom up through tubing, and to cause it to discharge itself through a pipe to a scow or other receptacle. It is understood that these trials are looked on as tentative merely, with a view to perfecting a so-called "dredge-boat," now just building at Pittsburgh, in which the same principle is applied. The partial vacuum is to be created, I understand, by the direct application of mechanical pumping power. boat is said to contain very powerful machinery. Some attempts have been made, also, to disintegrate the mud lump about 1,000 feet beyond the end of the west jetty by explosions of powder, placed in piles driven down, but hitherto the fuse apparatus, which is exploded by frictional electricity, or the powder, or both, are said to be, and to have been, imperfect, and no formidable explosions effecting much have been made. But the improvement in the channel through the bar, which has been marked within ten days, will doubtless progress yet farther. The river is falling steadily and quite fast. In the sediment table given it will be noticed that sand had already nearly disappeared from the water on the 10th of July. The water is much less charged with sand now, on the 27th of July, than it was on the former date, and to-day I found water, salt and fresh mixed, 50 per cent. each, on the bottom,

within 100 yards of the present end of the jetties, with a tide having

nearly no rise and fall, falling, and no disturbing winds.

It is probable that the aid of the new "dredge-boat," if it is moderately successful, may soon enable Mr. Eads to gain a channel 22 feet deep for a width of 200 feet throughout the jetties, and the chances are quite favorable for the attainment of such a channel in the early stages of low river by the help, possibly, of only an ordinary dredging-machine, and later, perhaps, even without such aid. These statements are made because the law, act approved March 3, 1875, requires that the honorable Secretary of War shall "embody in his annual reports the probable

time when other payments will become due."

On the 21st and 22d of May the South Pass was gauged by me, and . Southwest Pass and Northeast Pass almost simultaneously by Mr. Collins, civil engineer, assistant to Captain Howell. The same methods were used by each; that is, ascertainment of half mean depth velocities. results were based on many determinations of these velocities in small divisions. I had, ordinarily, endeavored to get the velocities of consecutive threads of water, separated vertically by from 2 to 5 feet, in many small divisions; but time did not allow of this method in the case in question, and Mr. Collins first observed in Southwest Pass, while I occupied South Pass with more floats, relatively to width. Two sets of current measurements were taken by me in South Pass, while Mr. Collins took two sets in Southwest Pass, and one in Northeast Pass, on the 21st of May. The next day I took one set in South Pass, and Mr. Collins took two sets in Northeast Pass, and one in Southwest Pass.

The weather was favorable, with little wind, the water smooth, and as the moon was successively on both sides of the equator, there was little tide, and almost no rise and fall due to the tides or winds. following results are of great interest for comparison. They are probably about as close to the true relative discharge as is practicable. ratio the respective discharges bear to each other, and to the sum of

all, was the primary object in making the measurements.

	Discharge	Discharge in cubic feet per second.				
Date.	South Pass.	Southwest Pass.	Northeast Pass.			
May 21	69, 782. 1	275, 695	292, 367			
May 31 May 32 May 33	66, 993. 8 71, 254. 8	276, 866 277, 450	290, 72 293, 72			
Mean	69, 343. 5	£76, 670	292, 27			

These results exhibit the fact that the South Pass then discharged about 25.06 per cent. of the water Southwest Pass discharged: about 23.67 per cent. of what Northeast Pass discharged, and about 10.85 per cent, of the whole discharge of the river separating into three bodies below Cubitt's Gap. This takes into account the amount of water leaking through Grand Bayou dam, which was about 7 per cent. of the gross discharge (data given by the Coast Survey in 1875) of South Pass on August 1, 1877.

When authorized additional assistance is procured it is hoped that I shall be able to gauge South Pass, and perhaps all, with a desirable frequency. As the space just beyond the ends of the jetties has been

Remarks.

t trace of sand.

st clay.

clay. the rest clay.

; the rest clay. yellowish clay. ; the rest clay. the rest clay. nd; the rest clay. st clay. clay.

ne rest clay.
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the rest clay.
; the rest clay.

fine and coarse; the rest clay, pd; the rest clay.
est clay of a very light color, id coarse; the rest clay.

d coarser; the rest clay.
maximum 0.003 inch in diameter.
coarse; the rest clay.
coarser; the rest clay.
d coarser; the rest clay.
ine and coarse; the rest clay.
id; the rest clay.
iostly fine; the rest clay.
io and coarse; the rest clay.
wo thirds clay.
a few sand grains, 0.003 to 0.008 inch in diameter.



Ice covered in this survey by soundings taken about June 21 and by 28, respectively, an opportunity is offered to gain an idea of the larges often found of late after an interval of some days near the ends the jetties.

THE BAR AND GULF BEYOND THE END OF THE JETTIES.

On sheet No. 4 will be found the results of a survey, on June 20 to ne 22, 1877, of a mile or more beyond the ends of the jetties, and for a heiderable space on either side. A comparison of this chart with that the survey of June 20 to 24, 1876, reveals the following regarding rious curves of equal depth: Averaging, the 20 feet curve has receded out 200 feet, the 30-feet curve about 300 feet; the 40 feet curve has mained nearly stationary, on the whole. The 50 and 60 feet curves we receded very slightly, and the 70 feet line has advanced a little, d the 80 and 90 feet curves considerably to the eastward; otherwise ere is no change in the latter two. The 100-feet curve, on the whole. is received no notable translation within the charted limits. It must noted with regard to the recession of the 20-feet and 30 feet curves at the present end of the east jetty is 330 feet north of what I have ways called the old end of the east jetty, and the present end of the est jetty is 263 feet northerly of the point formerly considered to be e end of the west jetty; the new end is the junction of the southerly ie of wing-dam "a" and west jetty. In the east jetty the foundationr formerly extended 240 feet beyond the present end, the second tier 0 feet, and the third tier 130 feet, and several more tiers 130 feet. ie earlier tiers beyond the present ends soon disappeared in the ttom.

On the west jetty the foundation tier formerly extended 243 feet beind the present end, the second tier 193 feet, and the third tier, fourth,

d fifth, 83 feet beyond.

Altogether, about 130,000 cubic feet of mattresses have been laid bend the present end of the east jetty, and about 34,000 beyond the esent end of the west jetty. The piles formerly extended 330 feet youd on the east jetty, and 510 feet farther on the west jetty.

The last mattress laid beyond the present end of the west jetty was nken in May, 1876; beyond the present end of the east jetty about my 25, 1876. Since then, nearly all the material disposed beyond what now considered the ends of the jetties has disappeared from our ich, so far as my surveys have shown, except that for 100 feet beyond end of the east jetty a mattress may be felt, and at that distance m the end 17 feet of water is found on it, and the depth suddenly inases to 25 feet. It is not known exactly how much of this material a above the bottom of the Gulf on June 20, 1876.

June 22, 1876, the river surface at New Orleans read about 11.3 feet the Carrollton gauge. June 20, 1877, the reading was 10.80 feet. e subject of fill and scour beyond the ends of the jetties has occupied much attention that I have carefully compared the results of the vey of June, 1876, with that of June, 1877, and for the purpose I have ided the whole area, comparable by means of the two charts, into enty one divisions, so chosen that the soundings shall be, as nearly may be, uniformly distributed over each division. The data are nutely given, so that a judgment may be formed of the degree of aparamation to accuracy attained in each case. In some of the extreme isions the soundings are necessarily few in each; but they will be

found to be as fairly and uniformly distributed as is practicable in near

every case. I think.

It was of course desirable that the same subdivisions should be us for both years. A table embodying the results of this comparison given, and the chart on sheet No. 4 shows the limits of the subdivision and the depths found throughout each. A comparison of the successi charts of surveys made in this space during two years had prepared to find that little change had occurred in the last year, and in fact that two years, and the result confirms this opinion for the year parallel states of one mile, and its larger base nearly at right angles to the jet lines of one mile, and its larger base nearly at right angles to the jet lines is 9,003 feet in length. Its smaller base, nearly parallel to to larger, is 3,556 feet in length. This area contains about 1,245 squ miles, and in 1876 the average depth of water was 60.79 feet nearly; 1877 60.38 feet.

Taking the 21 divisions into consideration, there is an excess of over scour of 522,597 cubic yards, equal to a deposit over the whole m of 0.40643 foot, equal to 4.87+ inches. Taking into account all t divisions except 1, 7, 13, and 21, we find that the scour in the year w 1,145,976 cubic yards, equivalent to a scour of 1.3109 feet, or 1 foot 3.7 inches over this latter area. Considering only the 11 subdivisions the fan-shaped area immediately in front of the jetty, that is, ignorm divisions Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 20, and 21, the scour in the year was 383,140 cubic yards, equivalent to a scour of 0.6218 foot, or 7.4 inches over the restricted area.

The fan-shaped areas are of course those of the most pressing interewhen investigating the influences of changes on the immediate fut of commerce. Within the space subdivided soundings are reliable what a proper day is chosen. But beyond a depth of 130 or 140 feet the fluence of cross-currents on the results obtained is most frequently of

siderable as well as indeterminate.

At about the same depths the bottom becomes abruptly variable character, suddenly, from sounding to sounding, and in places so so that a twenty-pound lead often sinks many feet into the bottom. It not practicable, therefore, to extend a detailed comparison much furth than I have extended the present examination. Too late to change the chart, it was discovered that divisions 15 and 16 and 18 and 19 are a properly divided on it. The sum of the two divisions, 15 and 16 and and 19, respectively, are correct, but no one of the four is quite come in itself. In the computation the triangular division 15 has for the triangles forming a right angle lengths of 394 feet and 1,000 feet.

The corresponding sides of division 19 are 392 feet and 1,000 feet The nearly trapezoidal figure 16 has for its easterly and southerly boun ary 1,000 feet and 295 feet, respectively, while the corresponding side of division 18 are 1,000 feet and 292 feet, respectively. I remark her relative to the end of the east jetty—which, until lately, had been graded ally but steadily sinking into the soft bottom beneath it, having be heavy weights of stone, partly movable, placed on it since the last port—its upper surface became very soon perceptibly depressed by electron depression of the mattresses. At that time a line of level graphically shown on sheet No. 3, was taken over the outer end of the east jetty. Since then I have had no convenient opportunity to repet this leveling; but the eye alone, unless greatly deceived, shows the former rapid rate of sinking has intermitted at least, and its cent to may be permanent under the present condition of the bottom as surroundings of the ends.

From March 16 to July 24, 1877, about 810,000 cubic feet of matsees have been constructed and placed in position, and about 1,600
rds of loose willows have been used at South Pass. At the head of
e passes, in the same interval, about 845,000 cubic feet of mattresses
re been placed. In the same period about 18,000 cubic yards of stone
re been used at South Pass, and about 4.000 cubic yards at the head
the passes. These numbers are approximations. At present about
been playes, all told, are engaged in the work. For a large portion
the last four months from 250 to 300 have been engaged on the work,
d for short periods a considerably greater number.

For their intelligent and efficient co-operation in gathering the data this report, and for industrious application extending often to nighter, after a long day's work in the field under the severe midsummer's of this climate, I am under obligations to my two assistants, Messrs.

Donovan and O. D. Parmely.

I subjoin here copies of statements forwarded to the following papers New Orleans, June 29 and July 28, in pursuance of instructions from a honorable Secretary of War, that information of an exact character as to important facts regarding the depth of channel, and so forth, all be published promptly after its ascertainment. Statement of me 29 was forwarded to New Orleans Times, Picayune, Republican, d Democrat. Statement of July 28 was forwarded to the same papers, d also to the New Orleans Price-Current.

United States Engineer Office, Port Eads, South Pass. La., June 29, 1877.

In the 28th day of June, 1877, there was a practicable but narrow channel 60 feet width and of 18 feet depth at average flood-tide through the bar at South Pass. high water of the day 18½ feet was found. At low water of the day 17.2 feet. It the date of my last survey at the head of passes, June 15, 23 feet at average id-tide was found to be the least depth through the channel at the head of South

It the present stage of the river this depth is increased at the high water of a modte tide to 244 fees.

In the 30th day of June another survey of the bar at South Pass revealed the same ith in the channel as was found on the 28th.

In South Pass bar, for a vessel drawing 20 feet, the interruption to navigation is

out 200 feet in length.

bove the South Pass bar, between the jetties, nearly throughout their whole length, ery great scour has been progressing for two months or more. More than 80 feet water has been found at a late date in one place.

certify that the above is a correct statement of the result of my latest partial veys.

Captain Engineers, U. S. A.

Micial. Furnished by order of the honorable Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, PORT EADS, SOUTH PASS, LA., July 28, 1877.

In the 29th day of July there was a 90-foot channel at average flood-tide through bar at South Pass, and entirely through the pass, and between the jetties. Its st width was 145 feet. A very narrow channel of 20.6 feet could be traced through. interruption to navigation for a vessel drawing 22 feet was 145 feet in length. th the exception of one small lump, the 22-foot channel was 200 feet wide until a nt was reached 1,270 feet from the present end of the east jetty. Until a position eached 170 feet northerly from the end of the east jetty, the least width of the 22-t channel was 120 feet.

certify that the above was a correct statement taken from the results of my latest vey.

M. R. BROWN, Captain Engineers, U. S. A.

M. R. BROWN,

fficial. Furnished by order of the honorable Secretary of War.

The following table gives a comparison of the quantities of water 21 subdivisions of an area containing about 1½ square miles, immediat seaward of the ends of South Pass jetties, based on the charts of veys made, respectively, about June 20, 1876, and June 22, 1877, Capt. M. R. Brown, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.:

Number of sub- division. Area of subdivision in square			oth of sub- in feet.		water over odivision in ds.			No. of sein divisie chart	
Numb div div	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1677.	1976.		
1	3, 359, 484 1, 951, 904 3, 203, 900	98. 0 73. 0 72. 524	86. 3 76. 43 73. 458	12, 193, 680 5, 277, 360 8, 606, 200	10, 737, 893 5, 525, 320 8, 716, 392	1, 455, 787	247, 960 110, 192	6 15 42	
4 5 6	1, 771, 511 3, 195, 900 1, 951, 904	67. 455 75. 342 76. 724 63. 63	67. 877 73. 319 81. 0	4, 495, 860 8, 917, 980 5, 546, 570	4, 453, 514 8, 678, 488 5, 855, 700	239, 492	27, 654 309, 130	33 34 39 19	
7 8 9 10	3, 146, 568 1, 177, 963 1, 911, 590 1, 804, 280	58. 40 53. 7826 47. 9336	62, 45 59, 50 53, 892 48, 845	7, 415, 403 2, 547, 905 3, 807, 800 3, 203, 170	7, 277, 886 2, 595, 882 3, 815, 012 3, 264, 076	137, 517	47, 977 7, 212 60, 906	15 46 59	
11 19 13	1, 910, 900 1, 177, 965 2, 664, 385 354, 931	52, 4823 50, 5625 36, 803 31, 464	54. 075 59. 144 38. 438 37. 09	3, 714, 389 2, 205, 950 3, 631, 752 413, 612	3, 827, 022 2, 274, 950 3, 793, 096 486, 650		112, 63-3 69, 000 161, 344 73, 038	56 40 66 14	
15 16 17 18	196, 900 395, 320 1, 658, 310 390, 660	35, 20 33, 377 29, 2805 31, 444	36. 325 36. 471 33. 256 32. 905	256, 699 488, 689 1, 798, 376 454, 959	264, 803 533, 908 2, 042, 546 476, 003		8, 104 45, 219 244, 170 21, 044	15 53 271 36	
19 20 21	195, 900 354, 931 1, 942, 785	37. 0833 35. 654 35. 012	35. 1 36. 85 31. 723	269, 090 468, 690 2, 519, 288	254, 588 484, 415 2, 282, 681	14, 509 236, 607	15, 795	12 26 85	
Total	34, 717, 993*	1095, 1537	1107. 378	78, 163, 422	77, 640, 895	ı, 08.i, 905	1, 561, 308		

* Square miles, 1.2453.

78.163.492 yards
34.717,993 feet = 60.78 feet mean depth for 1876.
77.640.825 yards
34.717.993 feet = 60.38 feet mean depth for 1877.
34.717.993 feet = 40 feet mean fill over whole area.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. BROWN, Captain Engineers, U. S. A

Hon. GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

> Pass Christian, near New Orleans, La., September 20, 187

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 5th instant, inclosing a copy or the regulations established for the navigation of South Pass of the Mississippi River.

In compliance with the instructions conveyed therein, I have had printed circul containing these regulations, have arranged for the posting of them in those place. New Orleans most accessible, in the course of regular business, to those to whom

knowledge of the details is important.

As the law appears to provide for punishment to offenders only when the offendals deplorable consequences, I have thought it best not to publish a copy of law of June 1, 1874, but to rely on the general respect for a law of Congress, and the knowledge of the law heretofore in the possession of pilots, &c., and on that wh may be transmitted verbally, especially as I intend employing a boarding-officer of customs or of the telegraph company to post a copy of the regulations in each verboarded, and to answer proper questions relating to the rules.

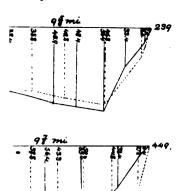
I inclose two copies of the circular I have issued.

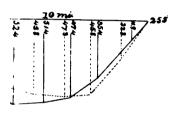












Gory# Base.

--- July 12. 1876 .area = 16217 sp ---- Sept 17. ... --- March 19, 1877

Acale- same of Palomens.



The fact that the law making a contract between the United States and James B. Eads provides that Mr. Eads shall throw no impediments in the way of the free navigation of the South Pass, may make difficult the enforcement of the regulations through the courts (I rely on memory as to the contract, having no copy of the law referred to with me).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. BROWN. Captain Engineers, U.S. A.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.

Rules regulating the navigation of the South Pass of the Mississippi River.

(CIRCULAR.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 17, 1877.

In obedience to the instructions of the honorable Secretary of War, the following regulations for the navigation of the South Pass of the Mississippi River are hereby announced as in force from this date. Owners, agents, and masters of vessels, pilots, and all others concerned will govern themselves accordingly. Inasmuch as grave interests of all these parties, and of the community in general, will be conserved by the strict observance of these rules, the active co-operation for their enforcement of all having the proper authority is expected, and is earnestly requested.

M. R. BROWN, Captain Engineers, U. S. A. United States Inspecting Engineer for South Pass.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, September 1, 1877.

Under the authority conferred upon the Secretary of War by the act of Congress ap-

Place of the Mississippi River are hereby established:

1. Steam-vessels navigating the South Pass are required to reduce their speed to not exceeding six miles per hour, between a point five hundred yards above the South Pass light-house and the headquarters building; and a similar reduction shall be made in other parts of the pass when passing the boats, barges, floating mattresses, &c., that are being used in the construction of the jetties or the improvement of the channel.

The South Pass is considered as embracing the entire extent of channel between the upper ends of the works at the head of the pass and the outer or sea end of the jetties

at the entrance from the Gulf of Mexico.

The point referred to at five hundred yards above the light-house, between which

The point referred to at nive nundred yards above the light-house, between which and the headquarters building vessels are required to reduce their speed, is marked by a post, painted white, on the western bank of the pass.

2. All vessels anchoring in the pass (tow-boats without tows excepted), shall take position not less than five hundred yards above the light-house and below the island at the head of the pass; and vessels so anchoring shall put out such extra moorings as may be necessary to prevent their being blown athwart the channel and thus endangering the navigation of the pass, whenever required to do so by the United States in proceeding officer of the works for the improvement of the pass. inspecting officer of the works for the improvement of the pass.

3. The attention of shipmasters and pilots is called to the possible danger to vessels attempting to pass each other at or near the sea-entrance between the jett es until the channel shall have become wider and more permament than at present. Observance of this caution will avoid the risk of grounding, to which one or both vessels might

otherwise be liable.

GEORGE W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

Pass Christian, Miss., NEAR NEW ORLEANS. September 24, 1877.

I inclose a chart of a partial survey made on September 21, just after the violent

equinoctial gale had abated and little remained of the storm but an overcast sky.

The wind blew at the rate of about 57 miles per hour at one time. The damage to the jetties was about \$1,500 worth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. BROWN, Captain of Engineers, U.S. A.

The Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Port Eads, South Pass, La., October 1, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of statement taken from the results of my latest survey of the crest of the bar at South Pass and its immediate vicinity; also, of the head of South Pass. The same is also furnished the daily papers mentioned therein, and also to James B. Eads, according to your order.

Inclosed, also, is a chart of the survey at the end of jetties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

.M. R. BROWN.
Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.

The Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

> UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Port Eads, South Pass, La., September 29, 1877.

Times, Republican, Democrat, Picayune, Democrat, New Orleans, La.:*

On the 28th day of September there was a 20-foot channel at average flood-tide through the bar at South Pass and throughout the pass and between the jetties. Its least width was 230 feet. A practicable channel of 20.7 feet was found. The interruption to navigation for a vessel drawing 22 feet was 85 feet in length. Wherever found, that is with the exception of the interruption above noted, the 22-foot channel was at least 110 feet wide.

The space lacking a 22-foot channel of the full width of 200 feet was about 1,300

feet in length.

At low tide of September 28 these depths were lessened 1.5 feet, and at high-tide, 0.7 foot.

On September 25 a wide channel of 22.3 feet deep in its shallowest place was found at the head of the pass.

I certify that the above is a correct statement taken from the results of my latest survey.

M. R. BROWN, Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.

Official. Furnished by order of the honorable Secretary of War.

United States Engineer Office, Port Eads, South Pass, La., November 2, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of statement taken from the results of my latest survey of the crest of the bar at South Pass, and its immediate vicinity; also, of the head of South Pass. The same is also furnished to the daily papers mentioned therein, and also to James B. Eads, according to your orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. BROWN,

Captain of Engineers.

Hon. GEORGE W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

> United States Engineer Office, Port Eads, South Pass, La., November 1, 1877.

New Orleans Times, Republican, Picayune, Democrat, and Price-Current:

On the 31st day of October there was a 20-foot channel at average flood-tide through the bar at South Pass and throughout the pass and between the jetties. Its least width was 210 feet. A practicable channel of 21 feet was found. The interruption to navigation for a vessel drawing 22 feet was 430 feet in length.

Wherever found, that is with the exception of the interruption above noted, the

22-foot channel was at least 160 feet wide.

The space lacking a 22-foot channel of the full width of 200 feet is about 850 feet in length.

At low tide of October 31 these depths were lessened 0.8 foot, and at high tide 0.5 foot.

On October 24 a wide channel of 22.5 feet was found at the head of South Pass.

I certify that the above is a correct statement taken from the results of my latest survey.

M. R. BROWN, Captain of Engineers.

Official. Furnished by order of the Hon. Secretary of War.

nths of a foot and refer to dicated by a reading of South Pass Light House. ther 21 #1877 in. 15-3 16.2 17.8 18-8 20.9





LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON.

REPORTS



CONCERNING

THE LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON.

United States Military Prison. Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 20, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith reports of the quartermaster. medical officer, and chaplain connected with this prison, for the year ending June 30, 1877.

I also inclose tabular statement of prisoners received, transferred,

&c., and labor performed during the same period.

Referring to the medical officer's report, great credit is due that officer for the close attention and marked skill with which he has performed his duties; especially is this so when it is known how embarrassed he has been for want of suitable hospital-room. It is expected that the new hospital will be ready for occupancy on August 1, 1877.

In regard to the report of the chaplain, that officer has evinced much zeal in his vocation, but, like the medical officer, he has been very much embarrassed for the want of suitable room wherein to impart religious and secular instruction. It is hoped, however, that during the ensuing year

this embarrassment may be overcome.

On March 1, 1877, I assumed the duties of governor of this prison, per Special Orders No. 43, Adjutant-General's Office, February 26, 1877, my predecessor, Major J. M. Robertson, Third Artillery, being relieved by the same order. From that time to June 30, I have seldom had to resort to severe punishment as a means of discipline, such as confinement in dark Two escapes occurred during that period, but one was recaptured, making a loss of one. (See inclosed tabular statement.)

I beg leave to state that in all my administration of affairs as governor I have had the substantial aid and encouragement of the depart-

ment commander in affording every facility within his means.

In compliance with instructions dated War Department, February 17, 1877, the wooden cells were taken out of prison-building No. 1, and two dormitories substituted.

These rooms extend the entire length of the building, and have that free circulation of air so necessary to health and so impossible to get

The first and second class prisoners are confined in these rooms.

On account of the excessive heat, want of circulation of air, and vermin, it has been found necessary as a sanitary measure to take two tiers of cells out of prison-building No. 2 and substitute a dormitory for them, There is still in this building one tier of cells where seventy-six men can be confined.

In the early part of last April work was commenced on the permanent prison wall.

It is built of stone, 5 feet thick at base, tapering to 2½ feet at the top,

and 14 feet high.

With the facility of a narrow railway (operated by a stationary engine) from the quarry to the ground this work has progressed beyond expectation, as two hundred feet of it are now completed.

In September last, a kiln of sufficient capacity to burn all the lime

necessary for building and other purposes was constructed.

The additional machinery purchased during the past year for the blacksmith, carpenter, tailor, and shoe shops, experience has proved to have been a wise outlay, as it is in constant use, effecting a great saving. There are many skilled workmen among the prisoners, and those not skilled show an eagerness to learn the use of this machinery.

I can see no difference in their care of machinery, general industry. and expertness in workmanship, to so many skilled and unskilled citi-No case of malicious injury to machinery, tools, or material has

come to my notice; nor do I anticipate any.

I take special pride in the success of making Army shoes, began here as an experiment in May last. By an increase of machinery this work can be extended to any limit without the expense of hiring any more skilled foremen than those now employed. The capacity of the present machinery is one hundred and fifty (150) pairs per day, and with a slight outlay for more machinery, boots and shoes for the entire Army can be manufactured here. Without prejudice in their favor, I consider the shoes made here at least equal to any I have seen for issue to soldiers.

We have this year under cultivation as a prison-farm about fifty five (55) acres of land, thirty (30) being planted with potatoes, five (5) with corn, and the remainder with onions, cabbages, carrots, tomatoes, &c.

The unusual wet season and overflow have injured the crops some what, but not to any serious extent. We hope at least to raise from

2,500 to 3,000 bushels of potatoes.

I would respectfully call attention to a matter which my predecessor brought to the notice of the War Department before, viz, the disparity in sentences awarded by courts-martial for similar offenses. This is a continuel source of complaint and importunity for reduction in sentences.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in calling to the favorable notice of the War Department the exemplary conduct of the following-named officers, whose zeal and hearty co-operation have very materially aided me in the

administration of affairs, viz:

First Lieut. G. Lewis, Fifth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence.

First Lieut. W. H. H. Crowell, Sixth Infantry, provost marshal.

First Lieut. John J. Clague, Twelfth Infantry, adjutant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. BLUNT. Brevet Colonel, U. S. A., Governor.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, United States Army.

> OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER MILITARY PRISON Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 17, 1877.

GENERAL: In compliance with your communication of May 23, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the quartermaster's department si this military prison for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

I have been on duty as quartermaster at this prison (to which I was assigned by Special Orders No. 89, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, June 4, 1875) from July 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877, on which date I was relieved from duty by First Liest G. Lewis, Fifth Infantry, under Special Orders No. 81, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, April 25, 1877. Since being relieved, I have, as governor of the prison, under the immediate command of Brig. Gay. I have the second of the prison, under the immediate command of Brig. the immediate command of Brig. Gen. J. Pope, department commander, supervised

work carried on, giving special attention to the manufacturing department. From July 1, 1876, to February 28, 1977, I was under the command of Maj. J. M. Robertson Third Artillery, commanding officer of prison, of which duty I relieved him on March 1, 1877, under Special Orders No. 43, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, February 26, 1877. I also performed the duties of acting commissary of subsistence from July 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877, on which date I was relieved by Lieut. G. Lewis, Fifth Infantry. I was appointed by Maj. J. M. Robertson, Third Artillery, verbally, the order being confirmed by Prison Order No. 3, January 4, 1877. Lieutenant Lewis relieved we made Special Orders No. 81. Headquarters Department of the Mis-Lewis relieved me under Special Orders No. 81. Headquarters Department of the Missouri, April 25, 1877.

During the year I was absent on duty connected with this prison from January 30, 1877, to February 25, 1877, under instructions of the Adjutant-General United States Army, dated January 26, 1877. During this absence I visited the cities of Washington, Boston, and Philadelphia, and met and consulted with the prison board.

Was absent on leave of absence granted by Special Orders No. 134, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, June 30, 1876, from July 5 to August 5, 1876.

I have no suggestions to advance in connection with the personnel or administration of the Quartermaster's Department.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

Under authority of the department commander I have made contracts for work as follows:

For part erection of a brick hospital at prison, in accordance with plans of circular No. 3, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C., November 23, 1870. The contract calls for completion of outside of the building, two front rooms of building, and the kitchen, studding and plastering of first-story halls, laying of flooring, setting of sash and glass of windows, with two coats of paint on all wood-work. The amount to be paid for the above work is \$8,000. For work done up to the end of last June \$6,000 was paid. For completion of the hospital the sum of \$2,000 will be required, or near was paid. For completion of the hospital the sum of \$2,000 will be required, or near that amount. Contracts have also been made, under same authority, for remodeling and reconstructing officers' quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., at a total cost of \$12,686, which amount is on hand for the purpose. No payment has yet been made, the work having commenced during the middle part of June, 1877.

Alterations or repairs made at the prison have been small. Building No. 1 has been remodeled at a cost of \$1,000. The change provides dormitories for prisoners of the first class. Arrangement for the opening of cells in No. 2 building, simultaneously for each tier of cells, was also provided out of the above-named and viz. \$1,000 which

each tier of cells, was also provided out of the above-named sum, viz., \$1,000, which was furnished from "Army contingencies." All buildings have been kept in good repair, and new oak steps placed where necessary. A small addition to work-shops has been made to provide room for the shoe-factory, which has commenced the work of Army shoe-making. All the necessary machinery is provided for this branch of industrial to the contract of the contra

try, which can, I believe, be successfully carried on with interest to the government.

The prison grounds have been graded, and drainage and other sanitary measures

taken to insure the health of troops and prisoners.

I have commenced the erection of a stone wall, to be carried around the prison, and two hundred feet (lineal) are finished.

Carpenters' and tailors' shops have been furnished with new machinery, and are now

well supplied.

Besides prison-work, all that required by the department headquarters has been per-Lumber is purchased for extension of fencing around prison, and for alteration and

repair of building No. 2, and general use.

From the appropriation for support of the prison for the past fiscal year, viz. \$61,683.15, disbursements have been made from this office, as follows:

	_	
Subsistence of prisoners	£ 17, 883, 79)
Purchase of fuel	5,748 44	
The state of the s	0, 130 33	
Purchase of hay for bedding	115 92	;
Purchase of lard-oil and wicking	991 87	,
Purchase of tools, &c., for carpenters' shop		ĺ
Purchase of material for carpenters' shop	1,000 00	
Purchase of metanical for also shop	68 05	
Purchase of material for shoe-shop	00 00	
Purchase of tools, &c., for tailors' shop	211 15	•
Purchase of straw hats for prisoners	92 62	,
Purchase of clothing for discharged prisoners	568 61	
Purchase of hats for discharged prisoners	165 40	•
The sales of Siells and Alexander production	100 40	
Donation at discharge of prisoners	1, 160 00	,
Hire of mechanics	5,002 55	•
Miscellaneous expenditures for machinery, lumber, and other stores	3,857 14	

Other disbursements.

Incidental expenses. Barracks and quarters. Army transportation Army contingencies. Hospitals Clothing, camp and garrison equipage	367 62 1,739 00 1,000 00 6,000 00
Grand total	52, 513 5°

Receipts.

By sale of hides, deposited to credit of military prison appropriation	610 ୟ
By sale of stores at auction, deposited to credit of United States Treasury.	2 51
Balance at close of fiscal year, deposited to credit of United States Treasury.	518 £

Respectfully submitted,

A. P. BLUNT, Captain, A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

To the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

> UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas July 15, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the year ending June 30, 1877, sixteen hundred and twenty-one (1,621) cases of sickness and three deaths are reported on the nundred and twenty-one (1,021) cases of sickness and three deaths are reported on the monthly reports of sick as having occurred among the prisoners of this prison. Twood these deaths are from disease and one from gunshot wound received while attempting to escape. The diseases of greatest prevalence have been acute districes, intermitter: fever, acute bronchitis, and acute rheumatism, in the order named. The character of disease is generally of adynamic type, due to causes inseparable from prison life Hitherto a suitable place for the care of the sick of the prison has been a desideratur. On the first of May last, however, the construction of a hospital was commenced, or the regulation plan for twenty four helps and the work has been accommenced. the regulation plan, for twenty-four beds, and the work has been so expeditionally pushed that there is a promise of its early completion. This will place the medical department of the prison on a much more satisfactory basis than it has hitherto enjoyed. Every facility has been afforded that the resources of the prison admit for the care of invalids by the governor, who at all times evinces a proper consideration for

The general hygienic condition of the prison is reasonably satisfactory, and has been much improved, so far as regards ventilation, by the establishment of dormitories for the better class of prisoners as a substitute for the close, ill-ventilated cells hithertoin

The diet of the prisoners is wholesome and carefully inspected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. WRIGHT. Surgeon, United States Army.

To the Governor U. S. MILITARY PRISON, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

> UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I entered upon my duties as chaplain to this institution in the month of September last, and have continued to discharge them to

the best of my ability to the present time.

The want of proper facilities for carrying on my work, viz, a suitable chapel, school room, and school-books, has rendered it impracticable to accomplish, either in the matter of religious or secular instruction, what, under more favorable conditions, might reasonably have been anticipated. Yet I feel that my labor has not been in vain, erathough the fruits be not as apparent as could be desired. A work like this is pre-eminently a work of faith, and its results are not to be measured by any material standard. The seed of truth may lie long buried before any visible fruits are apparent.

From the time that I entered more my duties results assured by the best held more my duties results assured by the best held more my duties results as a particle.

From the time that I entered upon my duties regular services have been held upon the Sabbath, both morning and afternoon. As long as we were permitted to occupy a

room at all suitable, these services were well attended, fully one-fourth of the prisoners being voluntarily present. Owing to the occupation of our former place of worship for other purposes, our accommodations are now more limited and unsuitable, and in

consequence thereof the attendance has diminished.

So far as practicable, I aim to make myself acquainted with the prisoners, and by personal intercourse with them seek to gain their confidence. With very rare exceptions I have found them to be as easily approached and as ready to yield to the power of kindness and sympathy as any other class of men. By thus acquainting myself with them individually, I often obtain an opportunity of speaking a word in season, which may be even more effective for good than my more public ministrations.

The percentage of those who can neither read nor write is small, yet of those who can, a large proportion can do so only imperfectly. At least one-third of the prisoners need the advantages of secular instruction; and as soon as suitable accommodations can be provided it will afford me pleasure to engage in this branch of my work.

can be provided, it will afford me pleasure to engage in this branch of my work.

The library is entirely inadequate to the wants of an institution of this kind, numbering, as it does, only 231 volumes. Of this number over one hundred volumes have been added within the last few months, for which we are indebted to the pastors of the Market Square church, Harrisburg, Pa., and the Lafayette Avenue church, Brooklyn, N. Y. We are also indebted to Mrs. General Sherman for a box of reading matter, consisting of magazines and tracts, and to Sidney Smith, esq., of Leavenworth City, for similar favors. Had we suitable accommodations for a library, I have no hesitation in saying that one commensurate with the wants of the prison could soon be procured without expense to the government.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in acknowledging the uniform courtesy I have received at your hands, and in assuring you of my readiness to carry out your wishes in all that pertains to the intellectual and moral elevation of the inmates of this institution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. MITCHELL, Chaplain.

To the GOVERNOR UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON.

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, August 6, 1877.

Official:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant-General.

Annual report of alterations in prisoners and prison labor performed at United States military prison during the year ending June 30, 1877.

	1877,	Ĕ.		Ga	in.			Trans					Мe	morai	da.
		return 285).		ģ	deser-			to					Sentences		6 —
Date.	Aggregate (June 30, 383). Aggregate last re (June 30, 1876, 285	By transfer.	Joined from escape	Joined from des	Aggregate.	Discharged.	Kansas Statepeni tentiary.	Government Insane Asylum.	Died.	Escaped.	Aggregate.	Remitted.	Mitigated.	Mitigation of, revoked.	
July 31, 1876 August 31, 1876 August 31, 1876 October 31, 1876 November 30, 1876 December 31, 1876 January 31, 1877 February 28, 1877 March 31, 1877 April 30, 1877 June 30, 1877	299 289 321 344 361 363 396 359 339 376 303	285 299 299 321 344 361 383 396 359 376	29 10 48 35 20 43 26 42 43 3 59 39	3 1 1 1 1	1	29 10 48 35 23 44 27 42 44 3 60 40	14 13 9 10 6 20 19 22 81 21 22 23	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	1 1 1	1 6 6 2 3 2 6	15 20 16 12 6 24 25 29 81 23 23	3 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 5 2	3 4 20 3 2 248 3	
Total during the year	393	285	397	7	1	405	260	4	2	3	28	297	16	288	

Other disbursements.

	=
Incidental expenses	
Darmacks and aparters	
Army transportation	
Army contingencies	
Clothing, camp and garrison equi	page
Grand total	

Receipts.

By sale of hides, deposited to credit of military prisor By sale of stores at auction, deposited to credit of l Balance at close of fiscal year, deposited to credit of l

Respectfully submitted,

To the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, I).

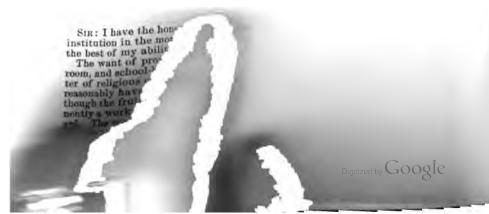
UNIT

Sir: I have the honor to report that during hundred and twenty-one (1,621) cases of sich monthly reports of sick as having occurred an these deaths are from disease and one from give to escape. The diseases of greatest prevalent fever, acute bronchitis, and acute rheumatic disease is generally of adynamic type, during the first of May last, however, the continue the regulation plan, for twenty-four bedrushed that there is a promise of its endepartment of the prison on a much moniform of invalids by the governor, who at the sick.

The general hygienic condition of the much improved, so far as regards vent the better class of prisoners as a substitue.

The diet of the prisoners is wholeson Very respectfully, your obedient

To the GOVERNOR U. S. MILITARY Fort Leaven



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a: all exclable, there are: to anterily present. W percentage of those was an e advantages of sec provided, is will affine 🖘 = DEALY IS COLUMN TO THE PARTY is loss, only 231 waren ed within the less the Square charels, Hann We are seen indebted . . . d ragazzons and trees_a. them. Had we work cicaton. I taka pin ds, 230d ;13 320 o be intellectual my respectfully, and

SALESHOR CZUIT ---

EEDMEN'S BRANCH OF THE '-GENERAL'S OFFICE.



recapitulation.		
In prison June 30, 1876	405	2
Total	405	
Discharged	260 6 3 2c	
Total	297	
Total gain	103	:
Remaining in prison June 30, 1877.		1

PRISON LABOR PERFORMED.

•	terma Fort	ot quar- ster at Leaven- , Kans.	In prise	n-yard.	Outside pr in stone- prison-w	quarry,on	Total of days	namber vork per etne tie	
Date.	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Mechanica.	Laborers.	Aggiegate of deyn'y formed di
July, 1876	56 41 59 203	Days. 2, 042 2, 786 3, 192 3, 629 3, 162 3, 497 3, 596 3, 391 2, 563 2, 725 2, 150 1, 334	Days. 1, 171 1, 119 1, 228 1, 186 1, 223 1, 352 1, 360 1, 229 1, 404 1, 164 1, 373 1, 708	Days. 2, 031 2, 021 1, 964 1, 924 1, 961 2, 258 2, 175 1, 942 2, 751 2, 300 2, 205 2, 199	Days. 136 191 121 136 8 6	Days. 1, 275 1, 273 968 1, 140 878 1, 506 1, 099 1, 406 1, 263 1, 609 2, 648 3, 953	1, 308 1, 314 1, 349 1, 378 1, 272 1, 358 1, 360 1, 229 1, 463 1, 367 1, 520 1, 866	5, 348 6, 0e0 6, 074 6, 693 6, 021 7, 193 6, 870 6, 741 6, 577 6, 634 7, 003 7, 386	在 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Average number employed daily throughout the year—307 working days—Mechanica, 55; laborers, 🜫

Station: United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Date: July 3, 1877.

A. P. BLUNT,

Brevet Colonel United States Army, Governor

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 6, 1877 B. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General

Official

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S BRANCH OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

REPORT

OF THE

FREEDMEN'S BRANCH OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 1, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Freedmen's Branch of the Adjutant-General's Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

June 30, the disbursing office at Memphis, Tenn., was closed, the clerk and janitor discharged, and the books, records, papers, &c., were transferred to the chief disbursing-office in this city.

The offices now existing, in addition to the chief disbursing-office, are located, respectively, at New Orleans, La., and Louisville, Ky. The force at present employed consists of three (3) commissioned officers,

sixteen (16) clerks, and six (6) messengers and janitors.

The reduction in the number of disbursing-offices, has necessarily enlarged the work of payments by postal orders, under the arrangement between the Secretary of War and Postmaster-General, referred to in previous reports. During the past year payments aggregating \$34,000.30 were made by this method, an increase of nearly 75 per cent. over the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

The postmasters are furnished, in each case, with such data from the official records as will enable them to establish the claimant's identity, and with special instructions enjoining the exercise of extreme care in guarding against fraud or imposition. In some two or three cases only have erroneous payments been made, and in them the money was promptly recovered and secured to the rightful claimants. This fact sufficiently attests the efficiency of this method of payments in localities where the payments are few in number, and insufficient to justify

the expense of maintaining a disbursing-office.

In my reports for the years 1875 and 1876, reference in detail was made to certain matters pertaining to the affairs of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. My letter to you of May 15, 1877,copy herewith marked A,-presents the various subjects under distinct headings and indicates the action deemed necessary to secure final results. A copy of that letter was, under date of July 16, 1877, trausmitted by the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a letter urging the necessity of prompt and energetic action upon the subjects presented. In reply thereto, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury informed the Secretary of War, under date of July 17, 1877, that his letter of July 16, with inclosures, had been referred to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury for report, and that upon its receipt the War Department would be further advised.

The work of arranging and completing the records of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands has been continued. It is of considerable magnitude, and can be more vigorously prosecuted

as the current work of the office is diminished.

The injustice to claimants involved in the subject of "complaint cases" (Ex. 1) oc. 179, H. R., Forty-fourth Congress, first session) entitles that subject to prompt consideration, and I submit that its importance cannot be too urgently pressed upon the attention of Congress, in having been decided by the Treasury Department that it has no power to issue new settlements in those cases without further legislation. The proposed joint resolution (see Ex. Doc. 179) as transmitted to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of War,—copy herewith marked B,—should be pressed to speedy enactment as a law; thus to end the hardship to claimants of an unjust deprivation of their dues.

The deposit to the credit of the United States of the funds in unpaid claims wherein seven years have elapsed since settlement, and in which all practicable effort to discover the claimants has failed, has disposed of a large number of unpaid claims transferred by the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. The amount of such deposits to this date is \$178,459.30, and further deposits are yet to be

made.

During the year there were received for payment, from the Seconi Auditor, one thousand and two (1,002) claims, and two thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine (2,939) claims were finally disposed of.

In the prosecution of the work the desire to bring it to a final close has been held steadily in view, and all practicable means conducive to that end have been uniformly employed. In furtherance of that object, and in consideration of the fact that the work had reached such a stage in this office as to render its progress dependent, chiefly, upon the rapidity with which the claims were settled by the accounting-officers of the Treasury, a letter, based on the recommendation of this office, was, under date of September 2, 1876, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of War, urging such measures a might be necessary to effect an expeditious settlement of all claims pending adjustment in the office of the Second Auditor.

The following recapitulation covers the amounts received and disbursed on account of pay, bounty, prize-money, &c., during the respective years, from July 1, 1872 (when duties of the late bureau were as

signed to the Adjutant General's Office), to June 30, 1877:

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Received.	Total available for disburse- ment.	Disbursed.	Remaining of hand July i	
1872	*\$796, 849 11 496, 634 09 523, 394 34 469, 522 43 399, 926 18 164, 774 97	\$1, 153, 476 90 1, 252, 542 96 1, 057, 550 86 753, 409 98 627, 500 37	\$494, 298 28 064, 513 83 596, 374 06 290, 677 58 362, 568 26	\$796, 842 II 789, 947 98 588, 026 4 531, 176 4 462, 725 4 264, 932 II	
Total	2, 533, 294 12		2, 268, 362 01		

[&]quot;Received from chief disbursing-officer Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Jum 30, 1872.

The foregoing table at a glance shows the progress made in closing the financial work. The amount, \$264,932.11, on hand July 1, 1877, is made up as follows:

\$129,906 # 135,025 71

FREEDMEN'S BRANCH OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. 475

Claims for preparation and payment by chief disbursing-office July 1, 1872	\$726, 842 135, 025	
Reduction Other claims received during the years ending June 30, 1873, '74, '75, 76, and '77	591, 816 1, 806, 452	
Total of prepared claims	2, 398, 268 129, 906	
Total of claims disbursed	2, 268, 362 591, 816	01 40
	1, 676, 545	61

Consequently, over and above reducing the aggregate amount of the claims received from the late bureau to the extent of \$591,816.40, this office has paid other claims aggregating \$1,676,545.61.

The financial operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, are presented in detail in the subjoined report of the chief disbursing-

officer, to which attention is invited.

Maj. James McMillan, Second Artillery, who, as captain, had served as chief disbursing officer from the date the duties of the late bureau were transferred to this office, was promoted to be major, July 2, 1877, and, July 25, closed the important duties—covering a responsibility for \$2,533,294.12—he had so efficiently and faithfully performed for the period of five years.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL of the Army.

Approved and respectfully submitted to the Secretary of war.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant-General.

Α.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, May 15, 1877.

SIR: Referring to the efforts of this office to close the business of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at the earliest practicable date, I beg to refer to the summary of certain matters as embraced in the annual reports for 1875 and

1876, copies herewith.

The duty of closing the business referred to cannot be concluded until final results as to the specified matters shall have been reached; and, as the placing before Congress of the "Complaint Cases" (Ex. Doc. 179, H. R. Forty-fourth Congress, first session) and the "Rost Home Colony" case (developed by the commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company) will, in all probability, lead to investigations, the War and Treasury Departments should be in position to show full efforts looking to the protection of the public interest.

The War Department, in its administrative capacity, has developed and pointed to the frauds and abuses; for the present it cannot do more. It remains for the Treasury Department to bring the respective subjects or matters to final results, and to com-

municate them to the War Department.

The final action that should be had will more clearly appear from the following condensation:

Head- ing.	Subject or matter.	Action necessary to secure final results.
1	Complaint Cases, \$64,000 and upward.	In the cases finally determined, and in those where the records show the money now in the hands of late chief disbursing-officer, the accounting-officers should be instructed to immediately raise charges and institute legal
2	Defalcations, \$9,176.53	proceedings to recover the amounts in volved. The subjects should be closely pressed, to the end that the funds may be placed with this office, so that claimants may be paid.
3	Embezzlement of \$36,519.50	Immediate action should be had to recover the amount, and place it to the credit of the proper appropriation.
4	Interest upward of \$32,000	The Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom subject was referred November 13, 1874, should be instructed to proceed energetically.
ō .	Balance deficits ranging from \$9,000 to \$500,000.	These deficits, or large sums of money (in February, 1870, \$300,000; in other months, \$706,783.82,\$687,400.97,\$658,334.62, and many other large amounts, respectively, in excess of \$500,000), which it is inferred were need for some four years for private purposes, are attested by the records of the Second Comptroller and Treasurer of the United States. (See, in print, Exhibit X6, pages 265 to 279. Howard Court of Inquiry.) The subject should, without further delay, be thoroughly ventilated.
6	Irregular fund, \$131,431.39	The suit commenced, approaching two years ago, should be pressed to a termination.
7	"Rost Home Colony," \$80,000.	The adjustment of accounts, which the Second Comptroller was, in October, 1875, directed to make, should be hastened.
8	Supplies loaned to planters, \$340,000.	Immediate action should be had to recover the \$141,458.13 embezzled, and place it to the credit of the proper appropriation. The remainder should, if practicable, be recovered to the Treasury. To this end the War Department to turn over to the Treasury such records as are now with the former.
9	Public funds drawn from the Treasury to cover an em- bezzlement, \$6,533.35.	The thorough examination which the Second Comptroller was, in October, 1×75, directed to make should be hastened. This subject now appears connected with that of retained fees, amounting to some \$10,000, involving the destruction of the record, by late Disbursing-Officer Balloch's order.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL of the Army

B.

A RESOLUTION authorizing the settlement of the claims for pay, bounty, prize-money, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, or their legal representatives, in certain cases.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting-officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the claims for pay, bounty, prize-money, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, or their legal representatives in cases in which, upon proper investigation by the War Department, it shall be established that they have failed to receive payment upon settlements heretofore made, and in which vouchers purporting to represent actual payment have been filed with the accounting-officers of the Treasury by the disbursing-officers of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

SEC. 2. That the investigations for the purpose of determining the facts as to the non-receipt by any claimant of the money purporting, by vouchers filed with the accounting-officers of the Treasury, to have been paid to him or her, shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, and in each and every case in which the investigation shall prove to his satisfaction that the claimant or claimants have not in fact received payment of their claims, he shall so report to the accounting-officers of the Treasury, who will thereupon settle the claim or claims to which such report by the Secretary of War shall pertain.

SEC. 3. That said settlements shall be made in accordance with existing laws gov-

SEC. 3. That said settlements shall be made in accordance with existing laws governing the original settlement of such claims, and shall be chargeable against the same

appropriations as were the original settlements.

SEC. 4. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as relieving the Commissioner of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, or the officers or agents acting under him, of any responsibility or accountability which, under existing laws or regulations, attaches to him or them in connection with any claim or claims to which this law has reference.

SEC. 5. Such expenses as may be necessitated by the investigations hereinbefore provided for, shall be defrayed by the Secretary of War from the appropriation for the "collection and payment of bounties, &c," for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, CHIEF DISBURSING OFFICE, FREEDMEN'S BRANCH,

Washington, D. C., September 29, 1877.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit herewith tabular exhibits of the financial operations of the disbursing-office of the freedmen's branch of the Adjutant-General's Office, in the payment of pay, bounty, prize-money, and other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, &c., under joint resolution of Congress of March 29, 1867, for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1877.

The amount appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses attending the payment of bounties, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was \$56,235.04, of which there were expended during the year \$36,880.08, leaving an unexpended balance of \$19,354.96.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. G. HUNTT.

Major First Cavalry, Chief Disbursing-Officer.

Maj. THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

	P	ay, bounty,	&c., due colo	red soldiers,	or their heir					
			· Amount disbursed.							
Date.	Amount received.	James McMillan, cap- tain Third Artillery. chief disbursing-offi- cer, Washington, D. C.	A. K. Arnold, major Sixth Cavalry, New Orleans, La.	G. G. Huntt, major First Cavalry, Mem- pbis, Tenn.	H. S. Hawkins, cap- tain Sixth Infantry, Loulaville, Ky.	Total				
Balance July 1, 1876. July, 1876. August 1876 September, 1876. (October, 1876. November, 1876. December, 1876 January, 1877 March, 1877 May, 1877 June, 1877 Total On hand July 1, 1877	17, 891 48 9, 191 04 18, 333 06 6, 638 78 3, 045 83 16, 290 79 18, 271 53 12, 495 59 12, 527 44 20, 851 84 16, 754 96 13, 614 99	\$5,901 51 40,982 33 5,453 06 52,412 49 1,685 85 8,818 93 58,859 34 8,923 24 9,670 48 12,429 91 6,884 94 21,718 85 233,740 93 1,471 85	14, 407 83 6, 608 46	3, 200 94 5, 341 82 857 62 4, 221 76 3, 797 28 9, 315 86 4, 550 16 26, 661 51 125, 717 09	\$395 622 2, 630 39 602 25 3, 286 93 116 06 1, 919 24 4, 108 97 2, 510 01 579 63 3, 718 58 5, 086 17 24, 885 75 11, 771 85	89, 956 89 43, 602 42 5, 453 67 53, 014 74 15, 664 46 25, 765 67 66, 359 67 30, 665 59 19, 100 62 21, 314 16 27, 327 12 37, 905 64 356, 190 07				
Grand total	613, 008 91	235, 212 78	188, 759 93	152, 378 60	36, 657 60	613,008 9				

Abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877-Continued.

	Pay, bounty, prize-money, &c., due colored sailors and marines, or their heirs.							
Date.		Amount disbursed.						
	Amount re- ceived.	James McMillan, captain Third Artillery, chief disbursing officer, Washington, D. C.	A. K. Arnold, major Sixth Cavairy, New Orleans, La.	G. G. Huntt, major First Cavalry, chief diaburaing - officer, Washington, D. C.	Tctal.			
Balance July 1, 1876. July, 1876. August, 1876 September, 1876. October, 1876. November, 1876. December, 1876. January, 1877 February, 1877 March, 1877 April, 1877 May, 1877 June, 1877	990 99 923 73 639 67 300 00 588 50 400 00 48 39 534 98 106 01 1,025 45	\$30 00 867 00 300 00 290 00 577 00 682 17 125 00 53 39 95 24 860 43	\$570 99 913 73 203 44 996 38		\$30 (6 867 (6 300 % 560 (6 960 (6 957 (6) 895 (9) 125 (7) 256 (5) 637 (6) 95 (4)			
Total		5, 078 15	1, 314 54	\$7,591 77	6, 392 6 7, 591 7			
Grand total	13, 984 46	5, 078 15	1, 314 54	7, 591 77	13, 984 #			

FREEDMEN'S BRANCH OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. 479

Abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877—Continued.

	Commutation of rations due colored soldiers.							
		Amount disburse .						
Date.	Amount re ceived.	G. G. Huntt, major First Cavalry, Mon- phis, Tenn.	H. S. Hawkins, captain Sixth Infantry, Louisville, Ky.	Total.				
Balance July 1, 1876	55 50							
August, 1876. September, 1876. October, 1876. November, 1876. December, 1876.								
January, 1877 February, 1877 March, 1877 April, 1877		\$55 50						
May, 1877								
Total		55 50 945 00	\$206 50	55 50 451 50				
Grand total	507 00	300 50	206 50	507 00				

RECAPITULATION.

On what account.	Received.	Disbursed.
Pay, bounty, &c., due colored soldiers Pay, bounty, prize money, &c., due colored sailors	\$613, 008 91 13, 984 46 507 00	\$356, 120 07 6, 392 69 55 50
Total		264, 932 11
Grand total	627, 500 37	627, 500 37

REMARKS.—Two thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine claims were finally disposed of during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

The amounts in the hands of the local disbursing-officers, aggregating \$129,906.40, represent settled claims which have been adjusted at the chief disbursing office in this city for payment to the claimants, and sent to the local officers for that purpose. The payment of these claims involves no labor further than that of discovering the claimants and identifying them when they present themselves.

I hereby certify that the above is correct.

G. G. HUNTT.
Major First Cavalry, Chief Disbursing-Officer.

CHIEF DISBURSING-OFFICE, FREEDMEN'S BRANCH,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29, 1877.

3.—REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL TERRY.

[This report was not received in time to be printed in its proper numerical order on page 68 of this volume.—PRINTER.]

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, Saint Paul, Minn., November 12, 1877.

SIE: I have the honor to submit the following report of the military operations which have taken place in this department during the past

My last annual report was made on the 21st day of November, 1876; at that date the force in the department consisted of the following

troops:

Four companies of the Second Cavalry.

The Seventh Regiment of Cavalry.

The First Regiment of Infantry.

The Fifth Regiment of Infantry. The Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

The Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

The Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.

The Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry. The Twentieth Regiment of Infantry.

Companies E, F, G, H, I, and K of the Twenty second Infantry.

This force was distributed as follows:

At Fort Snelling, Minn., the regimental headquarters and Company C of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Ripley, Minn., Companies B and G of the Twentieth In

fantry.

At Fort Abercrombie, Dak., Company F of the Seventh Cavalry and Company A of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Sisseton (formerly Fort Wadsworth), Dak., Companies B and

C of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Totten, Dak., Company C of the Seventh Cavalry and Company K of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Pembina, Dak., Companies D and F of the Twentieth In-

fantry.

At Fort Seward, Dak., Company A of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Buford, Dak., the regimental headquarters and Companies.

C, D, E, F, G, and I of the Sixth Infantry.

At Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., the regimental headquarters and Companies B, E, G, I, K, and L of the Seventh Cavalry; Company B of the Sixth Infantry, and Companies D and G of the Seventeenth In-

At Fort Rice, Dak., Companies A, D, H, and M of the Seventh Cav-

At Fort Stevenson, Dak., Companies H and K of the Sixth Infantry. At Standing Rock agency, Dak., Companies G and K of the First Infantry; Company A of the Sixth Infantry; Companies A, B, and H of the Eleventh Infantry; the regimental headquarters and Companies E and F of the Seventeenth Infautry, and Company H of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Camp Hancock, Dak., Company H of the Seventeenth Infantry.

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At Fort Randall, Dak., the regimental headquarters and Companies C, E, and I of the First Infantry.

At Fort Sully, Dak., Companies B. D. F. and H of the First Infantry

and Companies E and I of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Cheyenne Agency, Dak., the regimental headquarters and Companies C, D, E, F, G, I, and K of the Eleventh Infantry, and Companies I and K of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Shaw, Mont., the regimental headquarters and Companies

A, B, G, H, I, and K of the Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Ellis, Mout., Companies F, G, H, and L of the Second Cavalry and Company C of the Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Benton, Mont., Company F of the Seventh Infantry.

At Camp Baker, Mont., Companies D and E of the Seventh Infantry. At the cantonment on Tongue River (now Fort Keogh), Mont., and the subordinate post at Glendive Creek, the Fifth Regiment of Infantry and Companies E, F, G, H, I, and K of the Twenty-Second Infantry.

This force has been increased by the transfer from the Department of Texas of the headquarters and band of the Eleventh Infantry, which arrived in this department December 5, 1876; by the transfer from the Department of the Platte of the regimental headquarters and eight companies of the Second Cavalry, in September and October, 1877; by the transfer from the Military Division of the Atlantic of the Third Regiment of Infantry in October, 1877; by the transfer from the Department of the Platte of four companies of the Third Cavalry, which are now en route, escorting the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud bands of Indians from their old agencies in Nebraska to their new agencies on the Missouri River.

The following is the present assignment of the troops for winter stations:

At Fort Snelling, Minn., the regimental headquarters and Companies B and G of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Sisseton, Dak., Companies A and E of the Twentieth In-

At Fort Totten, Dak., Companies C and E of the Seventh Cavalry and Companies C, H, and K of the Twentieth Infantry.

At Fort Pembina, Dak., Companies D, F, and I of the Twentieth In-

fantry.

At Fort Buford, Dak., the regimental headquarters and Companies C, D, E, F, G, and I of the Sixth Infantry; one company of this garrison (D) is detached at Fort Peck, a temporary subpost of Fort Buford.

At Spotted Tail agency, Dak., Companies H and M of the Third Cavalry.

At Fort Randall, Dak., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, C, E, and I of the First Infantry.

At Red Cloud agency, Dak., Companies E and L of the Third Cavalry.

At Fort Sully, Dak., Companies B, G, H, and K of the First In-

At Cheyenne agency, Dak., the regimental headquarters, and Com-

panies A, D, E, G, I, and K of the Eleventh Infantry.

At Standing Rock agency, Dak., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, B, C, E, F, I, and K of the Seventeenth Infantry, and Company B of the Seventh Cavalry.

At Fort Rice, Dak., Companies D, H, and K of the Seventh Cavalry

and Company A of the Sixth Infantry.

At Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., the regimental headquarters and

Companies A, E, G, I, L, and M of the Seventh Cavalry, Company B of the Sixth Infantry, and Companies D and G of the Seventeenth Infantry.

At Fort Stevenson, Dak., Companies H and K of the Sixth Infantry. At Fort Keogh, Mont., the Fith Regiment of Infantry and Compa-

nies A. B. E. and I of the Second Cavalry.

At Fort Custer, Mont., the regimental headquarters and Companies C, D, K, and M of the Second Cavalry, and Companies B, C, F, and H of the Eleventh Infantry.

At Fort Shaw, Mont., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, B, C, H, I, and K of the Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Ellis, Mont., Companies F, G, H, and L of the Second Cavalry and Company G of the Seventh Infantry.

At Helena Barracks, Mont., the regimental headquarters and Companies A, C, E, F, and K of the Third Infantry.

At Fort Missoula, Mont., Companies B, D, H, and I of the Third In-

fantry.

At Camp Baker, Mont., Company G of the Third Infantry and Companies D and E of the Seventh Infantry.

At Fort Benton, Mont., Company F of the Seventh Infantry.

The changes of station and new assignments from which this distribution has resulted are shown by the following described movements of troops already made and those in contemplation, irrespective of the movements of the troops engaged in campaigns against the hostile Sioux and Nez Percés, and of the movements from the department of the troops transferred therefrom.

In March, 1877, Company G, Seventh Infantry, was transferred from Fort Shaw to Fort Ellis, for temporary duty; in July, 1877, from Fort Ellis to Fort Missoula, for similar service, and is now under orders to return to Fort Ellis, and there to take post as part of the regular gar-

rison.

In April, 1877, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, was transferred from Camp Hancock to Fort Rice, and is now under orders to proceed

and take post at Standing Rock agency.

In April, 1877, Companies E and I, Twentieth Infantry, were transferred from Lower Brulé agency to Cheyenne agency; in July, 1877, from Cheyenne agency to Fort Sully; and in September, 1877, from Fort Sully to Fort Sisseton and Pembina respectively.

In April, 1877, Companies I and K, Seventeenth Infantry, were trans-

ferred from Cheyenne agency to Standing Rock agency.
In April, 1877, Company H, Sixth Infantry, was transferred from Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, and in the present month has been transferred back to Fort Stevenson.

In May, 1877, Company B, Twentieth Infantry, was transferred from

Fort Ripley to Fort Snelling.

In May, 1877, Company C, Twentieth Infantry, was transferred from Fort Snelling to Fort Rice, and in September from Fort Rice to Fort Totten.

In May, 1877, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, was transferred from Fort Sisseton to Fort Abraham Lincoln, and is now under orders to pro-

ceed and take station at Standing Rock agency.

In June, 1877, Companies A and I, Seventh Infantry, were transferred from Fort Shaw to establish the post of Fort Missoula, Mont.; Company I was assigned to the post as regular garrison, and Company A for temporary duty. These companies are now under orders to return and take stations at Fort Shaw.

In July, 1877, Companies A, B, and H, Eleventh Infantry, from Stand.

ing Rock agency, and companies C, F, and G, Eleventh Infantry, from Cheyenne agency, arrived at the mouth of the Little Big Horn River, in Montana, and proceeded to establish the new post at that point. Companies B, C, F, and H were assigned to the post as regular garrison, and C ompanies A and G for temporary duty. Company G is now en route to resume station at Cheyenne agency, and Company A is under orders to proceed to the same point and there take station.

In July, 1877, Company G, Twentieth Infantry, was transferred from

Fort Ripley to Fort Snelling.

In August, 1877, Company D, Seventh Infantry, on detached service in the field, was assigned to temporary duty at Fort Missoula, and is now under orders to return and resume station at Camp Baker.

In September, 1877, Company A, Sixth Infantry, was transferred from Standing Rock agency to Fort Rice; Company A, Twentieth Infantry, from Fort Seward to Fort Sisseton; and Company H, Twentieth Infantry, from Standing Rock agency to Fort Totten.

In September, 1877, the regimental headquarters and Companies D

and K, Second Cavalry, arrived and took station at Fort Custer.

In October, 1877, Companies C and M, Second Cavalry, arrived and took station at Fort Custer; and Companies A, B, E, and I, same regi-

ment, arrived and took station at Fort Keogh.

On the 7th of the present month, the regimental headquarters and Companies A, E, C, F, and K, of the Third Regiment of Infantry, arrived at Helena, Mont., and there took station. On the same date, Company G of the regiment arrived at Camp Baker, and there took post, and the remaining Companies of the regiment (B, D, H, and I) are now en route to take station at Fort Missoula.

Fort Shaw, Helena Barracks, Forts Ellis and Missoula, Camp Baker and Fort Benton, constitute the district of Montana, with headquarters

at Fort Shaw.

Forts Keogh and Custer and the temporary subposts of Fort Peck constitute the district of the Yellowstone, with headquarters at Fort Keogh.

Forts Abraham Lincoln, Rice, and Stevenson, and Standing Rock agency constitute the middle district, with headquarters at Fort Abra-

ham Lincoln (at present temporarily at Standing Rock agency).

Forts Randall and Sully, and Lower Brulé, Cheyenne, Spotted Tail, and Red Cloud agencies constitute the southern district, with headquarters at Cheyenne agency.

Forts Snelling, Sisseton, Totten, Pembina, and Buford are independ-

ent posts, reporting directly to Department headquarters.

The following tables show the strength of the several garrisons at the date of the last returns received at these headquarters:

DISTRICT OF MONTANA.

Posts.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Port Slaw	21 16	174 353
Fort Missoula	3 6 3 35	31 46 94 336
Total	84	973
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GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

Posts.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indian scouts.
Fort Keogh	49 33	639 446	9 16
Total	82	1,085	25

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Posta.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indian scouts.
Fort Ahraham Lincoln Fort Rice Fort Stevenson Standing Rock agency	41 19 4 33	630 385 37 394	11 2 3 8
Total	97	1, 376	24

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Posts.	Опсета.	Enlisted men.	Indian scouts.
Fort Randall Fort Sully Lower Bruif agency Depende agency	16 14 3 20	125 147 38 203	3 25
Spotted Tail agency. (Detachment accounted for at Fort Randall)			
Total	53	513	28

INDEPENDENT POSTS.

Posts,	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Indian scouts.
Fort Snelling	12 6 13 10	69 57 170 87	3
Fort Buford Company F, Seventh Cavalry, in the field, not borne on post's returns. Total	30 3 74	238 84 705	9

GRAND TOTAL

Districts, independent posts, &c.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	indian acouts.
District of Montsna	84 82	979 1, 085	
Middle district	97 53	1,376 513	1 2
Independent poets	390	705 4, 658	-

In pursuance of instructions from the honorable Secretary of War. Forts Ripley, Abercrombie, and Seward have been abandoned. For Ripley was discontinued on the 11th of July, Abercrombie on the 23d of October, and Seward on the 30th of September, 1877.

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The movements of troops in the southern district, other than those already mentioned, have been few in number and of comparatively little importance. Early in April, in obedience to orders from the Lieutenant-General, one company of the First Infantry from Fort Randall was detailed to escort the Ponca Indians, then about to be removed from their old reservation on the Missouri River to the Indian Territory. This company proceeded as far as Columbus, in Nebraska, and thence returned to its post.

In July, during the riots at Chicago, two companies of the same regiment, in pursuance of orders from the headquarters of the military division of the Missouri, were sent to that place. They returned to their

station in August.

In April two companies of the First Infantry from Fort Sully and two companies of the same regiment from Standing Rock were united as a battalion and sent, under the command of Maj. H. M. Lazelle, First Infantry, to the district of the Yellowstone for duty in the field. These companies are now under orders to return to the district.

Appended hereto are the reports of Col. W. H. Wood, Eleventh Infantry, the commanding officer of the district, and the reports of the

commanders of the posts which it comprises.

THE MIDDLE DISTRICT.

From this district all the mounted force—eleven companies of the Seventh Cavalry—was detached early in April, and sent to the district of the Yellowstone. In August the remaining company of the same regiment was detached from the garrison of Fort Totten and brought into the district. Since that time it has been kept constantly employed in patrolling and guarding the stage-route from Bismarck to Deadwood in the Black Hills. From Standing Rock numerous small parties have from time to time been sent out to patrol the country within 80 or 100 miles of the post for the purpose of capturing concealed herds of Indian ponies and obtaining information. This duty has been well and zeal ously performed. The unusual quiet which has prevailed in this district during the year, the result of the operations in the field during the pre-

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ceding summer, of the activity displayed during last winter by Colonel Miles and his force in the district of the Yellowstone, and of the measures taken last autumn at Standing Rock and Cheyenne agency, leaves very little to be said here in regard to its affairs.

I append the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Carlin, Seventeenth Infantry, who commands the district, and the reports of the post commanders

serving under him. I refer to them for more minute details.

DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

In this district the greatest activity has been displayed by the troops and by their commander, Col. N. A. Miles, of the Fifth Infantry.

The great extent of country within the reach of operations from Fort Keogh has been patrolled in every direction and at all seasons of the year, winter as well as summer, and no rest has been given to the hostile bands which infested it. Besides affairs of lesser note, three important actions have been fought and results of the greatest value have been obtained. For a proper understanding of Colonel Miles's operations and the difficulties with which he contended, it is necessary to revert to some matters mentioned in my last annual report.

During the campaign of 1876 it became evident that to contend successfully with the hostile Sioux it was necessary to obtain a firm foothold on the Yellowstone River, to establish posts which would serve as bases of supply for troops operating in the field and from which the winter camps of the Indians could be reached. The construction of these posts had long before been recommended by the Lieutenant-General, but it was not until their necessity had been demonstrated by

events that appropriations were made for them.

On the 28th of August I received from the Lieutenant General instructions to establish a cantonment at the mouth of Tongue River, and to station there the Fifth Infantry, under Colonel Miles, and six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry under Lieut. Col. E. S. Otis. Prior to this time but six companies of the Fifth had reported on the Yellowstone; but at the same time, with these instructions, two additional companies of the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Whistler, arrived by steamer at Powder River. They were immediately sent to the mouth of the Tongue under orders to commence building the cantonment. later, Colonel Miles, with the companies which had participated in the campaign, and the two remaining companies of his regiment—which in the mean time had reported—was put en route for the same place. this time the water in the Yellowstone had fallen so low that Glendive Creek had become the head of navigation. It was therefore necessary to unload the steamers bringing supplies and establish a temporary depot at that point. Four of the six companies of the Twenty-second Infautry were assigned to duty there, and were directed to hut them-The two other companies were, on the 11th of September, put in motion for Tongue River. Companies C and G of the Seventeenth Infantry, under command of Capt. L. H. Sanger, were also ordered to Glendive; they arrived there on the 9th of September and remained until the 2d of December, when they were relieved and brought to their proper stations in Dakota.

Soon after the establishment of this camp, the Yellowstone ceased to be navigable for any considerable distance above its mouth, and it became necessary to resort to land-transportation for the supply of the cantonment at Tongue River; but the stores which had been gathered, and which subsequently accumulated there, made it necessary to keep

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up the depot during the winter, and it was not finally abandoned until the 25th of the following May, though previous to that time-on the 6th of March—the garrison was reduced to two companies by the removal of the two other companies to Tongue River. The troops thus stationed on the Yellowstone had now before them a three-fold task-to build the cantonments at Tongue River and Glendive Creek: to bring up the supplies necessary to their existence; and to operate as far as possible against the hostile Sioux, attacking and harassing them in their winter camps. How well this task was performed events have shown. The situation at Tongue River was favorable for the construction of the cantonment, for an abundant supply of timber was found within easy reach of the site selected. At first the supply of tools was scanty; but all deficiencies were supplied by the energy and zeal of the officers and men, and comfortable barracks and quarters with sufficient storage-room for the security of supplies were speedily constructed.

At Glendive the huts, though originally intended for but a temporary

purpose, afforded tolerably good shelter throughout the winter.

After the navigation of the Yellowstone closed, all supplies intended for Glendive and the cantonment were necessarily sent to Buford, and

thence up the north bank of the Yellowstone.

It was late in the season when this work began, and it was prolonged far into the winter, imposing much severe labor upon the troops employed as escorts to the trains, and subjecting them to great hardship. The stores brought up, however, were ample in quantity, except in the single article of forage, and no suffering or serious inconvenience re-

sulted from any deficiency of supplies.

The first encounters of the troops on the Yellowstone with hostile Indians, occurred early in October on the road from Glendive Creek to Tongue River. These affairs were mentioned in my last report, but I had not then received the reports of all the officers concerned, and I was not able to give full details; for the purpose of doing this and for the purpose of keeping up the connection of events, I embody herein the following reports of Capt. C. W. Miner, Lieutenaut-Colonel Ctis, and Colonel Miles:

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION, TWENTY-SECOND INPANTRY. Glendire Creek, Montana, October 13, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a loaded train started from this station for Tongue River on the 10th instant, under the command of Capt. C. W. Miner, Twenty-second Infantry, and returned the next day, the reasons for which are fully set forth in the ac-

companying report of Captain Miner.

I have caused the train to be reorganized and will start with it myself to-morrow morning with companies C and G, Seventeenth Infantry, and G, H, and K, Twenty-second Infantry. which force will have one hundred and eighty rifles; I will also take a section of Gatling guns, calibre 50. I have so few serviceable horses here that I cannot have more than three or four mounted men. I am satisfied from all the information I can gather, that there is a large force of Indians in the country, who seem to be bold and defiant; they have been hovering round this camp on both sides of the river for the past two days; and no doubt it but I think we can pass through the communication between this place and Tongue River; but I think we can pass through the country with the force I am taking. I leave this camp under the command of Captain Clarke, Twenty-second Infantry, with his company (I), and with the men attached he will have eighty rifles and one Gatling gun, calibre 45.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. OTIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Infantry, Commanding. Assistant-Adjutant General,
Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

CAMP MOUTH OF GLENDIVE CREEK. October 12, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with the verbal orders of the commanding officer, I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 10th instant, I started for Tongue River with a train of ninety-four wagons and one ambulance, escorted by four companies of infantry, strength as

Company C, Seventeenth United States Infantry
Company H, Twenty-second United States Infantry
Company G, Twenty second United States Infantry
Strength not stated.
Company K, Twenty-second United States Infantry

That I moved from camp at the mouth of Glendive Creek at half-past ten in the morning. So soon as the head of my train appeared on the hills, on the west side of the camp, I saw a signal fire spring up on the opposite bank of the Yellowstone River, some ten miles above and opposite the camp I intended to make that evening. I arriv d in camp—what is called Fourteen-mile Camp—about five in the evening. The camp is in the bed of the creek and commanded by hills at short range on all sides but the south, where it is open toward the Yellowstone, there is a good deal of brush and some timber along the banks of the creek. He corrals were made as compactly as possible for the night and secured with ropes. The companies were camped close to them, two on each side. Thirty-six men and four noncommissioned officers were detailed for guard. Two reserves were formed and placed on the flanks not protected by the companies. At 3 o'clock a. m. of the 11th the Indians made an attack on camp accompanied by yells and a hot fire, from a ravine about two hundred yards away. The fire was entirely directed on the corral and they had the range exactly. This fire excited the mules so that they broke the ropes of the corrals and stampeded, falling into

the hands of the Indians; forty-one from the government train and six from the (R). One mule was shot through. The firing continued for about half an hour, when the Indians moved off, not only the party who had done the firing but another party on the other side of the camp, who had not fired, but who were heard to move off.

At six I prepared to move forward. The road here for about three miles runs up the bed

of the creek camped on, and there are a number of cross ravines. After the train started, but before the rear guard had left camp, they were fired upon from the timber skirting the creek, and a large body of Indians, estimated at from two to three hundred, came over the foot-bills between the camp and the Yellowstone River, on the east side of camp. These Indians engaged the rear guard, commanded by Captain McArthur, Seventeenth Infantry, at long rauge and kept up a continual skirmish, firing out of all the depressions, in the ground and from behind the create of hills. This forced me to move at a snail's pace, so as ground and from behind the creats of niles. This forces me to move at a snair's pace, so as to keep the train closed up, and that the rear guard should not be left too far behind. As soon as I reached the high prairie, I could see large numbers of Indians on my left coming up apparently from the Yellowstone River, and passing to my front; these were entirely distinct and in addition to those in my rear. My impression was that they intended to attack me at the next water, Clear Creek, eight miles from my camp of the night of 10th instant. Clear Creek is a deep ravine, very bad to get down to, and hard to pull up out of; it is so narrow that the hills on either side will command its entire width. At half-past 11 a. m., I had gotten within about half a mile of Clear Creek. My rear was still fired on, and Indians could be seen on all sides. I sent my wagon-master ahead to examine Clear Creek, if possible; he came back and reported that he saw twelve in the ravine through which he would be obliged to descend, and that he had heard firing on the creek itself and believed they were in force there. I at once decided that in the crippled condition of the train it would be best to return to the camp at the mouth of Glendive Creek. My reasons were these. So far the Indians had shown a force, as near as I could estimate, of from four to six hundred; their signal fires were springing up in all directions. I was satisfied that if I took the train into the bed of Clear Creek, that it would be attacked, and be so much further crippled as to necessitate the abandonment of some of the wagons. That the same performance would take place at the next creek and in all probability in much larger force, if I were not compelled to camp away from both wood and water. That with the force I had I could not cover the herd in its necessary grazing, that in going forward I should lose the major part of the train, and finally that if I turned at once I could take the train back to the supply camp in safety. I at once turned back up Clear Creek to reach the upper trail, and reached it in about two miles. This trail is on high open ground, and there are no intersecting ravines, so that it gave me all the advantage in moving. So soon as I reached the new trail, the attack in my rear ceased, although the Indians followed me at some distance and could be seen in small parties till late in the afternoon. I had no further trouble with them, and reached camp at 9 p. m., after a hard march of 29 miles. In closing I wish to state that it is my belief that a much larger force than four companies of about forty men each will be required to force the train through. That it should be supplied with a force of at least twenty-four good mounted men, plenty of water kegs kept constantly filled, and not used from except in case of real necessity, and at least one gun—two would be better.

In reply to the signal fires, I saw a dense emoke arise apparently in the little Missouri country about the head of Beaver, and believe that one of their many camps with their fami-

lies is in that section of country, and that there is a camp somewhere about O'Fallon Creek for the purpose of annoying trains. The men and officers did, all of them, exceedingly well, and it is due to them that the train came off as well as it did. The wagon-masters were the only men that I had available as scouts, and were invaluable to me in that capacity in looking over the country in my front.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. MINER. Captain Twenty-second Infantry.

POST ADJUTANT.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, Station near Glandive Creek, Montana, October 27, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, as communicated in my letter of the 13th instant to the headquarters of the department, I commenced the trip to Tongue River with the supply-train upon the morning of the 14th instant. Forty-one of the citizen teamsters, having become too greatly demoralized to continue service upon the road, were discharged and the necessary places filled with entisted men. The train consisted of eighty-six wagons and the escort of Companies C and G, Seventeenth Infantry, and G, H, and K, Twenty-second Infantry. De ails were made from these companies and left behind with Captain Clarke, commanding Company I, Twenty second Infantry, who was directed to remain at Glendive; and his command, thus re-enforced, consisted of four officers and ninety-seven enlisted men. The train escort consisted of eleven commissioned officers (myself included) and one hundred and eighty-five enlisted men. We proceeded the first day 12 miles and encamped upon the broad bottom of the Yellowstone River, without discovering a sign of the presence of the Indians. During the night a small thieving party was fired upon by the picket, but the party escaped, leaving behind a single pony with its trappings, which was killed. At dawn of day upon the 15th the train pulled out in two strings and proceeded quietly to Spring Creek, distant from camp about three miles. Then I directed two mounted men (Scout Robert Jackson and Sergeant Kelly, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry) to station themtrain should pass through the creek and watch carefully the surrounding country until the train should pass through the defile. The men advanced at swift pace in the proper direction, and, when within 50 yards of the designated spot, they received a volley from a number of concealed Indians, when suddenly men and Indians came leaping down the bluff. The men escaped without injury to person, although their clothing was riddled with bullets. quickly advanced a thin skirmish-line to the bluffs, which drove out forty or fifty Indians. and, making a similar movement on the opposite flank, the train passed through the gorge and gained the high table-land. Here three or four scouts, sent out by Colonel Miles from Tongue River, joined us. They had been driven into the timber on the previous evening, then correled; had lost their horses and one of their number, and escaped to the bluffs under cover of the darkness. The dead scout was found and buried. The train proceeded quietly along the level prairie, surrounded by the skirmish-line, and the Indians were coming thick and fast from the direction of Cabin Creek; but few shots were exchanged and both parties were preparing for the struggle, which it was evident would take place at the deep and broken ravine of Clear Creek, through which the train must pass. We cautiously entered the ravine, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Indians had gained the entered the ravine, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Indians had gained the surrounding bluffs to our left. Signal fires were lighted for miles around, and extended far away on the opposite side of the Yellowstone. The prairies to our front were fired and sent up vast clouds of smoke. We had no artillery and nothing remained to do except to charge the bluffs. Company G, Seventeenth, and Company H, Twenty-second Intantry, were thrown forward upon the run, and gallantly scaled the bluffs, answering the Indian yell with one equally as barbarous and driving back the enemy to another ridge of hills. We then watered all the stock at the creek, took on water for the men, and the train slowly ascended the bluffs. The country now surrounding us was much broken, the Indians continued to increase in numbers, aurrounded the train, and the entire escort became engaged. tinued to increase in numbers, surrounded the train, and the entire escort became engaged. The train was drawn up in four strings and the entire escort enveloped it by a thin skirmish-line. In that formation we advanced, the Indians pressing every point, especially the rear. which was only enabled to follow by charging the enemy and then retreating rapidly toward the train, taking advantage of the knolls and ridges in its course. The flanks were advanced about a thousand yards, and the road was opened in the front by repeated charges. In this manner we advanced several miles and then halted for the night upon a depression of the high prairie, the escort holding the surrounding ridge. The Indians had now attempted every artifice. They had pressed every point of the line; had run their fires through the train, which we were compelled to cross with great rapidity; had endeavored to approach under the cover of the smoke when they found the messlves overmatched by the officers and men, who, taking advantage of the cover, moved forward and took them at close range. They had met with considerable loss; a good number of their saddles were emptied and several ponies wounded. Their firing was wild in the extreme, and I should consider them the poorest of marksmen. For several hours they kept up a brisk fire and wounded but

three or four men, two but slightly, and one, Private Donohue, of Company G, Twenty-second Infantry, whom I was compelled to leave at Tongue River, but who will ultimately recover.

Upon the morning of the 16th the train pulled out in four strings and we took up the advance, formed as upon the previous day. Many Indians occupied the surrounding hills, and soon a runner approached and left a communication upon a distant hill. It was brought in by the scout Jackson, and read as follows:

"YELLOWSTONE.

"I want to know what you are doing traveling on this road. You scare all the buffalo away. I want to hunt on the place. I want you to turn back from here. If you don't, I will fight you again. I want you to leave what you have got here, and turn back from here.

"I am your friend,

"SITTING BULL."

"I mean all the rations you have got, and some powder. Wish you would write as soon

I directed the scout Jackson to inform the Indians that I had nothing to say in reply, ex cept that we intended to take the train through to Tougue River, and that we should be pleased to accommodate them at any time with a fight. The train continued to proceed, and about eight o'clock the Indians again began to gather for battle. We passed through the long narrow gorge near Bad Route Creek, exchanging but few shots, and soon reached the creek, when we again watered the stock and took on wood and water, consuming in this labor about an hour's time. When we had pulled up the gentle ascent, the Indians had again surrounded us, but the lesson of the previous day taught them to keep at 1 ng range, and there was but little firing by either party. I counted one hundred and fifty Indians in our rear, and from their movements and positions, I judged their numbers to be between three and five hundred.

After proceeding a short distance a flag of truce appeared on the left flank borne by two Indians, whom I directed to be allowed to enter the lines. They proved to be Indian scouts from Standing Rock agency, bearing dispatches from Lieutenant-Colonel Carlin, of the Seventeeuth Infantry, stating that they had been sent out to find Sitting Bull, and to endeavor to influence him to proceed to some military post and treat for peace. These scouts informed me that they had that morning reached the camp of Sitting Bull and Man-afraid-of-his-horses, near the mouth of Cabin Creek; that they had talked with Sitting Bull, who wished to see me outside the lines. I declined the invitation, but professed a willingness to his-horses, near the mouth of Cabin Creek; that they nad talked with Sitting Bull, who wished to see me outside the lines. I declined the invitation, but professed a willingness to see Sitting Bull within my own lines. The scouts left me and soon returned with three principal soldiers of Sitting Bull, the last-named individual being unwilling to trust his person within our reach. The chiefs said that their people were very angry because our trains were driving away the buffalo from their hunting grounds; that they were hungry and without ammunition, and that they especially wished to obtain the latter; that they want the desired to conclude a mean. I informed them that I could not give were tired of the war and desired to conclude a peace. I informed them that I could not give them ammunition; that had they saved the amount already wasted upon the train it would have sufficed them for hunting purposes for a long time; that I had no authority to treat with them upon any terms whatever; but that they were at liberty to visit Tongue River and there make known conditions. They wished to know what assurance I could give them of their safety should they visit that place, and I replied that I could give them nothing but the word of an officer. They then wished rations for their people, promising to proceed to Fort Peck immediately, and from there to Tongue River. I declined to give them the rations, but finally offered them, as a present, one hundred and fifty pounds of hard bread and two sides of bacon, which they gladly accepted. The train moved on, and the Indians fell to the rear. Upon the following day I saw a number of them from Cedar Creek, far away to the right, and after that time they disappeared entirely. Upon the evening of the 18th, I met Colonel Mills, encamped with his entire regiment on Custer Creek. Alarmed for the safety of the train, he had set out from Tongue River upon the previous day. I told him of the situation of affairs, and informed him that he would find the Indian camp either about the mouth of Cabin Creek or far away on his left, traveling in the direction of Fort Peck. He concluded to go on to Cherry Creek and there await my return from Tongue River, but having reached that point he found the Indians engaged in hunting the large bands of buffalo which were roaming between that and Cedar Creek. His future operations I believe he has fully reported, and forwarded his dispatches by couriers. I returned to this station with the train yesterday, the 26th instant, having consumed thirteen days in making the journey. The train was returned richer by two mules and two horses than when it started out, and suffered no loss.

In concluding this report I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men. The officers obeyed instructions with alacrity, and executed their orders with great efficiency. They fought the enemy twelve hours and fired during that time upwards of seven thousand rounds of ammunition. They defeated a strong enemy, estimated by many at from seven to eight hundred, which had defiantly placed himself across our trail with the deliberate purpose of capturing the train, and gave him a lesson which he will heed and never forget. I was ably assisted by Lieut. O. M. Smith, my only staff officer. All

other officers were serving with the companies and furnished to their men examples of fearless exposure and great endurance,

ery respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. 8. OTIS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Infantry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

> CAMP OPPOSITE CABIN CREEK, On the Yellowstone River, October 25, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to report that having received information of the movement of hostile Indians from the south toward the Yellowstone; also of the design of Sitting Bull to go north to the Big Dry for buffalo, I moved with the Fifth Infantry to intercept or follow his movements. On Custer Creek, I learned that he had attacked and turned beak are On Custer Creek, I learned that he had attacked and turned back one train from Glendive and made a second unsuccessful attack upon an escort and train under

the command of Colonel Otis.

Moving northeast and approaching their trail and camp, they appeared in considerable numbers and presented a flag of truce and desired to communicate. I met Sitting Bull between the lines. He expressed a desire to "make a peace." He desired to hunt buffale, to trade (particularly for ammunition), and agreed that the Indians would not fire upon soldiers if they were not disturbed. He desired to know why the soldiers did not go into winter quarters; and, in other words, he desired an "old-fashioned peace" for the winter. He was informed of the terms of the government, and on what grounds he could obtain peace, and that he must bring his tribe in near our camp. The interview ended near sundown with no definite result, they retiring to their camp, and my command moving and camping on Cedar Creek, in position to move easily to intercept their movement north. Sitting Bull was told to come in next day. As the command was moving north between their camp and the Big Dry, they again appeared and desired to talk. A council followed between the lines, with Sitting Bull, Pretty Bear (chief in council), Bull Eagle, John Sans Arcs. Standing Bear, Gall (war chief), White Bull, and others of their headmen present. Sitting Bull was anxious for peace, provided he could have his own terms; yet to surrender to the government would be a loss of prestige to him as a great war chief. His taste and great strength is as a warrior, and I should judge that influence would have great weight with him as against wiser counsels. Several of his headmen and people, I believe. desire peace. The demands of the government were fully explained to him, and the only terms required of him were that he should camp his tribe on some point on the Yellowstone near the troops, or go into some government agency and place his people under subjection to the government. He said he would come in to trade for ammunition, but wanted no rations or annuities, and desired to live as an Indian; gave no assurance of good faith, and as the council ended was told that a non-acceptance of the liberal terms of the government would be considered an act of hostility. An engagement immediately followed. They took position on a line of hills and broke ground, occupying every mound and ravine. They were driven from every part of the field, through their camp-ground and down Bad Route Creek, and finally every at the Vollowetters of the field. Creek, and finally across the Yellowstone at the ford they had crossed about a week ago. In their camp and on their line of retreat, they abandoned tons of dried meat, lodge-poles, travois, camp equipage, ponies, and broken-down cavalry horses, &c. They fought principally dismounted, and were driven 42 miles to the south side of the Yellowstone. During the fight, as we parced rapidly over the field, five dead warriors were reported to me as left on the field, besides those they were seen to carry away. I intend to continue the pursuit. They are in great want of food, their stock is nearly worn down, and they cannot have a large amount of ammunition. What they have has been taken from citizens in the Black Hills, from troops in the Custer massacre, or from friendly Indians. Several of the Indians who had just come out from the Standing Rock agency were seen to have a fresh supply of .50-caliber ammunition. Long Dog, one of Sitting Bull's chiefs, and one of the worst men in the tribe, is now at Peck getting ammunition.

I have the honor to recommend that all communication between the hostile and agency

Indians, except through military channels, be discontinued, when, I believe, this trouble can be settled during the winter. I believe that Fort Peck should be occupied, and all ammunition in that vicinity seized by the government. Since the engagement I believe they will be more inclined to make peace. Their force was estimated at upward of four hun-

dred lodges and nearly one thousand warriors.

If they do not accept the terms of the government within one month, I am satisfied they will go to the Bighorn country for grass and game. If any supplies have been placed in that vicinity, I would be glad to be apprised of it, as the command may move in that direction. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

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On the 5th of the following November, Colonel Miles, leaving two ompanies of the Twenty-second Infantry to garrison the cantonment. tarted, with the whole of his own regiment, for a thorough and xhaustive reconnaissance of the country lying between the Missouri in the north, the Yellowstone on the south, the Musselshell on the west, and the Redwater on the east. The whole force proceeded to Fort Peck on the Missouri, where, for further operations, it was divided into hree detachments, of one of which Colonel Miles himself retained the command. A second detachment was placed under the command of Capt. S. Snyder, of the Fifth Infantry, and the third under Lieut. F. D. Baldwin, of the same regiment. Captain Snyder returned to the canonment on the 10th of December, having marched 308 miles, and Colonel Miles returned on the 14th of the same month, having marched 108 miles. Lieutenant Baldwin, on the 7th of December, attacked and lrove Sitting Bull's band of one hundred and ninety-nine lodges across he Missouri, and a few days later surprised and captured his camp on the head of the Redwater, and, having marched 716 miles, reached the cantonment December 23. These distances, coupled with the recollecion of the inclement season of the year, and with the following extracts from reports of Colonel Miles, will convey a just idea of the arduous nature of the service performed.

> HEADQUARTERS YELLOWSTONE COMMAND, Cantonment at Tongue River, Montana, December 21, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to report that while at Fort Peck several reports reached me, which I considered reliable, that Sitting Bull's band of about sixty lodges was camped near he Big Dry Fork, and that he designed moving to Carroll, Mont., via Squaw Creek, for ammunition. I divided my force, moving up on the north side of the Missouri with six comammunition. I divided my force, moving up on the north side of the Missouri with six companies and sending four companies to scout up the Big Dry Fork. My object was to place my force between the band and such munitions of war as they designed seizing, and on the ine of march that they would have to follow—namely, an old Indian trail or road leading from the Black and Pine Buttes, at the head of Big Dry Dam, Squaw Creek, across and up the north side of the Missouri. Crossing the command on the ice at Peck, I marched 115 miles to the Great Bend of the Missouri, opposite the mouth of Squaw Creek. On arriving at that point, learned that Sitting Bull had moved east, and designed crossing the Missouri below Fort Peck. As these reports were conflicting, and as I had already sent one of my companies to Carroll to secure and investigate the trading in ammunition at that point, I ordered back three of my companies, and their timely arrival at Fort Peck enabled the comordered back three of my companies, and their timely arrival at Fort Peck enabled the commanding efficer. Lieutenant Baldwin, to move against Sitting Bull's band, then near Porcupine Creek. My last information received from that officer was that he had driven him south of the Missouri again, and should follow him in the direction of the Yellowstone. The remainder of my command thoroughly scouted the Dry Fork country, one column passing up the Dry Fork west and then south, while the other crossed the Missouri at Carroll and North Hawley and thence maybed down Crooked Creek, greesing the Masselshall and up and the contract of the country. Fort Hawley, and thence marched down Crooked Creek, crossing the Musselshell, and up Squaw Creek, passing thence along the headwaters of the three great branches of the Big Dry. The district of the country lying adjacent to the Missouri River and the Musselshell was, I believe, as broken a country as ever a command passed over. It was almost impassable, and the greater part of the entire distance of nearly 500 miles, and to within 50 miles of the British line, through an unknown country, the home of the hostile Sionx. It would be difficult, if not impossible, for a command to follow our trail unless under like circumstances. For a part of the time it was at the transferous of the Missouri again and in the second of the Missouri again and in the second of the Missouri again again. cumstances. For a part of the time it was on the treacherous ice of the Missouri, again up precipitous heights, where all stores were carried on the backs of the soldiers or drawn up with ropes. * * * * * I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brt. Maj.-Gen., U, S. A., Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn,

> HEADQUARTERS YELLOWSTONE COMMAND, Cantonment on Tongue River, Montana, December 24, 1876.

SIR: In addition to my communication of the 21st, I have to report the movements of that portion of the command under Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin. It appears that Sitting Bull's

strength had increased when in the vicinity of Fort Peck to one hundred and ninety-nine lodges; that after retreating back across the Missouri and up Redwater, it diminished to one hundred and twenty-two lodges. Lieutenant Baldwin's instructions were to keep that band south of the Missouri and clear the Redwater country. I think Baldwin deceived the Indians by a pretended movement toward Buford; but taking the general course of the Indians to near the head of Redwater, he came suddenly in sight of the Indian camp, about two miles distant; the time necessary for his command of three companies of infantry to pass over this ground was the only time given them to take themselves and such property as they could gather up out of camp. The attack was made at once, the Indians drives out, and the camp captured, many of the lodges captured standing, others half-packed en ponies. Many of the warriors were evidently out hunting or watching the other commands. It was a quick and unexpected attack on the part of the troops and a stampede on the part of the Indians. The troops lost nothing, while the Indians lost some sixty head of horses, mules, and ponies, which were shot or driven to this place, and the greater part of the winter-camp, including every description of property belonging to an Indian village, which was burned up.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel Fifth Infantry, Bot. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 29th of December, only six days after the return of the last of his detachments from this reconnaissance to the north, Colonel Miles was again in motion with the major part of his force. This time his march was to the south. He proceeded up the Tongue River, through almost impassable snows, and in the most severe weather, until he reached the camps of the Cheyennes and Ogalalla Sioux under Crazy Horse. The first skirmish took place on the 1st of January, another followed on the 3d, still another on the 7th, and on the 8th the action of Wolf Mountain was fought. This action produced important results, and was very highly creditable to the gallantry, endurance, and perseverance of Colonel Miles and his troops. I therefore give the following extracts from Colonel Miles's official reports of this movement:

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND ON YELLOWSTONE,

January 20, 1871.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul:

I have the honor to report that this command fought the hostile tribes of Cheyennes and Ogalalla Sioux, under Crazy Horse, in skirmishes on the 1st, 3d, and 7th of January, and in a five hours' engagement on the 8th instant. Their camp, some aix hundred lodges, or tended three miles along the valley of the Tongue River, below Hanging Woman's Creek. They were driven through the canons of Wolf or Panther Mountains, in the direction of Bighorn Mountains. Their fighting strength outnumbered mine two or three to one, by taking advantage of the ground we had them at a disadvantage, and their loss is known to have been very severe. Our loss, three killed and eight wounded. They fought entirely dismounted and charged on foot to within fifty yards of Captain Casey's line, but were take in front and flank by Captain Butler's and Lieutenant McDonald's companies. They were whipped at every point and driven from the field and pursued as far as my limited suppliss and worn down animals would carry my command.

and worn down animals would carry my command.

The Indians appear to have plenty of arms and ammunition, but otherwise are in a detitute condition. Some of the prisoners now in our hands were captured with frozen limbs and were living on horse-meat. The weather has been very severe, and the snow from contour to three feet deep. The command is in good condition.

NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS YELLOWSTONE COMMAND, Cantonment on Tongue River, Montana, January 23, 1871.

SIR: In addition to my dispatch of January 18 (20), I have the honor to report that this command of four hundred men moved out December 29 against the tribes of Cheyenne and

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Igalallas under Crazy Horse. Owing to the exhausted condition of my transportation, I ent forward with the advance, under Major Dickey, grain-loaded ox-wagons, leaving them chind some 60 miles up Tongue River. As I had gathered much reliable information rearding the strength and numbers of this large body of hostiles, I took up two pieces of rtillery, covered with wagon-bows and canvas, disguised as wagons. As the command dvauced up the river the Indians withdrew from their camp above Otter Creek, abandoning heir camps where they were fixed for winter, and had built permanent lodges with dry logs, ark, grass, brush, &c.

We had a skirmish on the 1st and 3d of January, and crowding them up the valley above

langing-Woman's Fork January 7, when near dark, the scouts in advance captured one oung warrior and seven Cheyenne women and children, the relatives of one of the headnen of the tribe. When these were within our lines, the scouts advanced, endeavoring to apture a larger number, when they were surrounded by some two hundred and fifty wariors, and a sharp fight followed. The scouts threw themselves into some thick timber, and overing themselves behind some old war-houses of the Indians, with their rifles they withtood the attack with excellent effect until the command advanced to their relief. It was vident that the command had followed them so closely that they would be compelled to

ight the next day, and every preparation was made for it.

January 8, about six hundred warriors appeared in our front. The command was immeliately deployed to the front, and sharp skirmishing followed, the Cheyennes evidently aking the right and the Ogalallas the left side of the valley. The position taken gave us the line under Major Dickey. Riding down, they would leave their horses behind bluffs, and advance on foot, rifle in hand, filling every ravine and lining every crest. Failing to orce this part of the line, they moved a part of their force from left to right, where the principal of the line, they moved a part of their force from left to right, where the principal of the line, they moved a part of their force from left to right, where the principal of the line, they moved a part of their force from left to right, where the principal of the line is the part of the line. sipal and closest fighting occurred. By acting on a much shorter line, their movements were anticipated, and they were driven from a commanding bluff on the left by Captain Casey's company. They made a desperate effort to regain this lost ground by concentrating a larger force and charging on foot to within fifty yards of this line of infantry, but were net by stubborn resistance, and taken in front and on their left flank by Lieutenant McDonnet by stubborn resistance, and taken in front and on their left flank by Lieutenant McDonsld and Major Butler's companies. (Captain Butler's horse was shot under him while
leading a gallant and decisive charge on the extreme left.) They were driven back over
hree rough, piny, rugged bluffs, where it was impossible to ride a horse, and the soldiers
frequently fell in scaling the ice and snow covered cliffs. This decided the engagement.
With the loss of warriors and men and position, they abandoned the struggle and were swept
from the field. The latter part of the fight was during a blinding snow-storm. They apparently lost some prominent man of the tribe, as he was borne away on a travois, followed by
a concourse of friends. Their loss is known to be severe. They left pools of blood on the
snow where they fought, on the ice where they crossed the river, and for five miles up the
valley on their retreat. These are considered the best fighting warriors of the plains, and
before the command moved against them Crazy Horse had sent word to Sitting Bull that before the command moved against them Crazy Horse had sent word to Sitting Bull that his numbers and ammunition had been greatly increased, and that he could meet any command brought against him. (The prisoners now in our hands have but recently come out from the Red Cloud agency). They were driven through the Wolf or Panther Mountains in the direction of the Bighorn Mountains, where they may endeavor to winter, but it will be an experiment. They will find very deep snows, be annoyed by their old enemies the Crow Indians, and will find a scarcity of game.

This engagement was unlike any other Indian fight I had ever witnessed. It was fought any other twould have been impossible to have manuaged carely.

on ground where it would have been impossible to have maneuvered cavalry. They fought entirely dismounted, not a single rifle being fired on horseback, their ponies being used only to carry them from one line of ravines or lodges and bluffs to others. They used loud shrill whistles to convey their orders. I have never seen troops more steady, and I could not compliment them too highly for their fortitude. The disguise was thrown off the pieces of artillery; they were admirably handled by Lieutenant Pope, assisted by Lieutenant Casey. Captains Dickey, Ewers, Carter, and Lieutenant Cusick, with their commands, though not so closely engaged as others, are deserving of mention. Captains Casey and Butler and Lieutenant McDonald are entitled to great praise for leading their commands with commendable skill and courage up and over precipitous cliffs held by superior numbers of Indiaus, while Lieutenant Baldwin distinguished himself by his dashing courage in leading a charge at a deciding and important point in the engagement. The command returned to this cantonment in good condition and spirits, having marched 300 miles in mid-winter through snow from one to three feet deep. The command crossed the Tongue River 107 times, which occasioned some difficulty and delay. The valley is very narrow, skirted by bad lands, almost impassable; the valley may be said to be almost a caffon from its mouth up 150 miles, as there is scarcely one mile of this river that is not commanded by bluffs from 100 to 1,000 feet in height. Owing to insufficient transportation, and not being supplied with sufficient food for my animals, I fear that this engagement will close for a short time a very brief, but satisfactory, campaign, in which this command has marched upward of artillery; they were admirably handled by Lieutenant Pope, assisted by Lieutenant Casey. a very brief, but satisfactory, campaign, in which this command has marched upward of 1,200 miles, fought three engagements of importance besides eight skirmishes, has broken the strength and prestige of both Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. Besides those killed and

wounded, it has compelled the surrender of several of the most noted chiefs of the Siem Nation, and cleared a very wide area of country from hostile Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES.

Colonel Fifth Infantry, Bot. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., Commanding.

Assistant Adjutant-General,
Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 18th (20th) of January, Colonel Miles, with his command, returned to Tongue River, having marched over 300 miles. Shortly after the action at Wolf Mountain Colonel Miles sent one of the prisoners taken at that place, with an interpreter, to open communication with Crazy Horse's band and explain to them the terms which they would receive should they surrender. On the 19th of February these messengers returned bringing with them twenty nine Cheyennes and Sioux, among whom were seven chiefs. These Indians expressed a desire to discontinue hostilities and submit to the authority of the government. After full explanations from Colonel Miles of what would be required of then there promised to surrender, and on the 23d started back to their camps for the purpose of bringing in their families and bands. At this last date there seems to have been good reason to expect compliance on the part of these Indians with the terms proposed for their surrender by Colonel Miles, and this favorable aspect of affairs lasted until the Indian camp had made two days' march toward the cantonment at Tongue River. At this crisis it would appear that a new influence was brought to bear upon them, tending to seriously modify their good intentions, by leading them to expect terms more in accordance with their wishes. toward interference with Colonel Miles's plans is explained in the following extract from his report of March 24, 1877:

> HEADQUARTERS YELLOWSTONE COMMAND, Cantonment at Tongue River, Montana, March 24, 1877.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 23d ultimo, regarding the coming in of certain Indians pursuant to communication with them that I had established, I have the honor to state that the Indians who left on the 23d ultimo with my interpreter, found the hostile tribes on the Little Horn on the 4th instant, and so far disposed to accept the terms that I had sent out namely, placing themselves under entire subjection to the government, and either coming here or going to the agencies at the south; that it was cried through the camps that the wa was over, and that no more hostile expeditions would be allowed against the white man The camp moved toward this camp immediately, and my interpreter traveled with it tree days, crossing from the Little Horn to Tongue River, and down Tongue River to Otte Creek; and during this time a runner from a party under Spotted Tail, coming out from Spotted Tail agency, arrived, conveying news of their approach and bringing ammunitive. My interpreter saw one bag of it. From Otter Creek one hundred and sixty—chiefly warriors—came here on the 17th instant, led by sixteen chiefs and head warriors (of whom a part had been in before); all of whom desired to learn for themselves under what co-ditions they could come in, and whether the conditions were modified in accordance with twery liberal terms alleged to have been offered through Spotted Tail or by him. Amog other things, they stated that he promised them opportunity of obtaining abundant amminition at the agencies, which is doubtless an unauthorized promise.

The names of the chiefs and head soldiers who came are as follows: Of the Cheyenne White Bull (or The Ice), Little Chief, Two Moons, Old Wolf, Magpie Eagle, Little Creek Spotted Wolf, Sitting Night, and Chief Bear; of the Sioux (Ogalallas), Wahatoo, Little Hawk (uncle of Crasy Horse), Red Hawk, Rock (or Four Crows), Horse Road, Hard-to-Kill, and The Hump. I told them plainly, as I had done before, the terms (as hereinbefore given), that I would not permit them going backward and forward between the hostile camps and this post, and that, while the government had no desire to impoverish them, they must cheerfully surrender such ponies and arms as I might require. As they were informed from Spotted Tail's runner that the military authorities directed him to say that the troops would be taken away from here, I informed them emphatically that the troops would

retained here.

White Bull, or The Ice, a chief and head warrior of the Cheyennes; The Hump, head soldier of the Ogalallas, his brother Horse Road, a Sioux chief, and Little Chief, Crass Mule, Magpie Eagle, Old Wolf, Little Creek, chiefs of the Cheyennes, and Fast Whirl, also

Cheyenne, remained at this place as proof of their good faith and as a guarantee that their copie will come in here and remain or go to their agencies. The remainder of the Indians aft yesterday, intending to participate in the general council with Spotted Tail, to be held on he Little Powder River, whither they stated their tribes would move from Otter Creek. The result of the council will probably determine their final action. I have impressed upon hem that while I would receive their surrender in accordance with my original demand and appropriate their surrender in accordance with my original demand and ommunications heretofore reported, yet if they would go into their agencies it would be uite as satisfactory.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 22d of April three hundred of the Indians who had been in reaty with Colonel Miles surrendered to him at the cantonment at Congue River, as appears from the following extracts from the report of hat date:

> HEADQUARTERS YELLOWSTONE COMMAND. Cantonment Tongue River, Montana, April 22, 1877.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to report that three hun-

red hostile Indians surrendered at this place to-day, and others are following.

From my interpreter, whom I sent out on the 23d ultimo, and from the Indians who have urrendered. I learn that the remainder of the hostiles in the vicinity of Little Powder River tated that they intended to surrender at the agencies to the south, and moved in that direction. After the decision was arrived at, the Southern Cheyennes, to the number of some ixty, rode through the camps and announced that they were going to join their tribe at ort Reno, Ind. T. I would respectfully recommend that measures be taken to secure them in their arrival, as there are among them several Indians who were disarmed and turned ver to the civil agent two years ago.

The arms are not yet all in, but those surrendered are of the most improved pattern, sharp's rifles, Spencer and Springfield carbines.

I have allowed them to retain on an average two ponies to a lodge for procuring wood and ordinary camp use. I have two hundred horses, mules, and ponies which I will use in he government service during the summer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel Fifth Infantry, Bot. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 23d of February, 1877, orders were given to Colonel Gibbon, Seventh Infantry, commanding the District of Montana, to detach the pattalion of four companies of the Second Cavalry, then as now serving it Fort Ellis, from that post and send it to the cantonment at Tongue River, to report to Colonel Miles. The battalion commenced its march on the 24th of March, but was delayed by the almost impassable condiion of the roads, and did not reach the Tongue until the 23d of April. With this battalion, two companies of the Fifth Infantry, and four companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, Colonel Miles, on the 1st day of May, moved out to attack the hostile band of Lame Deer, then in the vicinity of the Rosebud.

After a march of six days, Colonel Miles discovered the hostile camp, and by an extremely rapid and skallful movement surprised it before ight in the morning of the 7th. The Indians were completely defeated. Lame Deer himself, Iron Star, his head warrior, and twelve others, were left dead on the field. A large amount of property, including a nerd of four hundred and fifty ponies, was captured. The following is

Jolonel Miles's report of this operation:

HEADQUARTERS YELLOWSTONE COMMAND. Contonment at Tongue River, Montana, May 16, 1877.

SIR: I have respectfully to report that with a portion of this command, consisting of a bat-SIR: I have respectfully to report that with a portion of said Sold Companies B and H, Fifth alion of the Second Cavalry (four companies), under Captain Ball, Companies B and H, Fifth Digitized by Infantry, and Companies E, F, G, and H, Twenty-second Infantry, I moved on the 1st instant up Tongue River, against a body of Indians led by Lame Deer, who had refused a come in and surrender or to return to their agency. I learned on the 5th that they had crossed the Tongue and Rosebud, moving west. Leaving my train on the Tongue River with three infantry companies, I moved at 24 p. m. of the 5th directly across the broken country, crossing the Rosebud near the junction of the two commands in 1876; thence were used to a high divide that security the matter of Rosebud and Tullechie Rosebud. ward to a high divide that separates the waters of Rosebud and Tullock's Fork, called by the Indians Big Hill. The command reached that point at 3 a. m., and resumed the march secafter daylight on the 6th instant. By the aid of Indian scouts the hostile camp was discovered. some twenty-five miles distant to the south and east. With the cavalry I pushed rap. forward, leaving the infantry to follow as speedily as possible. After passing over a difficult and circuitous route, resting at 8 o'clock, the march was resumed at 2½ o'clock, and the camp surprised and captured at 4½ o'clock a. m. on the 7th instant. The village was firmiles from the mouth of an eastern affluent of the Rosebud. The advance consisted of a consist detachment of mounted infantry under Lieutenant Casey, Twenty-second Infantry, immediately followed by Lieutenant Jerome with Company H, Second Cavalry. This fere charged directly through the village and captured the berd of four hundred and fire horses, mules, and ponies. The Indians took refuge in the high, broken, pine-covered bluff on the west side of the village, and over this country the three remaining companies pursued them in a running fight for six miles to the Rosebud. Besides the loss of herd and extended the loss of the dead of the field including the principal ships I are Pears. tire camp, they left fourteen dead on the field, including the principal chief, Lame Deer, u. head warrior, Iron Star. The village consisted of fifty-one lodges, and was rich in ever kind of Indian property; at least thirty tons of carefully prepared dried meat, rifles, amaz-nition, two hundred saddles, &c. In the village were found many trophies of the Cu-ter battle and several scalps of white men and women. Before reaching the village is gave explicit instructions to prevent firing upon women and children, and directed my interpreter and Indian scout to demand the surrender of the hostiles. Several Indians made advances as if to surrender, and when this was responded to on the part of the officers at troops the Indians, either intending treachery or fearing the same, renewed the fire. This, a necessity, ended all measures of a pacific nature.

The advance to the attack during the night and early morning of the 7th was very rapid, and one of the nack animals with ammunition were not kept up with the command. Four some of the pack animals with ammunition were not kept up with the command. Fourthese were abandoned by their escort before a small party of Indians, and eight boxes carbine ammunition fell into the hands of the Indians. The command remained in the value. ley until the 8th, when some of the ponies not needed were killed, the entire camp and paraphernalia destroyed by fire, and the remainder of the herd brought away, including house, ponies, and equipments enough to mount four companies of troops. I am pleased to metion as deserving of much praise the battalion of the Second Cavalry (commanded by Catain Ball, and consisting of Captains Tyler's, Wheelan's, Norwood's, and Lieutenam Jerome's companies) for their courage and endurance; also the infantry companies (E, H, self, F, Twenty-second) commanded by Captains Dickey and Poole, and First Lieutenant Casic. for their cheerful endurance of the constant rapid marching, a part of the time during dark ness and storms, and for frustrating the attempt of the Indians to recover their pony her! on the night succeeding the engagement.

Lieutenants Jerome and Casey, and the troops under their command, I deem worth a special mention for the seal and skill with which they performed the dangerous and imp

tant duty assigned to them.

I have left the cavalry battalion, three companies of infantry, and one gun on the Rose bud to occupy that section, and will organize a force of mounted infantry with capture stock, and use the troops that are expected to arrive against any other hostile Indians the remain to the south of the Yellowstone

The Indians that were struck on the 7th were considered, even by Indians, as among the

worst of the hostiles, and their losses will not be repaired in years.

I made use of three surrendered Indians, and found them perfectly loyal and most value ble guides.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES, Colonel Fifth Infantry, Bet. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

The action of the 7th of May was the last of the series of important engagements between the forces under the command of Colonel Miles and the hostile Sioux. The effect of these engagements was to substantially clear the country west of the Missouri River, south of the British line, and north of the Black Hills, of hostile bands. By then Crazy Horse and his band were compelled to surrender, in part x

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Fongue River and in part at Red Cloud agency, in the Department of the Platte. Lame Deer's band, with heavy loss and in great destitution, was driven to the south and east, whence it ultimately proceeded to the same agency and surrendered, and Sitting Bull, with his followers, was forced to fly across the frontier into the British possessions. This condition of affairs, however, did not diminish, during the summer, the activity of the troops serving in the district of the Yellowstone.

The force was increased by the arrival in June of six companies of the Eleventh Infantry, under Lieut. Col. G. P. Buell, four companies of the First Infantry, under Maj. H. M. Lazelle, and eleven companies of

he Seventh Cavalry, under Col. S. D. Sturgis.

The battalion of the Eleventh Infantry was sent to the junction of the Bighorn and Little Big Horn Rivers to commence the construction of the parracks ordered to be built there. The remainder of the re-enforcenents was held for service in the field. From early in the season frequent reports came to Colonel Miles that Sitting Bull and his band ntended to return to this country and renew hostilities, and these reports were coupled with the statement that the band numbered thirteen nundred warriors. This statement was, doubtless, an exaggeration. s not probable that Sitting Bull could at any time during the summer and autumn bring into the field more than eight hundred fighting men. Jolonel Miles, in view of the possbility of such an incursion, at first proposed to move with his whole disposable force across the Missouri and up to boundary, but it was finally determined that he should hold strongly the ine of the Yellowstone, so as to prevent a junction between Sitting Bull's and and any Indians who might break away from the agencies. At the same time he placed in the field, from time to time, several small colamns for the purpose of patrolling the country and keeping it clear of small parties which might otherwise stray into it. A force of four hunlred friendly Crow Indians was organized, under Lieutenant Doane, of he Second Cavalry, in aid of this object. The most important of these ninor movements were made by Maj. H. M. Lazelle, of the First Infantry, naving under his command detachments of the First and Twenty-second infantry, and of the Seventh Cavalry, and by Maj. J. S. Brisbin, comnanding a battalion of his regiment, the Second Cavalry. To the appended reports of these officers I refer for the details of their movenents. On the 11th of July the force of the district was reduced by ending six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, then in the field, o Fort Lincoln, and thence to the Division of the Atlantic, and on the 8th of the same month, by the detail of one company of the Second Javalry, under Capt. R. Norwood, to escort the General of the Army, hen on a tour of inspection, from mouth of the Bighorn to Fort Ellis.

To preserve the proper connection of events, it is now necessary to

urn for a time to operations in the district of Montana.

During the past winter the troops in the district of Montana consisted of the Seventh Infantry and four companies of the Second Cavilry, the whole under the command of Colonel John Gibbon, of the forner regiment. This force was distributed as follows: Six companies of infantry at Fort Shaw; two companies of infantry at Camp Baker; one ompany of infantry at Fort Benton; and the cavalry, with one company of infantry, at Fort Ellis. As has been stated before, the cavalry was detached in March, and sent to Colonel Miles. At the same time one company of infantry was detached from Shaw and sent to Ellis. In May 17 orders were received by me from the Lieutenant-General irrecting the construction of a post for one company of infantry in the litter-Root Valley, near the town of Missoula. In obedience to these instructions, two companies of infantry were detached from Shaw, on

the 9th of June, and proceeded under Captain Rawn, Seventh Infantry, to the site of the new post, 217 miles distant, arriving there on the 25th of the same month. Both of these companies were to be employed in building the post. One of them was to constitute the permanent garnson.

In obedience to instructions from these headquarters, one company of infantry, under Captain Kirtland, left Shaw on the 18th of June, proceeded to Fort Benton, and thence by steamer to Dauphin Rapids, in the Missouri, for the purpose of protecting a party of government engineers, which, under the direction of the chief engineer of the department, was at work at that point improving the navigation of the river.

When the Nez Percé outbreak took place in the Department of the Columbia, it was not supposed that the theater of war would extend into this department, and, therefore, no special provision was made to meet that possible though not probable event. It would have been difficult to re-enforce the troops in Montana from other parts of the department, for at that time a renewal of hostilities with the Sioux was confidently expected; the importance of the results following from Colone Miles's previous operations was not fully appreciated, and all information tended to show that Sitting Bull, with a heavy force, was about to return to the Missouri and perhaps to the Yellowstone. Troops had been concentrated to meet this expected movement, and it seemed extremely undesirable to direct them to another sphere of action.

On the 1st of July I received from the Lieutenaut-General a dispatch. desiring me to keep a "sharp lookout" in Western Montana, for it was possible that the Idaho troubles might extend into this department This dispatch was communicated to Colonel Gibbon, with instructions to take such measures as might be necessary; but the danger was still too remote to justify a diminution of Colonel Miles's force to meet it. On the 22d of July, however, while I was absent from my headquarters and upon the Yellowstone, Colonel Gibbon received intelligence by tele gram from the Lieutenaut-General that the Nez Percés were coming eastward over the Lo-Lo trail, and on the same day proceeded to concentrate all the available troops in his district at Missoula. It was necesary to leave one company at each of the posts of Fort Shaw, For Ellis, and Camp Baker, and the company at Dauphin Rapids was out of reach. He directed one company at Ellis to proceed at once to Missoula, brought the company at Benton and one of the two companies at Camp Baker up to Shaw, and with them and one of the two companies previously at Shaw started for Missoula on the 28th. Before this, however, a rumor reached Captain Rawn, commanding at Missoula, that the hostile Indians were on the Lo-Lo trail, and on the 18th of July he sent out on the trail a small reconnoitering party, under command of Lieutenant Woodbridge. On the 21st another small party. under Lieutenant Coolidge, was sent out. From information obtained by these parties, Captain Rawn became convinced of the truth of the rumors which had reached him, and determined to endeavor to hold the Lo-Lo Pass and prevent the passage of the Indians into the Bitter-Root Valley. The following extract from his annual report gives his operations in detail:

> HEADQUARTERS POST NEAR MISSOULA, September 30, 1877.

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Information having reached me that the hostile Nez Percés were coming in this director via Lo-Lo Pass, Second Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, Seventh Infantry, with four exclisted men, was directed to move that way, for the purpose of reconnoitering the movement of the enemy and reporting their approach. He (Lieutenant Woodbridge) and party is here on the 18th of July, and having waited until the 21st of July, without receiving art

intelligence from him in regard to the Indians, I, on that date, ordered First Lieut. C. A. Coolidge to proceed to the pass, and penetrate as far through it as he prudently could, furnishing me with any news of moment which might come to his knowledge. He was accompanied by one soldier and a small party of citizen volunteers. On the 22d he came up with Lieutenant Woodbridge and party, who was returning toward Missoula, having scouted the Lo-Lo as far as Clearwater. On that day a half-breed, who had been a prisoner in the Nez Percé camp, but who managed to escape therefrom, caught up with the detachments in the pass, and gave information as to the whereabouts of the Indians and the route they were to travel. Lieutenant Woodbridge dispatched a courier to me with the news, which I received on the same day. The truth of this report was soon made manifest, and spread such alarm in the Bitter-Root Valley that companies were organized to repel the Indians.

The people of Missoula also formed volunteer associations for the purpose of protecting themselves. The excitement increasing, I, on the 25th of July, with every available man that could possibly be spared, proceeded to Lo-Lo, entreuched my command in what I considered the most defensible and least-easily flanked part of the canon between the Indians and Bitter Root Valley. This was about eight miles from the mouth of the canon, and two miles from camp of hostiles. My intentions were, with my force, five commissioned officers and thirty enlisted men, and assisted by the citizen volunteers, to compel the Indians to surrender their arms and ammunition, and to dispute their passage, by force of arms, into

Bitter Root Valley.
On the 27th of July, I had a talk with Chiefs Joseph, White Bird, and Looking-Glass, who proposed, if allowed to pass unmolested, to march peaceably through the Bitter Root Valley; but I refused to allow them to pass unless they complied with my stipulations as to the surrender of their arms. For the purpose of gaining time for General Howard's forces to get up and for General Gibbon to arrive from Shaw, I appointed a meeting for the 28th with Looking-Glass, accompanied by one Indian and myself by Delaware Jim (interpreter), the meeting to take place in open prairie, and not within range of the rifles of their whole the meeting to take place in open prairie, and not within range of the rines of their whole camp. The meeting was had accordingly, but I submitted to him the same conditions as before, to wit, that if he wished to enter the valley they must disarm and dismount, surrendering all stock. Looking-Glass said he would talk to his people, and would tell me what they said at 9 a. m. the next day. Distrusting him, I would not agree to that hour, but proposed 12. m. We separated without agreement. Nothing satisfactory having resulted from the conference, I returned to the breastworks, expecting to be attacked. In the mean time that portion of the volunteers (some one hundred or more) who represented Bitter Root Values having that the New Paracle promised to page pages by through it determined that no ley, hearing that the Nez Percés promised to pass peaceably through it, determined that no act of hostility on their part should provoke the Indians to a contrary measure, and without leave left in squads of from one to a dozen. On the 28th, the Indians moved from the canon to the hills, ascending the side one-half mile in my front, passed my flank, and went into the Bitter Root Valley. As soon as I found they were passing around me, and hearing that they had attacked a rear-guard I had established to prevent desertions, I abandoned the breastworks, formed skirmish line across the canon with my regulars and such of the volunteers as I could control, and advanced in the direction the Indians had gone. They did not accept a fight, but retreated again into Bitter Root. At the mouth of Lo-Lo, and before reaching it, all the volunteers had left me but a dozen or twenty Missoula men, and I was obliged to return to this post. Some of the people at Stevensville and at Corvallis treated with these Indians for everything they desired, whisky included (in one case ammunition).

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. RAWN, Captain Seventh Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

The company from Fort Ellis reached Missoula on the 29th of July. Colonel Gibbon, with his three companies, having taken a direct trail across the mountains by way of Cadotte's Pass, and having made a very rapid march, reached the same place on the 3d of August. On the next day, August 4, with the six companies thus concentrated and a small party of citizen volunteers, he took up the pursuit of the Nez Percés. The following is Colonel Gibbon's report of his operations, including his most gallant action with the much superior force of Indians opposed to him:

> HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA. Fort Shaw. Mont., September 2, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of recent military operations in this district:

Upon telegraphic information that the hostile Nez Percés had started eastward over the Lo Lo trail, I ordered one of the companies at Camp Baker (D) and the company at Fort Benton (F), with the exception of six men, to move at once to Fort Shaw. They were concentrated there on the 27th of July. The next day, with company K and every man to be spared from the post, the command, numbering eight officers and seventy-six men, commenced the march for Missoula, via Cadotte's Pass, with pack-mules. The distance (150 miles) was accomplished in seven days, the command reaching the new post at Missoula late in the afternoon of the 3d of August, in wagons sent out to met; preceded the day before by myself and the mounted detachment under Lieut. James Bradley. The Nez Percés, with a large herd of horses, had, on the 28th ultimo, succeeded in avoiding Captain Rawn's little command, by marching around it, and had tuned up the valley of the Bitter Root. They were then leisurely moving up the valley, halting for a day or two at a time to trade off to the inhabitants their stolen stock and plander fresh horses, food, and supplies of all kinds, including ammunition. The pitiful spectace was presented of these red-handed plunderers, fresh from the slaughter of the peaceful setters of a neighboring Territory, being furnished by the citizens of Montana with fresh supplies, which enabled them to continue their flight and their murderous work in other parts this Territory. One bright exception stands out in bold relief to what appears to have been the rule in the lower part of Bitter Root Valley. Mr. Young, of Corvallis, refused to bare

for their blood-money, closed his store, and dared them to do their worst. On the 4th, with my command re-enforced with seven officers and all the men to be sparfrom Captain Rawn's command (which had been in the mean time strengthened by G Con pany, Seventh Infantry, and every available man to be spared from Fort Ellis), I left to post at one o'clock with fifteen officers and one hundred and forty-six men, in wagous, at moved to Stevensville, which we reached about nine o'clock, a distance of some 25 miles. To next day we made 30 miles, and were joined by a number of citizens from the Upper Valer who volunteered as scouts, and to join us in the fight if we should overtake the Indian. I had been informed that beyond a certain point it would be impracticable to take wagon, and therefore, brought along our pack-mules and pack-saddles, intending, when the time care to cut loose from our wagons and take to the packs: but on this day I was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Joe Blodgett, a man thoroughly acquainted with the county, who assured me that he had brought lightly-loaded wagons over the trail all the way five Bannock, and that it was a passable, although a difficult road. The road was exceled until we commenced to climb the divide separating us from Roas Hole, at the extreme upperent of the Bitter Root Valley. Here the ascent was so steep, rugged, and crooked that we were compelled to halt at night-fall and make a dry camp before reaching the summit having succeeded in making during the day only 24 miles. The next day (7th) we were been hours in reaching the summit, and succeeded in making only 131 miles, with a second of the summit and succeeded in making only 131 miles, with a second of the summit and succeeded in making only 131 miles, with a second of the summit and succeeded in making only 131 miles, with a second of the summit and succeeded in making only 131 miles. the greater ascent before us for the next day. We had up to this time been passing regular Indian camping grounds, which showed that they were moving at the rate of about 12 of it miles a day; so that if we could continue to double the distance, the question of oversity the enemy was simply one of time. No accurate estimate of their strength could be make as many of them occupied simple brush shelters. It was observed, also, that the teeppoles, always left standing in their camps, were collected each night for temporary purpose. and no signs of teepee-poles nor travois for wounded were seen on the trail. The best ex-mate of their strength I could obtain from the inhabitants of the valley gave them two budred and sixty warriors, all of whom were well armed, and with a plentiful supply of a

On camping at the foot of the main divide of the Rocky Mountains on the evening of the 7th, Lieutenant Bradley, who had been sent in advance during the day with his mountainen and a small party of citizens, offered to make a night march, if possible overtain the camp, and make an attempt to stampede the herd, which every indication shows was very large. Some twenty-five of the citizens volunteered to accompany him; as did also Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, regimental quartermaster, Seventh Infantry; his nephew, Mr. S. J. Heron, of Kentucky; Sergeant Wilson, I Company, Seventh Infantry; and Bostwick, the post guide of Fort Shaw. In accordance with this suggestion, Lieutenant Bradley, with his command, amounting to some sixty men, was ordered to push forward during the night and to strike the camp before daylight.

The next morning the main body resumed the march at five o'clock and at once commenced to ascend the formidable barrier in its front, the difficulties of the road being increasiby the quantities of fallen timber which had to be removed or got around. Our wagons were very lightly loaded, and by doubling teams and using the men at drag-ropes we succeed in reaching the summit, a distance of about two miles, in six hours. From thence a gent incline led for over 20 miles down into the Big Hole Basin. But the road was much be structed by fallen timber and a difficult stream, with abrupt banks, which we were obliged cross numerous times. Here the services of our excellent guide, Joe Blodget, were make a valuable, and but for him we could not possibly have made even the time we did. Before we had reached the summit I received a courier from Lieutenant Bradley, informing me that the distance he had to pass over was greater than supposed, and that daylight had overtake him before he had succeeded in reaching the camp of the Indian. We pushed ahead without waiting to rest or feed the animals, and later in the day I received another message five him, informing me that he had discovered the location of the Indian camp, had concead

his command in the hills, and was awaiting my arrival. Fearing the Indians would discover him, I left the train under charge of one company (Logan's) to come on as fast as possible, and started forward with the rest of the command and the mountain howitzer; but with all the speed we could make, it was nearly sunset before we reached Lieutenant Bradley's position, and the Indian camp was still four or five miles distant. The train was now brought up, closely parked amid the brush of the little valley down which we were traveling, and the animals turned out to rest and feed. No fires were built, and after posting pickets, all laid down to rest until eleven o'clock. At that hour the command, now consisting of seventeen officers, one hundred and thirty-two men, and thirty-four citizens, started down the trail on foot, each man being provided with ninety rounds of ammunition. The howitzer could not accompany the column in consequence of the quantity of fallen timber obstructing the trail and the noise which would have to be made in removing it. Orders were, therefore, given that at early daylight it should start after us with a pack-mule, loaded with two thousand rounds of extra ammunition. The thirty-four citizens who volunteered to accompany us being joined to Lieutenant Bradley's command, the advance was given to him, and the column moved in silence down the trail, the night being clear and starlight. After proceeding about three miles the country opened out into the Big Hole Basin, and still After proceeding about three miles the country opened out into the Big Hole Basin, and still following the trail, guided by one of the citizens who knew the locality, we turned to the left, and following along the low foot-hills, soon came in sight of fires. After proceeding about a mile from where we emerged from the mountains we passed through a point of timber projecting into the valley, and just beyond encountered a large herd of ponies grazing upon the hill-side. As we silently advanced they commenced neighing, but fortunately did not become alarmed, and by the time we had passed through the herd the outline of the teepees could be made out in the bottom below. The command was now halted and all laid down to wait for daylight. Here we waited for two hours in plain hearing of the barking dogs, crying of babies, and other neises of the camp. Just before daylight Sanno's company and then Comba's were sent down into the valley and deployed as skirmishers. As day began to break and enable me to make out the ground beneath us. I found that the day began to break and enable me to make out the ground beneath us, I found that the teepees, in the form of an open V, with the apex toward us, extended along the opposite

side of a large creek some two or three hundred yards from us.

The intervening space between the camp and the foot of the slope upon which we stood was almost entirely covered with a dense growth of willow brush in the grassy spaces between which herds of ponies were grazing. A deep slough, with water in places waist deep, wound through this bottom from right to left, and had to be crossed before the stream itself could be reached. As the light increased Comba and Sanno were ordered to move forward, then Bradley and his citizens on the left, with Rawn and Williams in support. All pushed in perfect silence, while now scarcely a sound issued from the camp. Suddenly a single shot in the extreme left rang out on the clear morning air, followed quickly by several others, and the whole line pushed rapidly forward through the brush. Logan's company being sent in on the run on the extreme right, a heavy fire was at once opened along the whole line of the teepees, the startled Indians rushing from them in every direction, and for a few moments no shots were returned. Comba and Sanno first struck the camp at the apex fo the V, crossed thema in stream, and delivered their fire at close range into the teepees and the Indians as they passed from them. Many of the Indians broke at once for the brush, and sheltering themselves behind the creek bank, opened fire on the troops as they came into the open ground. This was especially the case on the right or upper end of the camp where the creek made a bend toward our line. As Logan and the right of the line swept forward our men found themselves directly at the backs of these Indians, and here the greatest slaughter took place. In less than twenty minutes we had complete possession of the whole camp, and orders were given to commence destroying it. But the Indians had not given up the fight, and while a portion of the command was engaged in setting fire to the teepees, other portions were occupied in replying to the rifle-shots which now came upon us from every direction—the brush, the creek-bank, the open prairie, and the distant hills. The fire from these latter positions, although at long range, was by far the most deadly, and it soon became evident that the enemy's sharp-shooters, hidden behind trees, rocks, &c., possessed an immense advantage over us, in so much that we could not compete with them. At almost every crack of a rifle from the distant hills some member of the command was sure to fall. My acting adjutant, Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, and myself, with our horses, were wounded at this time. Under these circumstances the only remedy was to take up some position where we would be more on an equality with the enemy. Orders were, therefore, reluctantly given to withdraw, through the brush, to a position under the hill from which we had first started, and then push for the timber through which we had passed in the night. This movement was successfully accomplished, such of our wounded as we could find being carried with us, and the few Indians who occupied the timber being driven out. Here we took up our position, and sheltering ourselves behind the trees, fallen logs, &c., replied to the fire of the sharp-shooters, who soon gathered around us, occupying the brush below and the timber above. For a time their fire was very close and deadly, and here Lieutenant English received a mortal wound, Captain Williams was struck a second time, and a large number of men killed and wounded. The Indians crawled up as closely as they dared to come, and with yells of encouragement urged each other on; but our men met them with a bold front, and our fire, as we afterward learned by the blood and dead Indians found. punished them severely.

Just as we took up our position in the timber two shots from our howitzer on the us" above us were heard, and we afterward learned that the gun and pack-mule with amm:

nition were on the road to us intercepted by the Indians.

The non-commissioned officers in charge, Sergeants Daly and Frederics and Corporal Sales made the best resistance they could, whilst the two privates cowardly fled at the first appear ance of danger, and never stopped until they had put a hundred miles between themselves and the battle-field, spreading, of course, as such cowards always do, when they reache the settlements, the most exaggerated reports of the dire calamity which had overtaken to entire command. The piece was fired twice, and as the Indians closed around it the met used their rifles. Corporal Sales was killed, the two sergeents wounded, the animals ske down, and private John O. Bennett, the driver, entangled in their fall. Cutting bims-loose, he succeeded in reaching the brush and escaped to the train, which the two sergeans Blodgett, the guide, and William, a colored servant of Lieutenant Jacobs, also reached. 1: the mean time our fight in the timber continued, with more or less activity, all day. Bo every hour was increasing the strength of our position, when a new danger threatened a A strong wind was blowing from the west, and, taking advantage of this, the Indians of fire to the grass, intending, doubtless, to follow up the fire and make a dash upon us while we were blinded by the dense smoke. But, fortunately, the grass was too green to be: rapidly, and before the fire reached any of the dead timber lying about us it went out. To Indians remained around us, firing occasionally nearly all night. They had, however, broken camp immediately after we abandoned it, and sent off their women, children, as herds in a southerly direction. During the night I sent a runner to the train, and two other to Deer Lodge, via French's Gulch, for medical assistance and supplies, fearing our unit had been captured. This fear was increased early the next morning, on the arrival of a courier from General Heward, who said he had seen nothing of it. He had passed is in the darkness of the night without seeing it. Later in the day we communicated with the train; but the Indians, in small parties, still appearing in the interval which separated with the seed of from it, I sent Captain Browning, with twenty-five men, to bring it in, and it reached to just before sundown, bringing us our much-needed blankets and provisions, not however. until we had partially consumed the flesh of Lieutenant Woodruff's horse, brought wounde: to our position and conveniently killed by the Indians inside our lines. The Indians garus a parting shower of bullets about eleven o'clock that night, and we saw no more of these afterward.

Parties were sent out on the 11th to bury the dead, all of whom were found, recognized and decently interred; and to recover the howitzer, which was found concealed in the brush the carriage wheels being carried off. At 10 a.m., General Howard reached my camp. hav ing pushed forward with a small escort under the belief that he was coming to a sorely be leaguered party; and the next morning his medical officers arrived and gave to our suffering wounded the much-needed attendance. The following day (13th), having assigned to dat! with General Howard, to aid in the pursuit, fifty men of my command, under Captain Browning and Lieutenants Wright and Van Orsdale, all of whom volunteered for the service. I left the battlefield, with the wounded and the balance of the command, for Deer Lodge, over 90 miles distant. I reached that place on the 15th, and the command the next day. thanks to the spontaneous assistance promptly forwarded to us by the citizens of Heleza

Deer Lodge, and Butte.

In closing this report, I desire to speak in the most commendatory terms of the conduct. both officers and men (with the exception of the two cowards who deserted the howitzer With the exception of Captain Logan and Lieutenant Bradley, both of whom were killed very early in the action, every officer came under my personal observation at some time of the company o other during the fight, and where all were so active, zealous, and courageous, not only themselves fighting and in cheering on the men, but in prompt obedience to every order, I find it out of the question to make any attempt at discrimination, and will simply mention

the names of those who were present in the battle. They were:

Captains C. C. Rawn, Richard Comba, George L. Browning, J. M. J. Sanno, Constant Williams (wounded twice), and William Logan (killed); First Lieuts. C. A. Coolide (wounded three times), James H. Bradley, (killed), J. W. Jacobs, Regimental Quartemaster, Allan H. Jackson, George H. Wright, and William L. English (mortally wounded and since dead); and Second Lieuts. C. A. Woodruff, acting adjutant, (wounded three times), J. T. Van Orsdale, E. E. Hardin, and Francis Woodbridge.

For the officers engaged in this sharp little affair I have nothing to ask, and am unable " But I ermestly urge the persuade myself to ask for that next thing to nothing, a brevet. the authorities may ask of Congress the enactment of a special law giving officers below the grade of field-officers and soldiers wounded in battle the same increase of pay as they are now entitled to for every five years of service, the law to go into effect from the commence ment of the present fiscal year.

A complete list of casualties is appended to this report, showing a loss of the aggregate engaged (191), including the howitzer party, of 29 killed and 40 wounded. Captain Combi. who had charge of our burial party, reports 83 dead Indians found on the field, and six more dead warriors were found in a ravine some distance from the battle field after the command left there.

· First Lieut. Henry M. Benson reached Fort Shaw from sick leave the day after the command left there: altogether not fit for duty, he started the same day and endeavored to overtake the command, but failed. He then started for Missoula by stage, and finally reported to me at Deer Lodge, August 15. At his earnest solicitation I ordered him down on the stage-road to take charge of such militia organizations as he found there and to report to General Howard. This he did, was attached to Captain Norwood's company, Second Cavalry, went into action with it on the 20th of August, and while gallantly fighting, was wounded, thus adding one more to the casualties in the regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN GIBBON, Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding.

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota, Saint Poul, Minn.

I think that no one can read this report from Colonel Gibbon without feelings of great admiration for him, for his officers, for his men, and for the citizen volunteers who fought with them; but with the admiration which their gallantry, resolution, and devotion excites, other feelings will mingle. There can be no doubt that had the troops under Colonel Gibbon's command numbered three hundred men instead of one hundred and forty-two, the Nez Percés war would have ended then and there. Had the Seventh Infantry been maintained at even the minimum strength of an efficient regiment, the six companies engaged would have been sufficient to accomplish the complete overthrow of the enemy. It is painful to contemplate the famous Seventh Infantry, a regiment whose history is interwoven with that of the country from the battle of New Orleans to the present hour, so attenuated that with more than half of its companies present it could take into action but one hundred and forty-two men. And it is equally painful to behold its colonel, recently a major-general and a distinguished corps commander, reduced to the necessity of fighting, rifle in hand, as a private soldier, and compelled by a sense of duty to lead a mere squad of men as a forlorn-hope against a savage enemy from whom defeat would have been destruction.

The bistory of the pursuit of the Nez Percés immediately after the action at Big Hole Pass belongs properly to the report of Brigadier-General Howard, commanding the Department of the Columbia, but some few troops belonging to this department were with General Howard, and others were moving to check the Indians in their flight, I therefore quote the following sketch of these operations from Colonel Gibbon's annual

report:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA, Fort Shaw, Montana, October 18, 1877.

The hostile Nez Percés, after leaving the Big Hole battlefield, proceeded south past the town of Bannock, murdering settlers and stealing stock as they went; crossed the main divide of the Rocky Mountains east of Fort Lambie, then moved across the divide again at Henry's Lake, down to the Madison River, up that stream to the Geyser Basin, through that to the Yellowstone River. This stream they crossed below Yellowstone Lake and moved down the right bank of the stream to the East Fork; then, after some delay, up that to the head of Clark's Fork and down that to the Yellowstone. On the receipt of information that Colonel Sturgis, with a part of the Seventh Cavalry, was on his way from the Lower Yellowstone, to the Judith Basin, and that the Nez Percés, in front of General Howard, had crossed the Corinne road south of Pleasant Valley, I sent, August 17, two dispatches to Colonel Sturgis to move with all speed to Fort Ellis, hoping to get him there in time to move up the Yellowstone River, and head off the Indians before they crossed to the eastward of that stream; but my dispatches did not reach him until he had arrived on the Musselshell. His advance, which was one day shead of him, under Lieutenant Doane, Second Cavalry, with Lieutenant De Rudio's company, Seventh Cavalry, and a party of Crow scouts, pushed at once for Fort Ellis, which was reached on the 26th of August, and on the 27th, Lieutenant Doane was ordered by telegraph to push up the Yellowstone to the bridge at the mouth of East Fork, cross that, and feel for the Indians up the right bank of the Yellowstone. On the same day

information having been received that Colonel Sturgis had reached the Crow agency orders were dispatched to him to push up to the head of Clark's Fork, and he accordingly left the fort C. F. Smith road, to go up that stream, on September 3. In the mean time Lieutenat Doane, in obedience to his orders, proceeded with his command up the Yellowstone, when on approaching Gardiners River, on the 2d of September, he found himself in the present of some of the hostiles. Here he was overtaken by Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert, Seventh Isfantry, who had been sent out under special instructions from Fort Ellis, with Norwell company of cavalry, with directions to take command of Lieutenant Doane's party and communicate with General Howard; then to govern himself according to the instructions of the General of the Army and General Howard. This command was then turned back 12 miles deflected to the westward, and after passing through a very rough and difficult country struck the trail of General Howard's column in the Geyser Basin and followed it over to addown Clark's Fork from whence it returned to Fort Ellis, having failed to overtake General Howard.

The Indians, after crossing the Yellowstone River, came down the right bank as far w Baronette's bridge, which they burned, and then moved slowly up the East Fork. Strike: the head of Clark's Fork on the 4th, General Howard repaired the bridge and crossed it: the fifth continuing the purposit.

the fifth continuing the pursuit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON.
Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commandia;

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

On the 2d of August, Captain Norwood, with Company L of the Second Cavalry, which had been detailed to escort the General of the Amy from the mouth of the Bighorn to Fort Ellis, reached the last-named place. On the 8th, in obedience to orders from Colonel Gibbon, he less that post to join Colonel Gibbon's column. On reaching it, he was ordered to report to General Howard, of whose column his command formed a part until it reached Camas Creek, where he and the cavalry of General Howard's force proper were engaged with the Nez Percest Lieutenant Benson, of the Seventh Infantry, who had been attached to Captain Norwood's company, was with him in this action, and while rendering valuable service was severely wounded. Six enlisted mea were also wounded, two of them mortally.

Captain Norwood himself received from General Howard warm and

Captain Norwood himself received from General Howard warm and generous praise for his gallantry and excellent service. Captain Norwood returned to Fort Ellis on the 29th of August. His report is here with appended. In that portion of Colonel Gibbon's annual report which I have quoted above reference is made to the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert, of the Seventh Infantry, to join General Howard It should be added that Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert left Fort Ellis on the 31st of August with Company L of the Second Cavalry, now under command of Lieutenant Schofield, and that it was with this company, is addition to the force under Lieutenant Doane, that he followed General

Howard's trail.

The course of events now leads us back to the district of the Yellowstone. On the 3d of August, before it was known that the Nez Perceiver moving toward this department, orders were sent to Colonel Miles to send the three companies of the Second Cavalry, which still remained with him, back to Fort Ellis. This order, however, could not be obeyed immediately, for these troops had previously been sent on a distant reconnaissance and could not be reached. Subsequent events led to the revocation of the order. On the 30th, after the news of the action of the Big Hole Pass had been received, General Miles was directed as send the Seventh Cavalry, or a large part of it, to the west to intercept the Nez Percés if they should move toward the valleys of the Yellowstone and Musselshell. Colonel Miles, however, had anticipated the order by sending, on the 3d, one company of the Seventh Cavalry, under

Lieutenant De Rudio, and a strong party of friendly Crow Indians, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Doane, of the Second Cavalry, to the Musselshell, and, on the 11th, by ordering Colonel Sturgis, of the Seventh Cavalry, with six companies of his regiment—a force of about three hundred and sixty men—to move in the same direction. Colonel Sturgis marched on the 13th, proceeding up the Yellowstone. The following is Colonel Sturgis's report of his march and his subsequent operations both before and after joining General Howard:

To Lieut. G. W. BAIRD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Yellowstone Command,

Post No. 1, Tongue River, Montana.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops of my command, made in pursuance of instructions from headquarters Yellowstone command, dated at Post No. 1, Tongue River, Montana, August 11, 1877, and to say that this unseemly delay is altogether due to severe illness, which has rendered me, up to this time, wholly incapable of any kind of work.

It may be proper here to say that I left Fort Lincoln with eleven companies of my regiment, on the 3d of May, for operations on the Yellowstone River, marching by way of Fort Buford, and arriving at Cedar Creek, in the vicinity of Tongue River, on the last day of May. Here my command was halted for some days, and employed scouting the country north of the Yellowstone, with the view of discovering the movements and intentions of Sitting Bull. Here Captain McDougall's company (B, Seventh Cavalry) was permanently detached for duty with Major Lazelle, then operating south of the Yellowstone. The remaining companies were kept in almost constant motion up to the 10th of August, when I received orders to move to a point opposite Tongue River post, where, on the next day, I received instructions to march with six of my companies for Judith Gap, a point some 250 miles farther west, for the purpose of intercepting the Nez Percés should they attempt to form a junction west, for the purpose of intercepting the Nez Percés should they attempt to form a junction with Sitting Bull by way of the Judith Basin. It was expected that I would make the distance in ten days. The evening before starting, the 11th, I dispatched Lieut. E. B. Fuller, accompanied by three enlisted men, toward Fort Ellis, with instructions to reach the post (a distance of 350 miles) within five days; and then placing himself in communication with the authorities of Montana, to forward to me by courier, while en route, such information as he might gather concerning the movements of the Nez Percés. To avoid the necessity of referring to this matter again, I will say here that the energetic and intelligent manner in which my instructions were carried out by this promising young officer eminently justified his selection for that hazardous and important duty. On the morning of the 12th August my command was put in motion and consisted of companies H, I, F, M, G, and L. commanded respectively by Captains Benteen. Nowlan. Bell. and French. and and L, commanded respectively by Captains Benteen, Nowlan, Bell, and French, and Lieutenants Wallace and Wilkinson, numbering (in round numbers) about three hundred and sixty men, and divided into two battalions, commanded respectively by Maj. Lewis Merrill and Capt. F. W. Benteen. Only sufficient rations and forage were taken to last to the mouth of the Bighorn, as a steamer was dispatched to meet us at that point with supplies for our further advance. On reaching Porcupine Creek, a courier overtook me with information from Col. N. A. Miles that the steamer was aground, and I would have to depend for supplies on the new post being established on the Little Bighorn. My quartermaster, Lieutenent Varung was at once sent forward to arrange for the rapid transfer of master, Lieutenant Varnum, was at once sent forward to arrrange for the rapid transfer of the necessary supplies to the north bank of the river, so as to avoid all delay on our arrival at that point. The distance from the Yellowstone, however, to the new post was 35 miles, at that point. The distance from the Fellowstone, however, to the new post was 35 miles, and in spite of the energy with which Lieutenant Varnum went to work, the supplies could not be gotten to the river in time to meet us. Leaving the supplies to follow, we moved on, by way of Pompey's Piller, and reached the Musselshell River on the evening of the 19th. In the mean time I had sent forward an order to Lieutenant Doane, Second Cavalry, who was operating on that river with one company of my regiment (Compny E, Lieutenant De Rudio) and a large body of Crow Indians, to move up the river and join me at the Gap. Before reaching the Musselshell, I received a note from Lieutenant Doane informing me that he had lived moved up the river and you may be vive and the Gap. With this is formation and already moved up the river and was scouting toward the Gap. With this information, and knowing that I was within supporting distance of him, I lay over one day to allow the supply train to overtake us, which it did on the evening of the 20th.

Soon after leaving camp on the morning of the 21st, a courier reached me from Lieutenant Fuller, bringing information which satisfied me that the Nez Percés were still in the vicinity of the Camas Plains, and I at once turned south and marched for the Yellowstone, aiming to reach that river near the mouth of the Stillwater, with a view to taking up a central position where we might guard the various passes by which the Indians might attempt to debouch from the mountains, all the way from the lower canon of the Yellowstone clear around to Clark's Fork and the Stinking River, a distance of some 250 miles. Lieutenant Doane was informed of this movement, and I left it optional with him, either to join my command or return to the special service which had been assigned him by General

Miles. Lieutenant Doane, however, did neither, but moved at once in the direction of For Ellis. On learning this, I sent him orders to take up a position at the lower canon of the Yellowstone, keeping his Indian scouts well advanced toward the park, and in case the hostiles should move eastward, to join me rapidly; but in case they should come down the Yellowstone, to send me word to that effect and I would join him. The mouth of the Sailwater being on the line of travel as well as on the mail-route, I lay over one day in the log of gathering definite information as to the location and movements of the hostiles, and securing the services of some guides familiar with the country along Clark's Fork and Stinking River, but without success. However, I found two men, J. J. Groff and J. S. Leonard, whad an Indian boy with them, and who had been engaged in prospecting among the mountains for gold. These three I employed as scouts, and sent them to examine the headwater of Clark's Fork and Stinking River, with instructions to penetrate the park until they could bring me definite information in regard to the hostile Indians. These being very bright as intelligent mountain men, I had considerable confidence in their ability to bring back reliably information by which our future movements might be governed; and in anticipation of the early return, I crossed the Yellowstone next day and moved up to the Crow agency. Just before starting a courier arrived from Fort Ellis, bringing a telegram from Colonel Gibba at Helena, approved by the General of the Army, directing me to "march rapidly up the Yellowstone." This movement would so manifestly have placed my command in the rear of General Howard, that I was construct to believe the telegram was written under a misapprehension of my locality, and I repiate to it accordingly. All which I had the honor to communicate to you at the time.

to it accordingly. All which I had the honor to communicate to you at the time.

By the 27th I had succeeded in securing the services of six Crow Indians, and a Freedman named Rook (or Rogue) whom I placed in charge of them; all of whom were recommended as reliable and trusty scouts. These I sent forward to recomineter the headwater. of Clark's Fork and the Stinking River with orders to keep going until they should discove the Nez Perces. Having now two separate and distinct sets of scouts in the field, I deep mined to remain in this central position until some of them should return, or until I should On the 26th of receive from other sources some definite information upon which to act. 27th) I received (by courier from Fort Ellis) a telegram from General Howard, dated the 25th, at Virginia City, Mont., informing me that "the hostiles would cross the Stinking River at a point 100 miles southeast of the Crow agency." This, I may say here, was to only communication I ever received from General Howard until after our forces had been united, although he sent many which were received long after and whilst we were encamped together on Musselshell River. On the 29th a letter reached me from Lieutenant Dose. written at Fort Ellis and dated the 27th, and informing me of his intention to march on the 29th for the Upper Yellowstone unless he should in the mean time receive orders to the oxtrary. By this letter it was plain that that officer was not occupying the position which he had been assigned at the lower canon of the Yellowstone, and I at once set a courier to overtake him, with orders to return to the canon and there carry out the instructions he had already received. He was informed at the same time that by pursuin: the course he proposed, he would find himself and his command hopelessly in rear of the Net Percés. Lieutenant Doane did not return, however, some of the authorities in Montan having assumed to give him orders counter to mine. The sequel proved how very ill-adrise his movement was, as his command was thrown, as I predicted it would be, utterly and hopelessly to the rear, and so far as I have been advised, took no further part in the campaign. Nor was this the only evil result of such cruel interference with my orders and plans: by I was deprived of the information which I expected and which I ought to have received from his large body of Indian scouts. Besides, if he had remained where I had posted him and joined me as he had been directed, when he found the hostiles moving eastward, I not only would have had the benefit of his personal knowledge of the country (which was superior to that of any other individual in that country) but my force would have been so anguence. as to justify my dividing it so as to occupy both the Stinking River and Clark's Fork passes at the same time, and thus, in all human probability, the campaign would have been ended

I was loath to leave the agency until I should learn something of the hostiles, lest they might yet pass down the Yellowstone by way of the lower cañon or seek to cross it by way of Boulder Pass, which lies between the lower cañon and the Crow agency; but as the day passed and none of my scouts returned, I began to fear the Indians might be moving easiward and in their march had fallen in with the scouts and destroyed them. (The sequel show this to have been the case with Groff, Leonard, and the Indian boy, whom I had sent forward from the mouth of the Stillwater. They fell in with the Nez Percés on the East Fork of the Yellowstone, where the Indian boy was killed and Groff wounded; Leonard secape: but was killed afterward in attempting to return to my command.) On the 31st Aggust therefore, we left the agency and marched for the cañon of Clark's Fork. While at the agency I had tried to secure the services of a considerable number of Crows for scouting proposes, but had been unsuccessful, inasmuch as nearly all the men were absent bunting. It agent, however, (Mr. Frost), who, by the way, did all he could with the limited means at disposal to render us material assistance, promised to send after us as many as he could presuade to accompany us, as rapidly as they should come in, and we were thus joined by suade to accompany us, as rapidly as they should come in, and we were thus joined by suade to send after us as many as he could presuade to send after us as many as he could presuade to accompany us, as rapidly as they should come in, and we were thus joined by suade to send after us as many as he could presuade to accompany us, as rapidly as they should come in, and we were thus joined by a suade to send after us as many as he could presuade to send after us as many as he could presuade to accompany us, as rapidly as they should come in, and we were thus joined by a suade to send after us as many as he could presuade to send after us as many as he could presuade to send after us as many as he could presuade to

'ew from day to day, until the number on our reaching the cañon amounted to about thirty; out they were without a leader and altogether worthless. It was during this march that I and the honor to inform you, by courier, of my proposed plan of operations; that in case I hould learn that the hostiles had moved up the East Fork of the Yellowstone, then I would nove up the canon of Clark's Fork, going on if necessary until we should encounter them n the Soda Butte Pass; otherwise I would establish my camp near Heart Mountain, and rom that central point observe the outlets both on the Stinking River and Clark's Fork, all lepending on the information I might receive in the mean time. All this was based upon he presumption that the information I had been able to gather concerning the country in he vicinity of the mountains was correct. I had no guides who had ever been in that portion of the country, nor had I been able to procure any, and the information I had received proved to be so inaccurate as to be wholly unreliable. I had, for example, been assured that he trail down Clark's Fork led through the canon (in which case a large number of Indians night be held at bay by a very small force), but there was no such trail at all. assured that the distance between the canon of Clark's Fork and the outlet of the Stinking River trail was twenty miles over a good country for wagons and artillery; whereas the listance proved to be forty-eight miles over a country so broken as to be almost impracticable even for horsemen, and so cut up by deep ravines and gullies that a force too small to ake care of itself might readily be destroyed if left either on the Stinking River or Clark's Fork, and dependent upon re-enforcements from the vicinity of Heart Mountain.

Having reached the canon at Clark's Fork, and finding that no trail could possibly lead hrough it, I determined to move up on the North Fork in the direction of what is known as he "Miners' Camp" toward Soda Butte Pass, by whatever route we could find. Accordngly the next day I arranged to leave my wagons and artillery and march with pack-mules ngly the next day I arranged to leave my wagons and artillery and march with pack-mules alone. Just as we were in the act of starting a small party of Indians were espied in the listance, some six or eight miles away, and on bringing them into camp they proved to be he scouting party of Crows under the Frenchman, Rogue, whom I had sent out from the agency some nine or ten days before. This party reported that they had seen no signs of Indians, and the Frenchman, as well as all the Crows, assured me that there was no trail eading in the direction of the Miners' Camp, and that it was altogether impossible for the Nez Percés to penetrate the country between the Miners' Camp and where we then were. This man having been highly recommended as a good and truthful scout, I accepted is statement as reliable, and went into camp, determined to watch the Stinking River from that point, where there was plenty of grass, while there was very little on the Stinking from that point, where there was plenty of grass, while there was very little on the Stinking River.

The next day the six Crow scouts returned to the agency, taking with them the thirty which had joined us on the march. Fearing that in case the Nez Percés should pass by the Miners' Camp (on the Stinking River trail) the miners might be destroyed, I wrote a letter of caution to them and employed the man Rogue, together with a Mr. Seibert (whom we had ound prospecting in the mountains and who had been an officer in the First Missouri, and served under me at the battle of Wilson's Creek), to take it to the miners by whatever method or route they might choose. This was on the 5th September, and the next day, or next but one, they fell in with General Howard's command. General Howard was thus informed of our location, and telegraphed (very properly too,) to General McDowell that the Indians were between his command and mine, and that he could not see how it was possible for hem to escape. Nor could they if I had known anything of the whereabouts of General Howard; but the last I had heard of him he was at Virginia City, August 24. There could, herefore, be no concert of action between our respective forces until communication could be established between us; and without concert of action there could be no assurance of success against the hostiles. The return of my scouts ought, therefore, to have been assured beyond peradventure. My command being located at the eastern base of the mountains, 200 miles from all sources of information or communication except by courier, and with no snowledge of the presence of any troops but my own to guard the various passes from the ower canon of the Yellowstone all the way around to the Stinking River, a distance of about 250 miles, it will be readily observed that I felt a great responsibility resting upon me, and that I was liable to leave Clark's Fork at any moment, depending altogether upon the information that might reach me from day to day.

On the 6th September I sent my supply train to the agency, in charge of my quartermaster (Lieutenant Varnum) and a guard of twenty-five enlisted men, for rations which I had equested the commanding officer at Fort Ellis to forward to that point, and at the same ime moved my command in the direction of Heart Mountain. The march of this day lemonstrated how little confidence could be placed in my guides, as the country was totally impracticable for wagons and artillery; and making a slight detour we encamped in the nouth of the canon. From this point, two scouts were sent out to reconnoiter the country between the Stinking River and Clark's Fork. On the morning of the 8th, Lieutenant Hare was sent with twenty men to reconnoiter in the direction of Stinking River by way of Heart Mountain, and at the same time Lieutenant Fuller with twenty men was sent to reconnoiter he country along the North Fork, and, if possible, to discover a way by which the command night reach the Miners' Camp.

About 3 o'clock p. m. Lieutenant Hare returned, reporting that when about 16 miles out

he had come upon the two scouts previously sent out, one of them dead and the other in a dying condition; that these scouts had been attacked by about thirty Indians (as indicate) by the pony tracks) who had come apparently from the direction of the Stinking River. While Lieutenant Hare was making his report Lieutenant Fuller also returned, reporting that when about 18 miles out he had seen from the top of a high mountain what appeared to be the hostiles, moving on the Stinking River trail, and that they had disappeared behind a still the still that they had disappeared behind a range of mountains, going in the direction of the Stinking River. Lieutenant Fuller represented the country as exceedingly rough and broken-one hill alone over which his row sented the country as exceedingly rough and broken—one nill alone over which his row lay requiring five hours in the ascent for his little party. The guide who accompanied him (and who had also been engaged in prospecting among these mountains) assured me the from the point where the Indians had disappeared behind the mountain range, it was also gether impossible for them to cross over to Clark's Fork, and that they must necessarily debugch on the Stinking River. To have reached the point, even had it been possible for my command, at which the Indians had disappeared, would have required the whole of the point that the post day, and the world have afforded the enemy smalls time to gript in the command. night and the next day; and this would have afforded the enemy ample time to gain to open country beyond the Stinking River; and that, probably, would have been the last of them, so far, at least, as we were concerned.

There remained, therefore, in my judgment, but one course to pursue, viz, to reach to outlet or the Stinking River trail in advance of the Indians, and then follow it up until we should either encounter them or drive them back on General Howard's command, wherever it might be. All the information I had received tended to confirm me in this view of the situation. General Howard, in his telegram from Virginia City, said, "The Nex Perces vi cross the Stinking River 100 miles southeast of the Crow agency," and this was the precepoint toward which they were now moving. General Miles, in his letter of the 26th of August, said, " " "Please move farther south than indicated in my dispatch the morning, say to near the Stinking Water, with your pack-train, at least," &c.

All that I knew concerning the strength of the enemy had been communicated to me by

General Miles at Tongue River, who informed me that the General of the Army had writen him from Montana that "the Nez Percés had 400 warriors, well mounted and well armed so that while my force was strong enough to meet them if kept intact, to have divided it order to watch both rivers would only have resulted in inevitable disaster. Had Lieutens: Doane been allowed to carry out my instructions, he would now have been with me, and

both rivers might readily enough have been guarded at the same time.

Having then determined that my true move was to block up the Stinking River trail I prepared to put it into execution at once. Sending my wagons and artillery back to be agency, we marched 16 miles that night, and reached the point at which the trail debouches the Stinking River, the next evening, the distance being about 48 miles. Entering upon the trail next morning we followed it over an exceedingly rough and mountainous country, and on the second day (10th) reached the point where the Indians had turned back and headed for Clark's Fork, which, as it turned out, they had been able to reach, notwithstanding my

guide's assertions to the contrary.

Being now upon their trail, I determined to overtake them by forced marches, and so in formed my officers. That day we made 34 miles, notwithstanding the rugged and preciptous mountains over which our route lay, going into camp some time after nightfall. We were now surprised to find ourselves within a mile or two of General Howard's command. having heard nothing from or of it since the general was at Virginia City, on the 24th of Acquest. In a short time General Howard rode into our camp, where we entered into mutus explanations, and had the poor satisfaction of exchanging regrets over the untoward course which exents had taken. I now informed him of my intention to make forced meabor? which events had taken. I now informed him of my intention to make forced marches of which events had taken. I now informed him of my intention to make forced marches of 50 or 60 miles a day for three or four days, in the hope of yet overtaking and bringing the enemy to bay. General Howard was pleased with the idea, and proposed to fit out such portion of his command as might be able to keep up with us, and have them ready to join as in passing next morning. Accordingly, we were joined by Lieutenant Otis, with two mounts in howitzers on pack-mules, and by about 50 of Sanford's cawalry, this latter being under the immediate command of Captain Bendire of the First Cavalry. While halting at General Howard's camp we talked over the propriety of advising General Miles at Tongue River the situation of affairs, in the hope that he might be able to intercept the Indians by a rapid march still farther north, in the event of my command not overtaking and capturing them I informed him that General Miles was quick to act, and that, in my opinion, he would take the field the moment he should be advised of the situation, with whatever troops be take the field the moment he should be advised of the situation, with whatever troops might have at hand. General Howard said he would prepare a dispatch, in duplicate, and send it forward to me by courier, and requested me to add such suggestions as I might

have to make and forward the whole to General Miles by courier.

This day we made 50 miles, not reaching camp until late at night, owing to the green number of times we had to cross the river, and to the rain, which made the traveling beautiful the animals. The next morning we reached the Yellowstone. Here I wrote a note in General Miles, informing him of the situation of affairs, and, selecting one of my most reliable men (Private Sullivan), gave him my letter, together with General Howard's dispatches (which had come up in the mean time), with instructions to make all possible has to Tongue River—writing on the envelope a line to the commanding officer of the post.

the Little Bighorn, requesting him to aid the courier by every means in his power to reach his destination at the earliest moment possible. At the same time I sent a note to a ranchman, some 20 miles below, requesting him to provide a Mackinaw boat, at whatever cost, and send by river the duplicate dispatch which the courier would hand him. These dispatches were received by General Miles on the night of the 17th, as will appear by the following letter:

"HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT YELLOWSTONE, "September 17, 1877.

"DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch received to-night. I will endeavor to move in the direction I presume the Indians are moving, but I fear I will be too late. It is not an easy matter to catch or overtake a small band of Indians in this extensive country. Do not fail to send me information of any movement they make at points where the couriers will be likely to meet me.
"Very truly, yours,

"NELSON A. MILES."

How far these measures, taken in connection with the check received by the enemy in the fight which ensued within the next hour or two on Canon Creek, together with the subsequent pursuit, and marching so as to keep the attention of the Indians constantly fixed upon ourselves, and thus distracted from the direction in which General Miles was moving, may have conduced to their ultimate capture, I will not venture to assert; but, inasmuch as they succeeded in reaching a point within some 35 miles of the British line, in spite of all that was done, I may be justified in saying that there is a strong probability that they would have escaped altogether if the measures which I adopted had been in the smallest degree less prompt or less energetic.

Crossing the Yellowstone we were soon met by one of my scouts, with the information that the Nez Percés were in sight. The column was immediately put in motion at a trot, Major Merrill's battalion leading, and with Lieutenant Wilkinson's company (L) as advance

guard.

After moving down the valley some six or seven miles, the advance encountered the enemy's skirmishers posted behind the crest of the first ridge, and at once dismounted and attacked them, supported by Companies F and I, Captains Bell and Nowlan, driving them back upon the main body, which was moving up Canon Creek toward the mouth of a deep and rocky cañon some three or four miles away, through which the creek flowed and which appeared to be the only route by which the high plains could be reached. The valley lying between the first ridge and the mouth of the cañon was very broken, and intersected by numerous and deep ravines. On reaching the crest of the first ridge with Captain Benteen's battalion, which I had held in reserve, I directed that officer to make a slight detour to the left, so as to head the worst of the ravines, and thus gain what appeared to be a smooth plain, running along the base of the farther hills, and, having gained it, to charge across the front of Merrill's battalion, cross the creek, and cut off the herd before it should enter the canon. At the same time, Major Merrill was directed to mount his troops and gallop forward so as to get beyond and in rear of Benteen as soon as the troops of the latter should have passed, so as to protect his left flank from the fire of the Indians who had by this time occupied the mouth and sides of the canon in strong force. This movement of Captain Benteen was executed with great promptness and vigor, gallantly driving the enemy before him all the way to and beyond the creek, whose steep banks in the mean time had been strongly occupied by the enemy with the intention of disputing Benteen's passage; these fled, however, at his approach, and took up a position among the rocks in the vicinity of the mouth of the cañon. To have crossed the creek with the purpose of getting between the herd and the cañon without protection to his exposed flank could only have resulted in failure to secure the herd and possible destruction of his battalion, and he was compelled, per force, to halt, as Major Merrill had not been able to bring his troops forward in time to afford the requisite assistance. This failure of Merrill's troops to come up in time was due, beyond doubt, to assistance. This failure of Merrit 8 troops to come up in time was due, beyond adout the fact that they had been skirmishing on foot for about three miles over broken and difficult ground, and were too much exhausted to move rapidly, while the horses, either by reason of the difficulty of leading them over such broken ground when tied together in fours, or through some misunderstanding of their orders on the part of those having charge of them, had become too far separated from the troops to be available in time. The enemy was thus enabled to bring the greater portion of his herd within the canon, although in doing so he was forced to drop some four or five hundred

The enemy now occupied the whole canon and the high ground on either side. Merrill's battalion was now pushed forward up the canon, the enemy disputing every inch of ground as they were driven from gully to gully and from rock to rock. Benteen, strengthened by Bendire's detachment of cavalry, and Otis's remaining howitzer (the other having been left disabled in the Yellowstone), was sent to clear the heights on the west side of the canon. In spite of energetic efforts on the part of Lieutenant Otis, that officer was unable to render his little gun available, as his animals were totally worn out. The Indians were now driven steadily toward the head of the canon until it became too dark for further operations; and the troops, worn out and exhausted by the hard labor of the day, and the long and weary marches, without rations, of the preceding four or five days, were withdrawn

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and went into camp near the mouth of the canon, where the field hospital had already been established.

Accompanying this report I forward reports of my battalion commanders, to which I would respectfully refer you for further details, as this has already reached beyond the

limits within which I had hoped to confine it.

In the accompanying reports will be found the names of several officers and enlisted new whose good conduct has been deemed worthy of special mention, and I take pleasure it commending them to favorable consideration. To Lieutenants Garlington and Hare of my staff, and Mr. S. Slocum (a young gentleman who accompanied the exhibition as an amteur and who volunteered his services) I am under obligations for the gallant and indefau gable manner in which my orders were conveyed—often under a galling fire—to all para of the field.

I take great pleasure in referring to the services of Assistant Surgeons V. Havard and J A. Fitzgerald, who repeatedly exposed themselves to the fire of the enemy in their human

efforts to extricate and take care of the wounded.

The loss of the enemy in this engagement was 16 and in the pursuit next day 5, makers a total of 21. The number wounded is a matter of speculation, as it is very rarely the Indians fail to carry their wounded from the field. The number of ponies lost by them x the engagement and during the pursuit is estimated at between 900 and 1,000.

Our losses were 3 killed and 11 wonnded.

The pursuit was resumed at dawn next morning. Early in the day we were joined by considerable number of Crow Indians gaudily arrayed in war costume, but more eage in Nez Percés ponies than for Nez Percés blood. However, as their horses were fresh, I see them shead in the hope that they might overtake the enemy and check him until we can. come up. It is but just to the Crows that I should say they rendered good service this day. for while they failed to check the main body, they yet pushed them so rapidly as to force the abandonment of over 400 more ponies, and kept up a lively skirmish with the reguard killing five of them during the day. The approach of night found my commus. scattered for ten miles, and fully one-third on foot: and I was thus forced to go into car: after a weary march of 37 miles. Captain Bendire's detachment (of General Howard) command) did not arrive in camp until late at night, with every officer and man on foc-This detachment was so manifestly unable to continue further that I directed Captain Berdire to remain in camp next day to rest his animals and afford his men an opportunity! securing some game (as they, as well as all the others, had been several days without a tions) and then return to General Howard's command. With my own force I renewed the pursuit next morning.

On reaching the Musselshell River, I found that the distance between the Indians as my command had not been sensibly diminished. For the last seven or eight days both max and beast had been pushed to the utmost verge of physical endurance; what, with fatigue and a disease of the hoof which had suddenly broken out among my horses, most of the were unable to carry their riders, who, in turn, were growing so weak through long at weary marching without rations, as to be unable to walk and lead their horses. Uses these circumstances I felt compelled to suspend further pursuit, in order that both men and animals might rest, and the troops provide themselves with game until our supplies should

overtake us.

Although it seemed hard that we should be thus forced to sound a halt while there remaind a hope (however faint or remote) of overtaking the enemy, I yet did so with the less relationes since it was plain that the Indians needed rest and recuperation as well as ourselve. and that, after putting a few more miles between us, they also would halt and satisfy themselves with simply watching us; and that thus more time would be allowed for General Miles to get into position for intercepting them when we again should move forward. All this was talked over between General Howard and myself when he came up, and we agreed upon so regulating our future movements as to keep the enemy on the lookout for as, so that he attention should be entirely distracted from the direction in which we knew General Mictobe moving. As my command henceforward was merged into and constituted a part of General Howard's forces, acting under his immediate orders, our further movements will most probably be embraced in his report, and I will, therefore, shorten this already extended at rative by leaving out the history of our march from the Musselshell to the Missouri River.

Reaching Carroll (on the Missouri) on the 1st October, General Howard took a boat and proceeded up the river to Cow Island, leaving me in command of all the troops. On the evening of the 2d I received the following note by courier from General Miles:

"To General Howard, General Sturgis, or Major BROTHERTON,

Commanding Troops, &c. :

"I have this day surprised the hostile Nez Perces in their camp, and have had a ha? fight. I have several officers and men wounded (about 30). About 25 Indians are will it their camp, which is well protected.

"September 30, 5.30 p. m.

"N. A. MILES.

"P. S.—We captured most of their herd, but I may have trouble in moving on account of my wounded. Please move forward with caution and rapidity.-N. A. Milles.

As this note was addressed to General Howard as well as to myself I presume that General Miles desired all the troops to move forward, being apprehensive that Sitting Bull might come to the rescue of the Nez Percés. This interpretation of General Miles's note was ifterward confirmed by another note from him, but which I have not now at hand.

Accordingly I began crossing the troops to the north bank of the river at once, on the only steamer available. The night being very dark and the landing very bad, but little progress was made that night, and all the cavalry did not get over until the next evening. Following the map and the advice of my guide, I directed that the foot troops go up the iver by boat to the mouth of Little Rocky Creek, and, marching from that point, join the cavalry did not get over the contract of the cavalry boat to the mouth of Little Rocky Creek, and, marching from that point, join the cavalry did not get over the cavalry by the cavalry did not get over until the next evening. I'ry at the Little Rocky Mountains. By this arrangement I hoped to save the foot troops one

lay's marching, but the sequel showed that, while nothing was saved in the distance the roops had to march, the greater part of a day was lost in time.

Had I been influenced alone by personal consideration, I might have pushed on with my avalry immediately after crossing the river, leaving the foot troops to follow, and could hus have reached the scene of action in ample time to have assisted in the siege; but feeling ertain that, if Sitting Bull should undertake to rescue the Nez Percés, he would come with th overwhelming force, I knew that the only hope of rendering substantial aid to General Miles lay in keeping my force all together, and I therefore concentrated them at the Little Rocky Mountains, and sent the following to General Miles:

[Extract.]

"HEADQUARTERS TROOPS IN THE FIELD. "Little Rock Creek, Base of Little Rocky Mountains, October 4, 1877.

'To General N. A. MILES, "Commanding Troops:

"On receiving your dispatch my first impulse was to hasten forward with my cavalry, eaving the infantry to follow, but, on consultation with my battalion commanders, it was hought more advisable that we move together, trying to make all the time possible, lest by marching in separate detachments we might be attacked in detail and delayed longer than n marching solidly. This view was rendered the stronger by that portion of your first distants in which we rendered the stronger by that portion of your first distants in which we rendered the stronger by that portion of your first dispatch in which you suggest the propriety of our marching rapidly and cautiously.

"I hope to unite these forces to-morrow at a point some six or seven miles in advance of his camp, and will then push on as rapidly as possible; but if you (knowing the situation of affairs in front) desire that the cavalry, or any portion of it, should hasten on in advance clease inform me, and, if I feel physically equal to it, I will cut loose with the cavalry and make a forced march to join you; or, if I should not feel equal to it myself, I will detach he greater portion under one of my battalion commanders.

"Very respectfully, your obedieut servant,

"S. D. STURGIS. " Brevet Major-General, Commanding."

From this point we moved on until within a couple liours' march of the battle-field, where we were met by a courier, bearing a note for me from General Howard, informing me of the surrender of Joseph's band of the Nez Percés, and directing me to place my troops in camp and await his arrival. It being expected that my regiment would now return to its post, I vas sent forward in advance to make provision for its homeward march, arriving at my post October 22, after an absence of nearly six months.

The greater portion of my regiment consisted of recruits and young and inexperienced officers, all of whom had come into it in consequence of the fearful disaster which had beallen it during the preceding summer on the Little Big Horn, and I cannot refrain, in conclusion, from expressing my high admiration for the soldierly and uncomplaining spirit hey evinced under all the trying circumstances of exposure, fatigue, hunger, and peril to which they were subjected throughout a campaign of six months' duration, and a march of ver 1,400 miles.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

8. D. STURGIS,

Colonel Seventh Cavalry, Brevet Major-General, United States Army.

After the departure of Colonel Sturgis from Tongue River, on the 13th of August, Colonel Miles continued to receive reports, apparently well authenticated, that the hostile Sioux, who had found a refuge in the British possessions, intended to return to this country, and indeed hat they had already crossed the frontier. In reply to his dispatches containing this information he was informed that, while his remaining orce seemed to be needed "at both ends of the line," it was thought to be of the most importance that the Nez Perces should be disposed of first; that under the constantly changing circumstances the department commander could not give him definite instructions, but that he mus:

act upon his own judgment of the situation.

Under these instructions he remained at Tongue River, prepared: move in either direction as events might require, and while waiting he called in all his detachments and reconnoitering parties. In the evening of the 17th of September he received the following letter from General Howard:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA. Bridger's Crossing, Clark's Fork, Mont.

COLONEL: While Colonel Sturgis was scouting toward Stinking Water, the Indian at my force in close pursuit, passed his right, and they, after a short detour, turned to Clan.

Fork, and by forced marches avoided Sturgis completely.

I have sent Sturgis with Major Sanford, First Cavalry, and Lieutenant Otis, Forz Artillery, with howitzer battery in fastest pursuit, and am myself following as rapidly a possible with the remainder of my own immediate command. The Indians are reprogeing down Clark's Fork and straight toward the Musselahell. They will in all probability cross the Yellowstone near the mouth of Clark's Fork, and make all haste to join a badd hostile Sioux. They will use every exertion to reach the Musselshell country and form its junction, and as they make exceedingly long marches it will require nnusual activity intercept or overtake them.

I earnestly request you to make every effort in your power to prevent the escape of the

hostile band, and at least to hold them in check until I can overtake them.

Please send me return couriers with information of your and the hostiles' whereabox. your intended movements, and any other information l'ought to know. Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General, Commanding expedition against hostile Nez Pents Col. N. A. MILES. Fifth Infantry.

Spending the night in preparation, on the morning of the 18th he

his post with the whole of his available force.

Four of his companies of cavalry had shortly before started for For Benton for the purpose of escorting the commission appointed by the President to meet Sitting Bull from that place to the frontier. Fortal nately they were upon the road which he determined to pursue, and be was able to add them to his force.

With the admirable judgment which has characterized all his opertions on the Yellowstone and the Missouri, Miles, leaving to his kill the Upper Musselshell, moved, with all possible rapidity, to the mount of that river, and reached it on the 23d. Learning on the morning of the 25th that the enemy had crossed the Missouri above, had burnt the say ply depot at Cow Island, and had marched northward, he at once crossthe river, and cutting loose from his train, pushed rapidly around is Little Rocky Range to the northern extremity of Bear's Paw Mounts

At six o'clock in the morning of the 30th the camp of the Nez Pere was discovered on Eagle Creek, and was at once surrounded and all tacked. On the morning of the 5th of October the enemy surrendered unconditionally. The three dispatches from Colonel Miles which follow the first and se ond of which were received by me at Fort Benton. ce. tain a full report of his extremely important and most successful operation tions.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE, Cump near the Bear Pare Mountains, October 3, 1877

GENERAL: This command moved rapidly to Snake Creek, striking the fresh trail of the hostile Nez Percés coming out of Bear Paw Mountains at seven o'clock, 30th ultimo. hostile Nez Perces coming out of near raw mountains at seven o clock, some united surprised the camp at eight o'clock, capturing the larger part of their herd, about 640 ke. st mules, and ponies. The engagement was quite severe, and the inclosed is a list of killed and wounded. The Indians lost 17 killed including Looking Glass and Joseph brother and 3 other chiefs and 40 wounded. Joseph gave me his solemn pledge yesterise that he would surrender, but did not, and they are evidently waiting for aid from other h.

Digitized by GOOGIC

dians. They say that the Sioux are coming to their assistance. They are closely surrounded in some deep ravines and kept under fire. To take them by assault would cost many lives. I may wear them out, and eventually compel them to give up. They fight with more desperation than any Indians I have ever met. I believe there are many escaped villains in the village who expect to be hung when caught. I believe there is communication between this camp and Sitting Bull's, and I have used every effort to prevent a junction. I am expecting the companies with Sturgis up, and will then endeavor to send the Second Cavalry companies to Benton. I presume you do not wish them withdrawn when surrounding the Nex Percés camp. I intend to send my wounded to the Missouri and captured stock to the Yellowstone.

I would respectfully suggest that information be sent to the British authorities to prevent any portion of the Nes Percés tribe crossing the line, or to disarm them should they take

refuge on English soil.

Can supplies be sent up the Milk River road for the Second Cavalry ? Please send me any information or orders that should govern my movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES.

Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General United States Army, Commanding.

General A. H. TERRY,

Commanding Department of Dakota.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE, Camp on Eagle Creek, Mont., October 5, 1877.

DEAR GENERAL: We have had our usual success. We made a very direct and rapid march across the country, and after a severe engagement, and being kept under fire for three days, the hostile camp of Nez Percés, under Chief Joseph, surrendered at two o'clock

I intend to start the Second Cavalry toward Benton on the 7th instant. Cannot supplies be sent out on the Benton road to meet them and return with the remainder of the command to the Yellowstone? I hear that there is trouble between the Sioux and Canadian

authorities.

I remain, general, yours, very truly,

NELSON A. MILES.

Colonel, Brevet Major-General, United States Army, Commanding.

General A. H. TERRY, Commanding Department of Dakota.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE, In the Field, Camp near north end of Bear Paw Mountains, Mont., October 6, 1677.

SIR: I have the honor to report having received on the evening of the 17th ultimo a communication dated the 12th, from General Howard, then on Clark's Fork, stating that the Nez Perces had evaded the commands to the north of them and were pushing northward. I at once organized all the available force of my command for a movement to intercept or pursue them. The command left the cantonment on the morning of the 18th; the different orders regarding escort for the commission had already put en route the battalion Second Cavalry and one company (Hale's) Seventh Cavalry; these were taken up on the march.

The command reached the Missouri at the mouth of Musselshell on the 23d day of September, but learning on the 25th that the Nez Perces had crossed at Cow Island on the 25d destroying the depot there and moved northward, I immediately crossed the Missouri. The command moved on the 26th northward from mouth of Musselshell, and on the 27th, leaving my train to follow, pushed on rapidly by the northern side of the Little Rockies; thence across to the northern end of the Bear Paw Mountains, which point I reached on the evening of the 29th. On the same evening the trail was discovered by my scouts, entering the range to my left.

Starting at four o'clock on the 30th, and moving around the northern end of the mountains, the trail was struck at 6 a. m., near the head of Snake River; the village shortly afterward was discovered on Eagle Creek, and immediately charged, the battalion Seventh Cavairy (Captain Hale) and Fifth Infantry (Captain Snyder) attacking in front, the bat-talion Second Cavairy (Captain Tyler) by circuit attacked in rear, and secured the stock to the number of 700 horses, mules, and ponies. The fighting was very severe, and at close quarters. The Indians took refuge in some deep ravines, and their firing was accurate and

well kept up. Having at the first onset surprised and shut up the greater part of the Indians in

the village and cut off and secured the greater part of their stock, and perceiving that the position could be carried by storm only with very great loss, I determined to maintain my lines about them, keep them under fire, and at the same time give them an opportunity a

surrender if they desired.

The positions taken up on the 30th were, with slight modifications, maintained during the four succeeding days and nights. Meantime a few shells from a 12-pounder Napore were thrown in from time to time, and a sharp-shooting fire kept up whenever it could be effective. The Indians had from time to time displayed a white flag, but when communcated with had refused to surrender their arms, but on the morning of the 5th they surrendered—Chief Joseph leading, surrendering his arms and ammunition, followed by the band, and their village is now in our possession.

The fighting, as reported, was sharp, and the losses on both sides considerable. Inclosed is a list of casualties on the part of the troops. The Indians admit a loss of Chief Looker Glass, Too-hool-hul-sote, Onient, a brother of Joseph, and two others of their principal meaning.

and 25 killed and 46 wounded.

The endurance and courage of the command, as tested by the forced marches and hard contested fight at short range, are worthy of highest commendation. A severe storm a snow and wind, which set in on the 1st instant, added greatly to their bardships, which has been borne without murmuring. The opportune arrival of the train, under escort commanded by Captain Brotherton, enabled me to protect the wounded from the worst effect of the storm.

I propose to-morrow to march hence toward the Missouri. The force of General Repard (including the command of General Sturgis), following the trail of the New Perces, is proaching from the Missouri. The general arrived on the evening of the 4th, having one forward in advance with a small escort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES, Colonel Fifth Infantry Brevet Major General, United States Army, Commandus.

Assistant Adjutant General,

Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

The highest praise is due to Colonel Miles and to his officers and mer for the skill and gallantry displayed by them during this short but decisive campaign. When the column left Tongue River and started its march, there was scarcely any probability that the Nez Percés would be intercepted, and nothing but good judgment, amounting almost to intuitive knowledge, coupled with the most persistent efforts, could have brought the column to the Nez Percé camp before it crossed the frontier.

On the 8th Colonel Miles detached Tyler's battalion for duty with the Sitting Bull commission. It escorted the commission first to the fronter and thence back to Fort Benton. From Benton it was sent to its proper station, Fort Ellis.

As soon as possible after the surrender of the Indians, Colonel Missimoved back to the Missouri with his prisoners, and thence proceeded

to Tongue River.

The Seventh Cavalry, including that portion of it which had under Colonel Sturgis joined General Howard, was placed in camp on the Missonri, opposite to the mouth of the Musselshell, to await the result of the mission to Sitting Bull. On the 27th of October this regiment received orders to march to Fort Buford and thence to its winter quarters.

Returning now to the district of Montana. Cow Island is the upper limit of the navigation of the Missouri during the latter part of the summer and in the autumn. It is by land 123 miles below Fort Berton. Those supplies for the posts in Montana which are sent up the river late in the season are landed there and hauled thence to For Benton. There is no settlement at the place and no depot proper. What has been called the depot is simply a landing-place near the raving through which Cow Creek flows. This ravine is one of the somewhat infrequent passes by which the great plateau north of the Missouri called reached by wagons from the valley of the river. On the 18th of

August a detachment of eight men, subsequently increased to twelve men, under Sergt. William Molchert, Seventh Infantry, was sent from the company of the Seventh at Dauphin Rapids to Cow Island to guard the stores then arriving. This detachment threw up a slight intrenchment. On the 23d the Nez Percés appeared on the south bank of the Missouri, immediately crossed the river and attacked the guard. They repeatedly charged the intrenchment, but were as often repulsed; it is believed that they suffered some loss. The affair was very highly creditable to the little garrison, which consisted of four citizens and Sergeant Molchert's detachment. Two of the citizens were wounded. During the night of the 23d the Nez Percés burned all the freight, both government and private, which was lying at the landing, and the next morning at ten o'clock moved off in the direction of the pass between the Bear's Paw and Little Rocky Mountains.

On the 21st of September, Major Ilges, Seventh Infantry, commanding officer at Fort Benton, received information that the Nez Percés were approaching Fort Claggett at the mouth of the Judith. He immediately sent the skeleton company, under Lieutenant Hardin, which constituted his entire garrison, down to Claggett in Mackinaw boats, and with a mounted party of 36 citizen volunteers started himself for the same place by land. Both parties reached Claggett the next day. Scouts were sent out, who reported during the night of the 23d that the enemy had gone to Cow Island. On the 24th, therefore, the whole command proceeded to that place and crossed to the north bank of the river. In the morning of the 25th Major Ilges with his mounted force started on the trail of the Indians. After a march of ten miles they were discovered. A skirmish ensued, which lasted two hours, during which one of the volunteers was killed. Fearing that his small party would be surrounded and destroyed, Major Ilges finally withdrew to Cow Island. Leaving Lieutenant Hardin with his company at the depot, he then, with his volunteers, returned to Fort Benton.

Major Ilges deserves much credit for the zeal and energy which he

displayed in the affair.

INDEPENDENT POSTS.

From Fort Buford, a post which is not included in any district, numerous detachments have been made for the escort of trains passing up the Yellowstone and the Missouri. This service has involved great abor and no inconsiderable hardship. It has been well and zealously performed, but it has not led to any conflict with hostile Indians.

From Fort Totten, on the 13th of August, Company C of the Seventh Cavalry was sent into the middle district for patrol duty, as has been

already mentioned.

From Fort Snelling, on the 26th day of September, Company B, Twenieth Infantry, was sent to the Indian agency at \/hite Earth, to proect the agent and to suppress threatened disturbances. It returned to ts station on the 8th day of October.

From Fort Sisseton no movements have been made other than those

ncidental to changes in the stations of troops.

Three new posts have been built in the department during the year: Fort Keogh, at the mouth of Tongue River; Fort Custer, at the junction of the Little Bighorn with the Bighorn River; and Fort Missoula, in he Bitter Root Valley.

Fort Keogh consists of quarters, barracks, store houses, hospital, tables, &c., for five companies of infantry and six companies of cav-

alry. These buildings are built principally of pine. The lumber for them was bought in the summer and autumn of last year, and carried as far as Fort Buford. The brick used in them was burned upon the spot. The barracks are two stories in height. The officers' quarters are of one story, with mansard attics. Owing to low water in the Yellowstone in the spring and early summer, and to the fact that many of the boats placed in the river by the contractor for transportation were very ill adapted to that special navigation, it was not until July that the buildings were commenced. After a beginning was made, however, they were pushed forward rapidly, and they are now so nearly completed that the troops there will be comfortably quartered during the winter. The post will be one of the finest in the West. It is excellently well situated, and the buildings are both roomy and substantial.

The construction of Fort Custer, on the Big Horn, was intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Buell, of the Eleventh Infantry. Colonel Buell, with four companies of his regiment and a large force of mechanics and laborers, left Bismarck by steamers for the site of the post on the 16th Owing to the wretched character of his boats, and to an accident which happened to one of them, he did not reach his destination until the 23d of June. Subsequently two additional companies of his regiment were sent to him. It had been determined to build this post from material to be found in the country; and as soon as Colonel Buell had put up temporary storehouses to protect his supplies, he commenced cutting logs, baking brick, and sawing lumber. The lumber in this inmediate vicinity is cotton wood, and, with the exception of some finishing lumber—pine—sent up from Bismarck, the post was built of this male The post is intended for the same number and description of troops as Fort Keogh. The buildings are not framed, but they are built up of planks two inches thick by six inches wide, laid flat one upon another, forming a solid wall six inches in thickness. The officers' quarters are of one story and an attic. All other buildings are of one story.

The site of the post is on an extensive elevated plateau in the fork of two streams. Colonel Buell was originally instructed to place it on the left bank of the Bighorn, as near to the mouth of the Little Bighorn as the nature of the ground would permit. Immediately after his arrival he made a thorough examination of the whole neighborhood, and became so well satisfied of the superior advantages of the plateau in the fork over any other possible situation, that he selected it as the site. His action in this respect was subsequently fully approved. Many unforeseen obstacles delayed the completion of the post; but its construction is so far advanced, that the garrison, its animals and supplies, will be well sheltered during the winter. Lieutenant-Colonel Buell deserves great credit for the activity, energy, and resource which he has displayed.

Fort Missoula was originally intended for a single company, but when the General of the Army visited the post in August, he directed that it should be enlarged so as to admit a garrison of four companies. The buildings originally contemplated have been substantially completed: they are of squared pine logs, and it is reported that they are well-built. The garrison has been increased to the number directed by the General, and three of its companies, with their officers, will be quartered in temporary huts. Estimates will be submitted for the completion of the post on the enlarged scale directed by General Sherman.

Owing to the absence of appropriations, no repairs of any consequence have been made at any of the posts in the department during the year.

As a natural consequence, very much increased expenditures for this

purpose will be needed during the coming year.

The occupation and settlement of the Black Hills has created a new rontier—a frontier which, as well as the roads leading to it, needs miltary protection. Again, when Indians break away from the lower agencies and escape to the northward, their course seems to be well to the west, so far from the posts on the Missouri that it is impossible to send out troops from them in time to intercept the fugitives. With a core prepared to pursue them from the west, the chances of intercepting them would be much more than doubled. A strong post on the edge of the hills would therefore serve a threefold purpose: it would give protection to the settlements, miners, and ranches in the hills; it would greatly promote the safety of the roads leading to them, and would be of no small importance as affecting the control and government of the agency Indians. From my present information, I think that he neighborhood of Bear Butte would be the best situation for such a lost; but this, of course, is a matter that would require further consideration.

The Indians who occupy the great reservation north of the Upper Missouri have been in an unsatisfactory state for several years past. Phough nominally at peace with the United States, an unfriendly feeling toward the government seems to have prevailed, and there is no loubt that from some of the tribes many individuals have joined those pands which have engaged in open hostilities. These tribes are exposed to many evil influences; they are in close contact with the hostile Sioux, who are encamped just across the frontier; they are in constant communication with the mischievous hordes of Red River half-breeds, who vibrate to and fro across the boundary, and infest the northern part of the reservation. The prospect is that sooner or later we shall have trouble with them, and I think that it is none too soon to make preparation to meet it.

I, therefore, recommend that a strong post—a post that will admit a garrison of at least twelve full companies—be built on the Milk River, or at the foot of the northern slopes of Bear's Paw Mountain; the question of its precise location being determined by considerations affecting the economy of its construction and maintenance. An additional reason exists for the establishment of a post in this vicinity. It would be of great importance in case the refugee Sioux should attempt to return

to this country with hostile purpose.

I earnestly and urgently recommend the construction of a militarytelegraph line between the posts on the Missouri, from Fort Randall to Fort Buford, and thence to Forts Keogh, Custer, and Ellis. I am aware that there is a line building to Fort McKinney, which will probably be extended to the Bighorn, but this will by no means meet the requirements of the situation. There is, it is true, a private line from Yankton to Fort Sully, and it receives some assistance from the government, but it is and has been for a long time past in wretched condition, and totally untrustworthy. It is simply a delusion. For the purposes of administration alone the line I propose would be of immense benefit, and, if once established, it would, in my opinion, effect an economy in the purchase and transportation of supplies which would more than repay the cost of its maintenance. It is, however, in its more strictly military use that its greatest importance would consist. It would give such power of combination to the garrisons of the different posts that their effective strength would in many cases be doubled. The distances which separate many of these posts, and the difficulty of intercommunication are so great, that so long as information must be conveyed from one to another by the methods of half a century ago, the garrison of one can give little or no assistance to that of another when the object to be accomplished is the capture or interception of flying bands of Indians. It is only by calling into service modern improvements of every description, all applicable resources of modern science, that our diminutive and greatly overburdened Army can hope to accomplish what is required of it.

The health of the troops during the past year has been excellent. Supplies have been furnished in ample quantity, and generally of ex-

cellent quality.

I append the reports of the administrative officers serving at these headquarters, and I desire to express my obligations to them for the very able and faithful manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

I also append the annual reports of district and post commanders and the subordinate reports mentioned in Colonel Sturgis's report of

his operations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ALFRED H. TERRY,

Brigadier General, U. S. A., Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL Of the Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION MISSOURI, Chicago, February 13, 1878.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army. In absence of the Lieutenant-General commanding.

R. C. DRUM. Assistant Adjutant General.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA, Fort Shaw, Mont., October 18, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with your communication of September 12, 1877, I have the hope to make the following report of the operations of this command during the year ending 💝

tember 30, 1877:

On the 1st of October Company E, Seventh Infantry, under command of Capt W. Clifford, numbering 3 officers and 28 enlisted men, was en route to its station at Camp Bake. Mont., having been absent on the Yellowstone expedition since March 14, 1-76. It reaches Camp Baker October 2, having marched during the month 24 miles.

First Lieut. William Quinton, Seventh Infantry, with 18 enlisted men of his company (C. left Fort Ellis October 17, 1876, as escort for a wagon-train loaded with supplies for the new post at the mouth of Tongue River. The detachment returned to Fort Ellis, November 19, 1876, having traveled 644 miles.

Companies F, G, H, and L, Second Cavalry, were joined at Fort Ellis, November 1876,

1876, by 169 recruits, which came, via Corinne, Mont., under command of Maj. J. S. Bribin, accompanied by Capt. R. Norwood and Second Lieut. E. P. Brewer, Second Cavalry Second Lieut. A. M. Fuller, Second Cavalry, and 20 enlisted men left Fort Ellis, Decreber 27, 1876, for Flathead agency, Mont., for the purpose of guarding the Indian agent and government property at that agency from a threatened attack by Indians. The detachment reached there January 10, 1877; distance 277 miles; remained there until March 5, when it started back under command of Second Licut. Charles B. Schofield, Second Cavalry, D. Fort Ellis, reaching there March 20, 1877, 277 miles.

Company F, Second Cavalry, 2 officers and 80 enlisted mon; Company G, Second Ca

slry, 2 officers and 71 enlisted men, left Fort Ellis, March 3, 1877; Company H, Second Cavlivy, 2 officers and 83 enlisted men; Company L, Second Cavalry, 2 officers and 81 enlisted nen, left Fort Ellis March 24, 1877, to join the command of Col. N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, t mouth of Tongue River, Montana. Maj. James S. Brisbin, Second Cavalry, started from fort Ellis, March 26, 1877, to join and take command of the four companies above menioned. The command reached Tongue River April 26; distance 322 miles.

Second Lieut. Samuel R. Douglas, Seventh Infantry, went with these companies as martermaster, and remained with them until September 3, 1877, when he started for Fort Ellis, via Sioux City, Omaha, and Corinne, reaching Fort Ellis 25th September, 1877.

Assist Surg. Paul R. Brown, United States Army, belonging to the post of Fort Shaw, roceeded ito Fort Ellis and accompunied the battalion Second Cavalry leaving Fort Ellis

darch 24, 1877. He remained with Colonel Miles's command until Spiember 3, 1877, when ie started for Fort Shaw by steamboat to Cow Island, and thence to Fort Shaw via Fort Benton, reached Fort Shaw, September, 28, 1877.

Three of these companies are still absent with Colonel Miles's command.

Company L, Second Cavalry, under command of Capt. R. Norwood, returned to Fort Ellis by 27, 1877, as escort for General Sherman from Tongue River. Left Fort Ellis August to join Colonel Gibbou's command in the field. While est route the company was ordered o join General Howard's command, which it did August. The company was joined August by First Lieut. H. M. Benson, Seventh Infantry. On the morning of August 20 the vez Percés Indians captured a large number of mules from General Howard's command, and this company pursued the Indians and attacked them at Camas Creek, Idaho. In this ight Lieutenant Benson and 6 enlisted men were wounded, one of whom died August 22, at Pleasant Valley, Mont. Forty-seven mules were recaptured. Distance marched since eaving Fort Ellis (July 27) 580 miles.

Eight men of Second Cavalry were attached to Company G, Seventh Infantry, at battle

of Big Hole, Mont., one of whom (Sergeant Page) was killed, one (Private Goale) wounded.

The detachment returned to Fort Ellis August 29, 1877.

First Lieut. George H. Wright and 6 enlisted men Seventh Infantry (mounted), left Fort Ellis July 18, 1877, on a scout after Indians, supposed to be on Shields River or vicinity; eturned to post on 21st of July, having marched 150 miles.

Second Lieut. F. Woodbridge, Seventh Infantry, with 4 enlisted men of his company, A, nounted, left Missoula July 18, 1877, on a scout up Lo-Lo Fork, and on to Clearwater River o look for the hostile Nez Perces; returned to camp July 24, 1877; distance traveled 150

First Lieut. C. A. Coolidge, Seven h Infantry, with one enlisted man and a party of citiens (mounted), left Missoula July 21, 1877, on a scout to look for hostile Nez Perces In-

lians; returned to post, July 22; distance traveled, 76 miles.

Company D, Seventh Infantry, under command of Capt. R. Comba, with 20 enlisted men and 6 enlisted men of Company E, Seventh Infantry attached, left Camp Baker July 24, 877, arriving at Fort Shaw July 27. Left there July 28 with battalion Seventh Infantry, under Col. John Gibbon, for Missoula, reaching there August 3. Left Missoula with batalion Seventh Infantry and took part in battle of Big Hole, Mont., August 9. The commany left there August 13, reaching Deer Lodge on the 16th; left on the 18th; reached

dissoula August 21, and is still there; distance marched during the campaign 550 miles.

Companies A and I. Seventh Infantry, numbering 5 officers and 32 enlisted men, under ourself of Capt. C. C. Rawn, Seventh Infantry, on the 25th of July. left Missoula and narched to Lo-Lo Pass, 14 miles, carrying 4 days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition er man, accompanied by a party of from 100 to 150 citizen volunteers. A breast-work was

rhands in the narrow part of the pass to dispute the passage into Bitter Root Valley of a band if hostile Nez Percés Indians under Joseph, White Bird, and Looking-Glass.

The companies remained there until the 28th, when the Indians passed around their flank and into Bitter Root Valley. The citizens having an understanding with the Indians that key would not be attacked, left for their homes, and the detachment (A and I) returned to dissonla.

Company F, Seventh Infantry, numbering 21 enlisted men under command of Second ieut E. E. Hardin, left Fort Benton July 25, 1877, reached Fort Shaw July 26; left on he 25th with battalion Seventh Intantry and took part in battle of Big Hole, Mont.

Captain Williams having joined Augus 7, commanded the company from that date until he 9th, when Lieutenant Hardin resumed the command. Captain Williams was wounded n the action in right side severely and a slight wound in scalp. The company left August 3. and proceeded to Fort Shaw via Deer Lodge and Helena, reaching Fort Shaw August 4, where 8 enlisted men rejoined it, having been attached to Company G, Seventh Infantry, with General Howard's command since August 13. The company left Fort Shaw Septemer 17, reached Fort Benton, its station, on the 18th. The company, numbering 15 men and Lieutenant Hardin, left Fort Benton September 21, in Mackinaws, for Cow Island, font., 120 miles by land below Fort Benton, to guard government frieght landed at this oint from steemboats, where it is still stationed.

For the operation of companies A, B, G, H, I, and K, Seventh Infantry, during the past

year see report forwarded to your office October 5, from commanding officer Fort Shaw.

The hostile Nez Percés, after leaving the Big Hole battle-field proceeded south, past the town of Bannock, murdering settlers and stealing stock as they went, crossed the main divide of the Rocky Mountains east of Fort Lemhi, then moved across the divide again at Henry's Lake, down to the Madison River, up that stream to the Geyser Basin, through that to the Yellowstone River. This stream they crossed below Yellowstone Lake, and moved down the right bank of the stream to the East Fork, then, after some delay, up that to the head of Clark's Fork, and down that to the Yellowstone.

On the receipt of information that Colonel Sturgis, with a part of the Seventh Cavaly, was on his way from the Lower Yellowstone to the Judith Basin, and that the Nez Percs in front of General Howard had crossed the Corinne road south of Pleasant Valley, I sat. August 17, two dispatches to Colonel Sturgis to move with all speed to Fort Ellis, hoping to get him there in time to move up the Yellowstone River and head off the Indians before they crossed to the eastward of that stream; but my dispatches did not reach him until is had arrived on the Musselshell. His advance, which was one day ahead of him, under Lieutenant Doane, Second Cavalry, with Lieutenant De Rudio's company, Seventh Cavalry, and a party of Crow scouts, pushed at once for Fort Ellis, which was reached on the 3% of August, and on the 27th Lieutenant Doane was ordered by telegraph to push up the Yelowstone to the bridge at the mouth of East Fork, cross that, and feel for the Indians up ! right bank of the Yellowstone. On the same day, information having been received the Colonel Sturgis had reached the Crow agency, orders were disputched to him to push up to the head of Clark's Fork, and he accordingly left the Fort C. F. Smith road to go up that stream on September 3.

In the mean time Lieutenant Doane, in obedience to his orders, proceeded with his conmand up the Yellowstone, where, on approaching Gardiner's River, on the 2d of September, he found himself in the presence of some of the hostiles. Here he was overtaken by Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert, Seventh Infantry, who had been sent out under special instructions from Fort Ellis, with Norwood's company of cavalry, with directions to take commandations. of Lieutenant Doane's party and communicate with General Howard: then to govern himself according to the instructions of the General of the Army and General Howard. This command was then turned back 12 miles, deflected to the westward, and after passing through a very rough and difficult country, struck the trail of General Howard's column : the Geyser Basin, and followed it over to and down Clark's Fork, from whence it returns to Fort Ellis, having failed to overtake General Howard.

The Indians, after crossing the Yellowstone River, came down the right bank as far a Baronette's bridge, which they burnt, and then moved slowly up the East Fork, striking de head of Clark's Fork on the 4th. General Howard repaired the bridge and crossed it a the 5th, continuing the pursuit, and now everything appeared favorable for an effective blow against the camp, encumbered, as it was, in the midst of the mountains, with its wounded and large herd of horses. But it succeeded, with General Howard close behind it, in elading Colonel Sturgis's command, and moved rapidly down the valley toward the Yellowston. followed in hot pursuit by Colonel Sturgis, who appears to have cut loose from everything and followed very rapidly. In the absence of official reports, I am not able to furnish the details of the pursuit, during which the Indians were on several occasions overtaken and engaged. They continued to move very rapidly northward, and crossed the Missouri Rive at Cow Island on the 23d, where they destroyed a quantity of government and private freight, and fought for some hours a small guard stationed there for its protection, and belonging to Company B, Seventh Infantry.

Major liges, Seventh Infantry, commanding at Fort Benton, on receiving information of the approach of the hostiles, promptly started all of his available men, under Lieutenss Hardin, Seventh Infantry, in a boat down the river, and himself with a party of 40 citizens started on horseback by land.

These parties reached Cow Island after the Indians had crossed, and Major Ilges with reat gallantry took up the pursuit with his small party, overtook the Indians eight miles w Cow Creek, fought them for two hours losing one man and a horse, and finding the enemy too strong for him withdrew to Cow Island from whence he returned to Fort Benton.

The Indians continued their movement north after burning a freight train near the head of Cow Creek and killing two of the teamsters, and on the 30th of September, when north of the Bear-Paw Mountains, were, I am happy to say, struck by Colonel Miles's command which under its gallant leader had on the 18th left the mouth of Tougue River and joined in the pursuit. Colonel Miles probably reached them at a time when they had begun to feel safe from further pursuit, and on the 5th instant Joseph and the remnant of the hand with him surrendered.

It will be seen from this report that on the occurrence of an emergency the number troops in the district was entirely too small to meet it. It is true the inroad of the hori Nez Perces was an event entirely unlooked for and not anticipated until just before it of curred. All the Indians resident within the district are peaceful, and the arrival of hostist from without after one-half of the effective strength of the district had been withdrawn important service on the Lower Yellowstone left me with less than 150 men for use in the first

and this after stripping every post in the district to the very lowest point compatible with the care of the public property. It is not by any means improbable that such inroads may

occur again.

The judicious change made by the General-in-Chief in the plan of the post near Missoula, and in the increased size of the garrison to be placed there will do much towards the protection of the western frontier of Montana; but the experience of the past summer demonstrates strates the absolute necessity for the establishment of a military post of not less than four companies at or near Horse Prairie Creek in Southwestern Montana, to protect the settlers in that region, guard the main line of travel from the Territory, and overawe the Indians in that direction by the establishment of a military force on what has been for a hundred years and more, the main route of travel from one side of the Ro ky Mountains to the other.

In addition to this, there should be established in Northern Montana a large post, of not less than six companies. This is rendered necessary by the presence of a large number of lostile Indians directly across the British line who have sought safety there from our troops and are liable at any time to make inroads into our territory, and induce dissatisfaction and hostilities among our own Indians. In selecting a position for this post there are three points to chose from, all within the limits of the reservations for the Northern Indians, which (in addition to the other reasons stated) should be protected from inroads by the whites. These are: 1st. The Sweet-Grass Hills about 100 miles north by west from Fort Benton. 2d. The Bear-Paw Mountains, 50 miles north-ast of Fort Benton; and 3d. The Little Rocky Mountains, 120 miles east of the same point, at all of which I think suitable locations can be had.

The first is directly on the British line, but the farthest from the line of supply, the Missouri River, and is moreover nearly directly north of Fort Shaw and would render this post of comparatively little importance. The second and third points have the advantage of being more to the eastward, and in a region now totally devoid of military posts, and near the line of main travel of Indians moving north and south. Other things being equal, the third point I consider preferable, from the fact that it is farther to the eastward and closer to what must be the base of its supplies, Cow Island on the Missouri River, the head of late steamboat pavigation on that river, from which point it would be distant only about 40 miles.

The establishment of a post at one of the points named will render the further occupancy by troops of the town of Fort Benton unnecessary. That location is not only unsuitable

for a post, but is entirely out of place in a military point of view.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON. Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding,

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, Saint Paul, Minn.

DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE. FORT KEOGH, MONT.,

December 27, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with orders from department headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command during the year ending October 17, 1877:

The force, ordered to winter on the Yellowstone in the autumn of 1976, in addition to its other duties was required to build a cantonment and escort and guard public stores necessary for its subsistence. At that time there were upwards of 1,000 lodges of hostile Indians in the field, under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, and it is to be regretted that the 1,500 troops originally ordered to winter on the Yellowstone were not placed here, as their services would have been invaluable. With the force reduced more than one-half, the work of hutting was

commenced, and the Fifth Infantry prepared at once to take the field.

I learned through spies and other means the design of Sitting Bull to move to the vicinity of the mouth of Powder River and harass the troops and transportation along the Yellowstone, and received accurate information of his intended movement. The attack upon a government train, made by a part of his warriors under Gall, confirmed the reports; and on the 17th of October, 1876. I moved across the country to the northwest, to clear the route of travel, and, if possible, intercept the march of the hostiles. On the 21st, my command was brought into contact with the hostile Minneconjoux, Sans Arcs, Uncpapas, and warriors from other tribes, and after a parley with Sitting Bull, No Neck, Bull Eagle, Red Skirt, Gall, Pretty Bear, and other prominent leaders of the hostile Sioux camp, which had no satistactory results, an engagement followed, which resulted in driving the hostiles out of their camp at the head of Cedar Creek, east branch of Maynadier Creek. The Indians lost a few

killed and a large amount of property, both in their camp and on the line of their retreat, including horses, mules, and ponies. In the engagement both officers and men (numbering 398 rifles) behaved with the greatest fortitude, as they were outnumbered more than two to one.

The Indians were pursued as far as the Yellowstone, a distance of 42 miles, where, to avoid further punishment, the principal part made a conditional surrender, giving up as hostages five of their principal chiefs and leading men. The responsibility for the terms not being fully complied with rests. in my opinion, not with the command that brought about the surrender. Sitting Bull left the main body during the retreat, with 30 lodges, and was soon joined by Gall and Pretty Bear with as many more.

soon joined by Gall and Pretty Bear with as many more.

On returning to the cantonment at mouth of Tongue River, I immediately organized a force of 434 men of the Fifth Infantry and moved north in pursuit of Sitting Bull, and followed the trail down a tributary of the Big Dry, until it was obliterated by a snow-storm. A camp of Iron Dog, 119 lodges, crossed the Missouri in advance of the command and dissolved itself into the Yanctonnais camp, so that when the command reached Fort Peck agency, one week later (going in there for supplies), some of the same Indians who were present at the council and engagement with Sitting Bull were found, with tickets in their bands and rifles on their backs, drawing rations. This band subsequently moved north,

crossing the British line

The report of Sitting Bull's moving toward Carroll for ammunition induced me to move a part of my command, six companies and one gun, to opposite the mouth of Musselshell, on the north side of the Missouri, and the remainder, four companies and one gun, up the west branch of the Big Dry. On arrival opposite Squaw Creek, a report reached me that Sitting Bull had moved east and designed crossing the Missouri; as this report conflicted with the one previously received, I determined to act upon both, and again divided my force, taking three companies and one gun across the headwaters of the Big Dry and sending three companies and one howitser—under Lieutenant Baldwin—east along the Missouri. This movement resulted in driving Sitting Bull's camp south of the Missouri, and, being followed up by a movement to intercept him, after the detachment had returned to Peck for supplies, resulted in surprising Sitting Bull's camp—at that time numbering 122 lodges—at head of Redwater, and the capture of a good part of his camp equipage. The Indians scattered, going south across the Yellowstone in a destitute condition.

About this time I received information of a message having passed between Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, that the former had learned of the discomfiture of the latter, and requesting him to join his camp, that he had plenty of warriors and ammunition. Sitting Bull replied that he would join Crazy Horse during the cold moon (December), via mouth of Rosebud. The command being kept between the two camps, and on their route of travel, the junction

was never accomplished.

Disaffection existed to some extent in the hostile camps, and several bands had already broken from the main camp and gone to their agency, and on the 16th of December, a party of Indians came into the cantonment, mouth of the Tongue River, apparently with good intent, and it is believed, for the purpose of making terms of surrender, but unfortunately before they reached the command they were set upon by some Crow scouts, who had been brought down from Western Montana, and were instantly killed. This act of treachery was particularly unfortunate at that time, as it broke off all communications of a peaceable

nature for several months.

Though the command was somewhat exhausted by the hardships of the previous long marches in November and December, and had suffered greatly by the intensely cold weather, the transportation worn down by hard work and very little food, a force consisting of five companies Fifth Infantry and two companies Twenty-second Infantry, was org mized after one week's rest to move up Tongue River against the large camp under Crazy Horse, consisting of the Ogallalla and Cheyenne tribes and several hundred Indians from other tribes. The command consisted of 436 officers and men and two field-guns. As the command approached their camp, which extended along the Tongue for three miles between Otter and Hanging Woman's Creek, the Indians broke camp and moved up Tongue River; they were followed as rapidly as the command could move through the snow and over frozen streams, and at a point eight miles above Hanging Woman's Creek, the scouts in advance captured a small party of Indians (one young warrior, four women, and three children), which afterwards proved to be quite an important prize, as they were the relatives of some of the most prominent families in the hostile camp, and the effort of about 300 warriors to recapture them resulted in a very sharp skirmish on the evening of January 7.

On the morning of the 8th the command encountered the main body of warriors led by Crazy Horse, Little Big Man, The Ice, Big Crow, and others, in an engagement lasting until one o'clock, when the chief medicine-man, Big Crow, with others was killed, and the lu-

dians fled from the field.

This engagement was fought under most trying circumstances. The troops were largely outnumbered; the Iudians occupying a spur of the Wolf Mountain range, the snow being quite deep, making it very difficult to move troops on foot, and during a part of the time a severe snow-storm prevailed, yet the attack was made in excellent order. The principal fighting occurred on the left of the line, I think as rough a country as troops ever fought over, and

for a time was very close and desperate. Captains Casey and Butler and Lieutenant Mc-Donald are entitled to great praise for the cool and determined manner in which they led and handled their companies under fire, and Lieutenant Baldwin for his gallantry in leading

a charge.

The Indians abandoned the field, leaving their dead chief behind. The troops advanced far enough to ascertain that they had retreated in the direction of the Bighorn Mountains, but as no supplies could have been obtained for the troops in that direction, and the command had accomplished the object of the movement, no further pursuit was deemed neces-

sary or advisable at that time.

The capture of the Indians on the evening of January 7, as above stated, proved to be an important affair, as affording a means of communicating with the hostile camps. I sent sc ut John Bruquier with two of the captives February 1, offering the terms upon which a surrender would be accepted, namely, unconditional, with subsequent compliance with such orders as should be received from the higher authorities, at the same time informing them that in case of a non-compliance the troops would move against them again. Bruquier performed this valuable and most dangerous service, as well as subsequent service of similar nature, with equal skill and courage. Making the long journey through deep snow, he found that the hostiles had continued their retreat from the battle-field of January 8 to the base of the Bighorn Mountains, and camped on the Little Horn, a tributary of the Little Bighorn. He found, also, after getting into their camp that they were disposed to accept the terms of the government, being convinced that they could not contend with the troops, and having suffered severely on their retreat. His mission was so successfully executed that on February 19 he returned with 19 Indians, mainly chiefs and leading warriors, who desired to learn the exact condition upon which they could surrender. The terms as above given were repeated, and in various councils and frank and free communications a feeling of confidence and good faith was engendered which, I will here add, has never been disturbed so far as relates to the Indians who subsequently surrendered here.

On their return the criers announced through their camps that the war was over, and the camps began to move toward this place. While on the way they were overtaken by runners from Spotted Tail, who, as they understood, offered more liberal terms, including the right to retain their arms and ponies, and to procure ammunition. The camps were accordingly moved, for a general council, to near the fork of the Powder River, and a larger delegation of leading chiefs and warriors came in (March 18) to learn whether like terms could be

obtained here.

They were informed that there would be no change from what had been before offered; also that it would be equally satisfactory should they choose to surrender at the southern agencies, but that they must do one of the two or prepare to meet the troops that would be immediately sent out after them. In answer, Little Hawk, uncle of Crazy Horse, with others, guaranteed to either bring the camp here or take it to the lower agencies, and left in our hands as pledge of good faith nine hostsges, prominent men and head warriors of both tribes Three hundred, led by Two Moons, Hump, White Bull or The Ice, and Horse Pond, surrendered here April 22; a large part of the others, numbering more than 2,000, led by Crazy Horse, Little Hawk, Little Big Man, The Rock, and others moved south and surrendered at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. In the mean time Sitting Bull had set hand his general south of the Vallantian and when (trans Horse's fallantian and the called his general south of the Vallantian and when (trans Horse's fallantian decided to gathered his camp south of the Yellowstone, and when Crazy Horse's following decided to place themselves under subjection to the government, he, in order to avoid surrendering and to escape further pursuit, retreated to the northern boundary and sought refuge on Canadiau soil. His following was then in a very destitute condition, almost entirely out of ammunition, having lost nearly everything except their guns and ponies, and have since deciared their allegiance to and purpose to remain under the protection of the British Government.

From those that surrendered I learned that a band of renegades of different tribes—chirfly

Minueconjoux under Lame Deer—had determined not to surrender, and had broken off from the party that came to this place, and moved westward as they were approaching from the Upper Powder River. At that time (April 22), and for more than a month previous, my limited amount of grain and hay had become so far exhausted that I was obliged to turn a

good part of my animals out on dead grass and cottonwood brush in order to keep them alive.

April 28th, Lieutenant Baldwin brought up a train with grain from Bismarck; and on May
1, with a force consisting of the battalion of four companies Second Cavalry, that had arrived from Port Ellis, Mont., April 23, two companies of the Fifth and four of the Twenty-second Infantry, I started up Tongue River, and on the 5th, at a point 63 miles from its mouth, cut locse from my wagous, and with the cavalry, detachment of mounted infantry Fifth and Twenty-Second, and three companies Twenty-second Infantry, struck across to and marched up the Rosebud.

After a secret, most laborious, and circuitous march through the broken country along the western affluents of the Rosebud, and with scarcely a halt during two nights and one day, the command surprised Lame Deer's Camp at 4 a. m. on the 7th. The camp was situated on and near the mouth of Muddy Creek, a western affluent of the Rosebud. The surprise the command surprised Lame Deer's Camp at 4 a. m. on the 7th. on and near the mouth of Muddy Creek, a western affluent of the Rosebud. The surprise was complete. The village was charged in gallant style by the detachment mounted infautry, commanded by Lieutenant Casey, and Company H. Second Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. L. H. Jerome; that force cut off and secured the herd. Through White Bull, of the surrendered Chevennes (whose service, with that of Brave Wolf and Hump in discovering the village and leading the command to it, was invaluable), I called on the Indians to surrender, and Lame Deer and his head warrior Iron Star appeared desirous of doing so, but either having already meditated treachers or fearing it on our part, after shaking hands with some officers of the command, they began to fire at them but a few steps distant.

This necessarily ended that mode of peace-making, and the Indians who, at the first attack, had taken refuge in the hills along the edge of the valley, were hotly pursued in a running fight of some eight miles across the broken country to the Rosebud. Fourteen were reported killed, including Lame Deer and Iron Star; 450 horses, mules, and ponies, and their entire camp, 51 lodges, richly stored with food, robes, saddles, and every species of Indian property, fell into our hauds. Lieut. A. M. Fuller, Second Cavalry, was slightly wounded; 6 enlisted men were wounded, and 4 enlisted men were killed. The Indians who escaped subsequently moved eastward to the Little Missouri.

After the return of the command to the cantoument the severe and protracted rains of the

latter part of May rendered the roads impassable, and flooded the streams, so that any extended movement was impossible. Four companies, B, F, G, and I, Fifth Infantry, were mounted on the captured Indian ponies, and served as mounted infantry until after the Nez

Percés campaign.

During the remainder of May and the early part of June, my force was augmented by the by General Surgis; four companies of the First Infantry, commanded by Maj. H. M. Lazelle; and two companies of the Eleventh Infantry, commanded by Maj. C. G. Bartlett. Major Bartlett and the companies of the Eleventh Infantry were (July 17) ordered to the

post on the Bighorn, and were not called into the field.

In the early part of June, I learned of the existence of a band of hostiles in the vicinity and east of Powder River A hot trail of a small horse-stealing band was followed to that stream by the mounted battalion under Captain Snyder, but the high stage of water rendered crossing too dangerous and slow to warrant further pursuit. Unfortunately, at this time a force equal to more than two battalions of veteran troops was ordered discharged by the ill-timed reduction of the Army. As the battalion (six companies) of the Twenty-second Infantry was ordered to leave the department, I decided to organize a force of which they should be a part, and thoroughly examine the Little Missouri country. The force, consisting—besides the companies of Twenty-second Infantry—of three companies of the First Infantry and one company of the Seventh Cavalry, was placed under command of Maj. H.

M. Lazelle, First Infantry, who, with the main portion of his command, started from Tongue River June 16: dropped down the river by boat below the mouth of Powder River, and marched the ce to beyond the Box Elder on the Upper Little Missouri, struck the trail of Lame Deer's band (led by his son) marching northeast, and followed it nearly to Sentinel Buttes: his scouts (including a portion of the Indians surrendered at this place) overtook and skirmished with a portion of the band.

Learning from Major Lazelle of his approach toward the Yellowstone in pursuit of this band, I detached three companies of the Second Cavairy, under Captain Ball, and one piece of artillery, under Lieutenant Hamilton, Second Cavairy; started them by boat to Glendive July 2, with orders to move them toward the Little Missouri. with a view to intercept the Indians. This movement was, unfortunately, delayed by the grounding of a steamer containing a part of the cavalry and pack-train, and the Indians escaped eastward across the Little Missouri near Sentinel Buttes. Major Lazelle having detached the battalion Twentysecond Infantry and sent it to Fort Lincoln—whence it subsequently left the department—returned to the Yellowstone opposite mouth of Cedar, or Maynadier, Creek, for supplies, and Captain Ball's force to Glendive, where it was joined by Maj. J. S. Brisbin July 18. Two co-operating detachments. under Majors Brisbin and Lazelle, were now organized. Brisbin's battalion was augmented by three companies—A, H, and I—mounted battalion Fifth Infantry (Companies A and H having been added to that battalion in early part of

July), and a force of Crow allies.

These commands moved to and across the Little Missouri, and following the trail of the Indians up that stream to Short Pine Hills, whence Major Lazelle's command, with the wagon-train, returned to Wolf Rapids, and subsequently to Tongue River, arriving at the end of August. His report and map of the country passed over have been already forwarded. From the Little Missouri near Short Pine Hills, Brisbin's command, with packanimals, continued the pursuit across to the Little Powder; thence to the main Powder River and over the Wyoning boundary, gaining upon the Indians and causing them to abandon some of their property. From this extreme southern point the command, much worn down by its persistent pursuit, the animals without grain, returned by the valleys of the Powder and Tongue Rivers to the cantonment, arriving August 30. That band of Indians, continually harassed and pursued by different detachments of the command during the period herein reported, moved to and surrendered at the agencies at the south July 23, August 28, and September 5 and 10.

As the battalion Second Cavalry was approaching from Fort Ellis in the early spring, I had detached First Lieut. G. C. Doane, Second Cavalry, and sent him to secure the services of the Crow warriors. In this he was very successful, and their services as allies with the

force south of the Yellowstone, also in scouting the country along and north of the Yellowstone, west of this point, and in fighting and harassing the Nez Perces, were of very great value and obtained at a relatively small expenditure, in rations and ammunition, on the part of the government. Lieutenant Doane's services, first in organizing the Crows, and subsequently on the approach of the Ne z Percés, with whom they had been in friendly relations, in retaining their loyalty to the government, were highly important and valuable.

While the operations before described were in progress I had kept myself informed of the

movements of Sitting Bull's band at the north, and July 4 started out with nine companies of the Seventh Cavalry and six companies (mounted) of the Fifth Infantry, intending (1) to examine thoroughly the country to the east of this point, between the Yellowstone and Missouri, then reported from Fort Buford to be invaded by bands from the north, and to interpose that force between Lame Deer's following and Sitting Bull's camp, which had been strengthened in men and material, and was beginning to assume a threatening attitude on the northern side of the boundary: (2) to be in supporting distance of the force south of Yellowstone, and on the completion of its work to cross it to me, and with the main command move north of the Missouri in front of and opposite to Sitting Bull's camp. This movement was at the time considered unnecessary, and disapproved by higher authorities, and I was ordered to confine my operations to the valley of the Yellowstone and "scorr the country on either side of that stream" In pursuance of this the troops not engaged in the movements before described were so placed as to protect the valley and ordered to scout thoroughly the adjacent country.

From unofficial reports and newspaper accounts, I judged the hostile Nes Percés Indians would, should they evade the troops in Western Montana, endeavor to reach the Judith Basin, and, if pursued, would move north of the Missouri River. I ordered, August 3, First Lieut. G. C. Doane, Second Cavalry, with Company E. Seventh Cavalry, and the Crow allies, to the Missouri, at and west of the Musselshell, with instructions to "intercept, capture, or destroy the Nez Percés." On the 10th of August, to the same end, I sent General Sturgis with six companies of his regiment to Judith Gap, a point they subsequently passed, at the same time ordering Lieutenant Doane, then an route under instructions above cited, to report Such general instructions as the facts at hand rendered practicable were furnished General Sturgis, and he was directed to act upon the information he might obtain. His movements were timely and well made. Unfortunately, he was deceived as to the movements of the Indians on Clark's Fork, but subsequently pursued them vigorously to near

Judith Gap. His full report has been forwarded.

As this disposition of troops anticipated the orders subsequently received from division and department headquarters, and as there were at that time apparently trustworthy reports of a southward movement of Sitting Bull and his following, no further dispositions to meet the Nez Percés were made. General Sturgis was directed to keep me informed of the movements of the Indians, which he did by subsequent reports. After General O. O. Howard's command joined that of General Sturgis, General Howard assumed command of the latter.

On the 17th September, at evening, communications (copies before forwarded) of the 12th from General Howard and General Sturgis were received by me at mouth of Tongue River,

informing me that the Nez Perces had evaded the troops under their command.

What available force I had (a part of which had just returned after a laborious and successful pursuit of Indians to the south), with train and supplies, was at once ferried across the Yellowstone, and with it I started, on the morning of the 18th, toward the mouth of the Musselshell, at the same time sending scouts to Buford and Fort Peck to have supplies sent up the Missouri, not only for my command (including General Sturgis's), but also General Howard's command, and overtaking en route the battalion (Second Cavalry and Company K, Seventh Cavalry) that had been previously sent as escort for the Sitting Bull commission.

As the command approached, and after it reached, the Missouri River—which it reached at the mouth of Squaw Creek, six miles below the mouth of the Musselshell, on the 23dscouting parties were kept well out on our left flank to keep me informed as to the move-

ments of the Indians.

On the morning of September 25, information was received through a party of civilians who had escaped from Cow Island and arrived at Carroll, where was a small detachment of my command under Lieut. H. K. Bailey, Fifth Infantry, that the Nez Percés had crossed the Missouri at Cow Island, some 70 miles to the west, on the 23d, and after destroying the public and private stores there, moved north. The battalion Second Cavalry had been placed on the north bank of the Missouri; the remainder of the command, transportation, and

supplies were immediately crossed over.

The battalion Second Cavalry moved out at evening on the 25th, and the remainder of the command on the 26th. The force as organized on the left bank of the Missouri consisted of battalion Second Cavairy, Tyler's, Jerome's, and McClernand's companies, Capt George L. Tyler commanding; battalion Seventh Cavalry, Hale's, Godfrey's, and Moylan's companies, Capt. Owen Hale commanding; battalion Fifth Infantry, mounted on captured Sioux poules, Suyder's, Bennett's, Carter's, and Romeyn's companies, Capt. Simon Snyder commanding; one breech-loading Hotchkiss gun, Sergeant McHugh, Fitth Infantry, commanding, and a detachment of wh'te and Indian scouts, Lieut. M. P. Maus, First Infantry, commanding.

The train-escort, commanded by Capt. D. H. Brotherton, Fifth Infantry, consisted of Com-

pany K and detachment of Company D, Fifth Infantry, with 12-pounder Napoleon.

The direction taken by the Indians indicated that their intention probably was to join the hostile Sioux at the north. In order to intercept or take up their trail and pursue them, I decided to place my force as speedily as possible in the gap between the northern ends of the Little Rocky and Bear Paw Mountains, between which ranges the Indians had started northward, and therefore on the 27th I started with the three mounted battalions, the Hotch-

kiss gun, and scouts with the pack-train, leaving the wagon-train to follow.

Forced marches on the 27th, 28th, and 29th brought the command to the Bear Paw range, but without crossing the Indian trail. My scouts and Indians were kept on the west side of the Little Rocky Mountain, and from them I received reports of the movements of the Indians and the direction of their trail. On the 29th, the scouts following the trail reportthat it led into the Bear Paw Mountains several miles to our left. Starting at 4 o'clock a. z. on the 30th, passing through a gap near the northern end of the range and skiring the western base some three miles, the command, after a march of 267 miles, was at 7 a m. s. the trail where it emerged from the mountains, at the same time my Cheyenne and Sout

scouts reported the village but a few miles away.

The advance to attack, beginning with the ordinary gait, was increased to the trot at: gallop, the leading battalion (Second Cavalry) was sent to make a slight detour, to attact in the rear and cut off and secure the herd, which it did in most gallant style, Lieutenas Jerome attacking the rear of the village, while Captain Tyler and Lieutenant McClernand. in a running fight, captured upward of 800 head of ponies; the battalions Seventh Cavalry at: Fifth Infantry charged directly upon the village, preceded by the Cheyenne and Secus scouts, whose skill in discovering the camp was fully equaled by their reckless courage fighting. In this charge and subsequent close and desperate fighting. Captain Hale and Lieutenant Biddle and 22 soldiers were killed. My acting assistant adjutant-general, George W. Baird, while conveying orders and inspiring the command with his own bravery, we severely wounded; as were Captains Moylan and Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Romeyn, Fifth Infantry, while leading their commands; also 38 enlisted men. The position of the village within the curve of a crescent-shaped cut bank in the valley of Snake Creek, and of the warriors in numerous ravines leading into the same valley, redered it impossible to determine the size of the one or number of the other. The vigores attack was as vigorously met, and every advance made was stubbornly contested; but wit a courageous persistency, worthy the highest commendation, the troops, dismounted now held the lines first taken, and were advanced to command every point of the Indians' pertion, except the beds of the ravines, whence it soon became apparent they could only be forced by a charge or by siege.

While a part of the Second and Seventh Cavalry were closely engaging the enemy as!

pressing forward from the north and east, Captain Carter, with Lieutenant Woodruff and a control of the control of th small detachment of Fifth Infantry, charged down the slope, along the open valley of the creek, and reached the west end of the Indian village, but the deadly fire of the Indian with magazine-guns, disabled 35 per centum of his men, and rendered it impossible for them. to take the remainder of the village; they, however, inflicted severe loss upon the enemy and held their ground until withdrawn. The attack showed that any charge, even if successful, would be attended with severe loss on our part.

Having inflicted a severe loss in dead and wounded upon the Indians, and placed the troops in such position as commanded their camp, and having secured the principal part of their herd, I determined to maintain the position secured, prevent the escape of the Indians. and make preparation to meet the re-enforcements from the north that the Nez Perces exdently expected.

As the casualties in my command were 20 per cent. of the force engaged, the care of the wounded, owing to the absence of tents, the utter lack of fuel, and the prevalence from the evening of the 30th of a cold wind and snow-storm, became an exceedingly difficult matter. Regarding this and and the methods subsequently adopted for the moving of the wounded troops and Indians, I would invite attention to the inclosed extract from a report of Surgeof H. R. Tilton, United States Army, chief medical officer, before forwarded.

Captain Brotherton, with the train, arrived on the evening of October 1.

On the morning of October 1, I opened communication with the Nes Perces and Chi-f Joseph and several of his warriors came out under flag of truce. They showed a willing ness to surrender, and brought up a part of their arms (II rifles and carbines), but w believe, becoming suspicious from some remarks that were made in English in their hearing

those in camp hesitated to come forward and lay down their arms.

While Joseph remained in our camp, I directed Lieut. L. H. Jerome, Second Cavalry.:

ascertain what was being done in the Indian village. He went into the village and was

detained (but not harmed) until Joseph returned to his camp, on the afternoon of the 24.

In communications from the battle field of October 3 and 6, the progress and result of the seige have been reported. I notified General Sturgis, at Carroll, and General Howard, at that time on the Missouri River near Cow Island, of the fact that I had overtaken and surrounded Joseph's band. Their force moved northward, but was subsequently turned back, the say render of the Nez Percés rendering its services unnecessary. General Howard came through with a small escort, arrived on the evening of the 4th, and was present at the surrender Accompanying him were interpreter A. A. Chapman and two friendly Nez Percés, who were

very useful in communicating with the hostiles.

As I received no reply to my request for orders or information that should govern my movements, I acted on what I supposed was the original design of the government to place these Indians on their own reservation, and so informed them, and also sent assurances to the war parties that were out, and those who had escaped, that they would be taken to Tongue River and retained for a time, and sent across the mountains as soon as the weather permitted in the spring. They cheerfully complied. By subsequent orders they have been removed to Forts Lincoln and Leavenworth.

As these people have been hitherto loyal to the government and friends of the white race from the time their country was first explored, and in their skilful campaigns have spared hundreds of lives and thousands of dollars' worth of property that they might have destroyed, and as they have, in my opinion, been grossly wronged in years past, have lost most of their warriors, their homes, property, and everything except a small amount of clothing, I have the honor to recommend that ample provision be made for their civilization, and to enable them to become self-sustaining. They are sufficiently intelligent to appreciate the consideration which, in my opinion, is justly due them from the government.

The Nez Perces are the boldest men and best marksmen of any Indians I have ever encountered, and Chief Joseph is a man of more sagacity and intelligence than any Indian I have ever met; he counseled against the war, and against the usual cruelties practiced by

Indians, and is far more humane than such Indians as Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull.

The campaign of the Nez Percés is a good illustration of what would be the result of bad faith or ill treatment toward the large tribes of Mountain Indians that occupy the whole

Rocky Mountain range.

With the driving in of Lame Deer's (subsequently Fast Bull's) band, the last tribe of Sioux, who have been the terror of this whole region, were forced out of this country, and with the capture of the Nez Perces the Department of Dakota was cleared a second time during the past twelve months of hostile Indians. Whether the results thus secured are to be rendered permanent or not will depend entirely upon the action of the government toward

The movements against Indians herein reported involved marches in winter and summer, in the aggregate exceeding four thousand miles, not including escort duty and marches to

and from the district.

Besides the large amount of property destroyed or captured, no less than 1,600 horses, mules, and ponies have fallen into the hands of the command, and, without further mention of other affairs of importance, each of the principal engagements has been followed by important surrenders of Indians, and upward of 7,000 hostile Indians have been either killed,

captured, forced to surrender, or driven out of the country.

These achievements have required what has been cheerfully rendered—namely, faithful and arduous service, patient endurance of hardship, and fortitude in the face of suffering and death. Considering the results attained, the list of mortality has, however, been exceedingly small. In an experience of many years of military life, I have never witnessed officers more gallant and faithful, with less hope of reward, and soldiers more loyal and brave than these have

shown themselves in scenes of great trial and danger.

Of the Indians that have been encountered, the followers of Sitting Bull are the wildest and most hostile, led by a man who is not a hereditary chief, but who holds his present prominent position through superstition, and by his persistent, bitter hostility toward the white race and his determination to maintain the Indian supremacy in this section; and this disposition renders his band the nucleus for all the disaffected Indians in this region of country. Everything that tends toward civilization is most repulsive to him and to them, and the fact of their having taken refuge on foreign soil does not end the troubles. That large camp has been drawing to itself strength, both in men and materials of war, for several months, and a marked illustration of the danger is found in the fact that a band of Indians that took part in the Minnesota massacre and fled to British possessions participated in the Custer massacre, on the Little Bighorn, Montana, June 25, 1876, and have again returned to that territory.

Anticipating this result, on March 24, 1877. I requested that, should they take refuge on foreign soil, "most prompt and decided measures be taken to retain them, or to prevent their

refitting for hostilities against the people of the United States."

The powerful tribes who left their agencies and assumed hostilities for various causes— some of which would have had great weight with the government if the complainants had been white men-can, in my opinion, be made perfectly loyal, provided they can be treated with justice and humanity, and the action and disposition of the Cheyennes, Sioux, and Nez Percés now in our hands are, in my opinion, proof of this. Three years ago I recommended that efforts be made to make this class of Indians a pastoral people, in order that they might in that way adopt a mode of life somewhat in accordance with their former lives and at the same time become self-sustaining.

In addition to the military posts already constructed, I would recommend the establishment of a large post either opposite the mouth of the Musselshell on the Missouri, or near People's Creek, on Milk River. The advantage of placing it on the Missouri would be economy of troops and supplies, and it would be near enough to observe the boundary-line, and create a barrier between the hostile Sioux and friendly Indians of Western Montana. The line of settlements would advance, occupying the rich valleys of the Judith Basin and Musselshell. An abundance of building material will be found in the vicinity and a sufficient number of mechanics can be obtained in the territory.

There should be a camp of supplies on the Little Missouri for troops moving through that

section and as a protection to the direct line of communication to Bismarck.

The occupation of the Yellowstone Valley has divided the Indian country in twain, and second to the subjugation of the Indian, the object of military occupation has been attained in obtaining accurate and valuable information regarding the character of the country and opening the way to settlements. Although the Indians, when hostile, naturally seek the most broken country for their retreats, and one in following them would form an unfavorable impression of such districts of Montana, yet the percentage of "bad lands" is by no means great in comparison to the vast area of rich grazing, agricultural, and mineral lands in this Territory. The natural grasses of Montana will give more strength to horses and mules than those found in any territory between this and the Rio Grande, and judging from the condition of the grams which abounds and the excellence of the best which has been furnished condition of the game which abounds and the excellence of the beef which has been furnished one of the best stock-growing regions on the continent. I think the reports of the medical officers will show this climate as healthful as any that troops ever served in, and the natives

of this section I think are as vigorous and hardy a race as can be found on the globe.

The occupation of this district has given protection to 400 miles of steamboat navigation. of the Yellowstone River, and thrown open to settlement, besides the Yellowstone, the rich valleys of the Big-horn, Rosebud, Tongue, Powder, and Little Missouri Rivers.

The telegraph is a military necessity, and I would earnestly recommend that these posts be connected by military telegraph with as little delay as practicable. Rapid and direct mail communication is needed with the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Bismarck, and the construction of that great national enterprise should, in my opinion, be encouraged by every legitimate means. The military advantages to be derived from its extension, though very great, would be incomparable with the political and commercial interest developed by opening this avenue of free communication between the Eastern States and developed by opening this avenue of free communication between the Eastern States and the settlements of Montana and the Pacific slope.

The acting engineer officer at these headquarters, Lieut, O. F. Long, Fifth Infantry, be forwarded to department headquarters his field-notes of distances and topography of country marched over. Orders were given that the officers performing that duty with detachment

from the main command should forward notes or tracings of their marches.

I have in preparation, and shall forward on receipt of reports of subordinate commanders. a list of names of officers and enlisted men whom I desire to recommend for brevets and medals of honor. I am aware that this service has been regarded by some as not coming within the purview of section 1209, Revised Statutes of the United States, but those who endure the hardships and encounter the dangers of a service in which there is no middle ground between success and death by torture, are unable to give it any name less mild than "war."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES, Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL. Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

FORT RICE, FORT A. LINCOLN, FORT STEVENSON, POST OF STANDING ROCK.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DISTRICT. DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA Standing Rock, Dak., October 3, 1877.

SIR: For information in regard to the operations of the troops in this district during the past year, I have the honor to refer you to the reports of the commanding officers of For Rice, Fort A. Lincoln, and Fort Stevenson, Dak., which are herewith inclosed; also the report of the commanding officer of the post of Standing Rock, Dak., forwarded to you on the 27th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CARLIN,

Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding District. ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS FORT RICE, DAK. September 21, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant calling for a report of the operations of this command for the past year. In reply, I have the honor to state that in July, 1876, the garrison was composed of Companies D, Seventeenth Infantry (Clarke's), under command of First Lieut. James Humbert, Seventeenth Infantry; strength, 2 commissioned officers and 50 enlisted men; and B, First Infantry (Mallery's), under command of Lieutenant Reed, First Infantry; strength, 1 commissioned officer and 36 enlisted men.

The regular garrison was then composed of Companies H (Benteen's) and M (French's) Seventh Cavalry, and were on Yellowstone expedition, under command of Brig. Gen. A. H.

Terry, United States Army, operating against hostile Indians.

These companies returned from the Yellowstone expedition to Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., in October, 1876, and formed part of expedition to Cheyenne agency, Dak., under command of Col. S. G. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry (disarming Indians), and returned to this post November 10, 1876. The garrison was re-enforced November 13, 1876, by Companies A (Moylan's) and D (Godfrey's), Seventh Cavalry; strength, 3 commissioned officers and 180 enlisted men.

Company B (Mallery's), First Infantry, left the post November 8, 1876, for Fort Sully, Dak. Company B (Clarke's), Seventeenth Infantry, left the post November 17, 1876, for Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.

The garrison was re-enforced by Company H, Seventeenth Infantry (Howe's), April 13, 1877; strength, I commissioned officer and 44 enlisted men. This company was on garrison duty at Fort Lincoln during the summer of 1876, and on General Sturgis's expedition to Cheyenne agency, Dak., during part of the months of October and November, same year. Second Lieut. Alexander Ogle, Seventeenth Infantry, joined post May 1, 1877, and is temporarily attached to Company H. Seventeenth Infantry, joined post May 1, 1877, and

is temporarily attached to Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, and post-adjutant.

Companies A, D, H, and M, Seventh Cavalry, left this post April 19, 1877, under command of Lieut. Col. Elmer Otis, Seventh Cavalry, en route to junction with forces at Fort Lincoln, for campaign against hostile Indians in the Yellowstone country. The garrison was re-enforced May 10, 1877, by Company C, Twentieth Infantry (Taylor's), under command of First Lieut. A. Wishart, Twentieth Infantry; strength, 1 commissioned officer and 35 enlisted men; subsequently, its captain, R. M. Taylor, Twentieth Infantry, rejoined from leave of absence June 15, 1877, and Second Lieut. E. W. Maxwell, Twentieth Infantry, lained July 95, 1877. joined July 25, 1877.

Companies A, D, H, and M, Seventh Cavalry, are still in the field in the Yellowstone

country, operating against hostile Indians, and a full narrative of the transactions of these companies cannot be had at present while they were on duty in the field during the campaign of 1876, as all data is a matter of company record, and is with said companies in the field.

Lieut. Col. Elmer Otis, Seventh Cavalry, arrived at the post July 31, 1877, from field service on account of sickness, and resumed command of the post August 1, 1877.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELMER OTIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Cavalry, Commanding Post.

To the ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Headquarters Middle District, Department of Dakota, Standing Rock, Dak.

HEADQUARTERS FORT A. LINCOLN, DAK., September 21, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with circular-letter from headquarters Department of Dakota, dated September 12, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this

command for the past year (from September, 1876):

The post at this date was garrisoned by Companies A and H, Seventh Infantry, and Companies G and D, Twentieth Infantry. Company B, Sixth Infantry, arrived at the post September 20, 1876, from expedition, in obedience to orders from department headquarters, and took station. The Seventh Regiment of Cavalry arrived at post September 26, 1876, from expedition, in obedience to instructions from the department commander. Six companies, A, C, D, E, I, and L, took station; the remaining companies encamped near the post. Five hundred and thirty-six recruits joined from depot September 28, 1876, and were assigned to the companies of the Seventh Cavalry, same date.

Companies B, E, F, H, I, K, L, and M, Seventh Cavalry; Companies A and H, Seventeenth Infantry; C and D, Twentieth Infantry; and a detachment of 28 scouts crossed the Missian Court Figure Court 1276 and a seventeenth Infantry; and a detachment of 28 scouts crossed the Missian Court Figure Court 1276 and a seventeenth Infantry; and a detachment of 28 scouts crossed the Missian Court Figure Figure Court Figure Figure Court Figure Fig

souri River October 17, 1876, and remained in camp until October 20, 1876, when, under command of Colonel Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, they proceeded to Standing Rock, Dak., for the purpose of disarming and dismounting agency Indians. Companies A, C, D, and G, Seventh Cavalry, under command of Major Reno, proceeded,

October 21, 1876, on the west side of the Missouri River, to Standing Rock, Dak., for the

same purpose.

These movements were made in compliance with instructions from the department conmander. Colonel Sturgis, with his command, excepting Companies I, H, and M, Sevenin Cavalry, returned to the post November 11, 1876. Company F, Seventh Cavalry, left the command at Cheyenne agency, Dak., November 1, 1876, to conduct a herd of Indian potts to Fort Abercrombie, Dak., and then to take station at that post. Companies H and M. Seventh Cavalry, separated from the command November 10, 1876, and took station at For Rice, Dak. Major Reno, with Companies A, D, C, and G, returned November 3, 1876, a charge of a herd of Indian ponies. These ponies were sent to Saint Paul, Minn. a redays afterwards, under charge of Lieutenant Carland, Sixth Infantry. Seventh Cavalry, left post November 12, 1876, to take station at Fort Rice, Dak.

The following-named troops left post pursuant to telegraphic instructions from depar-

ment headquarters:

Company A, Seventeenth Infantry, November 3, 1876, for Fort Abercrombie, Dak. Company D, Twentieth Infantry, November 15, 1876, for Fort Pembina, Dak. Company D, Twentieth Infantry, November 15, 1876, for Fort Ripley, Minu.

Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, November 18, 1876, for Camp Hancock, Dak. Company C, Seventh Cavalry, November 18, 1876, for Fort Totten, Dak.

On the 17th of November Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, arrived at post from Fort Ex. Dak., for station. Lieutenant Gurley, Sixth Infantry, with a detachment of the Sixth Infantry temporarily at post November 23, 1876, an route to Fort Stevenson, Dak., with instations to repair the mounds on route to that post.

Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, arrived at post December 18, 1876, from the & (Tongue River), and, in compliance with telegraphic instruction from headquarters, Depre-

ment of Dakota, took station.

Lieut. Col. Elmer Otis, Seventh Cavalry, with Companies A, D, H, and M, Seventh Cav alry, arrived at post from Fort Rice, Dak., April 22, 1877, for field service, in compliance was

orders from department headquarters, and encamped near post.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buell and Major Bartlett, Eleventh Infantry, with Companies C.F. and G, same regiment, arrived at post April 27, 1877, per steamer Key West, pursuant to

orders from department headquarters, and encamped near post.

The six companies, B, E, G, I, K, and L, Seventh Cavalry, stationed at this post, joined the Lieutenant-Colonel Otis, Major Merrill, and Companies A, B, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, and M. Seventh Cavalry, from Fort Rice, Dak., in camp south of the poet, April 30, 187.

Lieutenant-Colonel Otis, Major Merrill, and Companies A, B, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, and M. Seventh Cavalry, left poet May 1, 1877. Colonel Sturgis, regimental adjutant and necommission staff, Seventh Cavalry, May 2, 1877. crossing the Missouri River and proceeding, May 3, 1877, to Fort Buford, Dak. Companies A, B, and H, Eleventh Infantry, and Companies B, G, H, and K, First Infantry, arrived at post and joined the Eleventh Infantry. In camp near post, May 2, 1877.

The following troops left post, proceeding up river by boat:
The battalion First Infantry, May 3, 1877; Company H, Eleventh Infantry, May 20, 1877. Companies A, B, C, and I, Eleventh Infantry, May 15, 1877; Company G, Eleventh Infanty.

May 26, 1877.

Company B, Seventeenth Infantry (Captain Pearson), arrived at post June 2, 1877, for ker porary station, pursuant to orders from department headquarters. Lieutenant Kislingburg. Eleventh Infantry, and a detachment of infantry, arrived at post June 20, 1877, in charge a herd of ponies. These ponies were sold at public auction at Bismarck, Dak. The detachment of ponies were sold at public auction at Bismarck, Dak. ment left post to rejoin station.

Lieutenants Campbell and Sharpe, and a detachment of 38 enlisted men of Twenty-second Infantry, joined post June 27, 1877, to await the arrival of battalion Twenty-second Infanty, from the field. Companies E, F, G, I, H, and K, Twenty-second Infantry, arrived at post

July 18, 1877, from the field, en route for Fort Wayne, Mich.

Capt. S. Baker and 14 enlisted men of Company B, Sixth Infantry, left post July 21, 1877 as escort to a wagon-train en route to Fort Buford, Dak.: Companies E and F, Twenty second Infantry, left post July 22, 1877, en route to Fort Mackinaw and Brady, Mich. 18 spectively; Companies G, H, I, and K, Twenty-second Infantry, left post en route to Children and Capt. cago, Ill., July 23, 1877, in obedience to instructions from headquarters Department of Dalwa

Captain Baker returned with detachment of Company B, Sixth Infantry, August 12, 1877. Company C, Seventh Cavalry, arrived at post August 25, 1877, in compliance with instractions from department headquarters. Left post August 28, 1877, en route for Deadwood

Dak.

No narrative of the transactions of the troops on detached service from this post can be given, as no official reports have been received from them since their departure.

I arrived at this post April 22, 1877, from Fort Rice, Dak., and assumed command May !. 1877.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. TILFORD, Major Seventh Cavalry, Commandity

Assistant Adjutant-General. Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.



HEADQUARTERS FORT STEVENSON, DAK. September 27, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with circular-letter from department headquarters under date of the 12th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command for the past year:

There have been no marches, scouts, or change of troops, excepting the transfer of Company H, Sixth Infantry, to Fort Buford Dak., on April 23, of the present year.

During the past winter, small escorts of two or three men were occasionally furnished

officers traveling from here to Bismarck. Outside of this, the command has done nothing but the ordinary routine duty of a post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

D. L. CRAFT.

First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, Commanding Post.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL. Headquarters Middle District, Standing Rock, Dak.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF STANDING ROCK, DAK., September 27, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular-letter of the 12th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command

during the past year:

At the date of my last annual report (September 8, 1876), this post was garrisoned by seven companies of infautry, viz: G and K. First, A. Sixth, H. Eleventh, E and F. Seventeenth, and H. Twentieth Infantry. The headquarters and band of the Seventeenth Infantry and four Indian scouts were also present. On the 24th of September, 1876, Companies A and B. Eleventh Infantry, arrived at the post. The total force of enlisted men on September 25, 1876, was 429.

In view of the hostilities of a large portion of the Sioux Nation at that time, and the excitement following the defeat of the Seventh Cavalry, and the destruction of the five companies with Lieutenant-Colonel Custer on June 25, 1876, the garrison had been suddenly increased from two to nine companies of infantry, the wisdom of which act was clearly apparent to me on my arrival in August last year. The Indians I found to be insolent and deparent to me on my arrival in August last year. The remains a local time of the agent at fiant. It was almost impossible to get an interview with their head chiefs. The agent at the local time of their minds a bitter feeling against the military. They that time had apparently instilled into their minds a bitter feeling against the military. They were in constant communication with the hostiles, and were sending supplies of all kinds to them. Their camps were situated so far from the post, that it was impossible for the small military force here then to watch their operations or to prevent them. One of the first steps military force here then to watch their operations or to prevent them. One of the first steps taken by the undersigned after assuming command was to compel the Blackfeet and Uncapapa bands, then encamped two miles from the post, to move within cannon range of it. This was only accomplished after the Indians were informed that I should attack them in their camps if they failed to move by a given day.

Having become convinced that the agent of that day, John Burke, was treacherous to the interests of the government and of the Indians, I took possession of the Indian agency, and detailed Capt R. E. Lohnston, Eight Infanting acting Indian agency,

and detailed Capt. R. E. Johnston, First Infantry, as acting Indian agent on the 30th of Au-

The particulars of this affair were reported at the time. My action was sustained by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and I was placed in absolute control of the agency. From

that day the Indians became submissive and respectful to those in authority.

On the 15th of September, 1876, one hostile band belonging to this agency came into the post and surrendered themselves (142 persons), 100 ponies, and 29 guns. For several months thereafter small parties of Indians came in and surrendered, till at the close of the winter the number of Indians at the agency had risen from about 2,200 to about 2,500 per-

On the 22d of October, the garrison of this post, in connection with the Seventh Cavalry, all under the command of Brigadier-General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, moved on the Indian camps in the vicinity of the post, and took all the horses and arms that could be found. Many Indians succeeded in concealing their arms and running away

their horses, but nearly all have since then been captured or voluntarily surrendered.

On the 31st of October I turned over to Maj. M. A. Reno, Seventh Cavalry, 1,015 ponies seized from the Indians; on the 11th of November I sent in charge of Lieut. George N. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry, 193 ponies seized between the 31st of October and the 11th of November. On the 21st of November, Lieut. F. F. Kislingbury, Eleventh Infantry, with a mounted detachment proceeded to Oak Creek and Grand River and secured 19 ponies.

November 27, the same officer proceeded with a mounted detachment toward Cheyenne agency, Dak., and Hermaphrodite Creek, and returned with 43 ponies. On the 2d of December he proceeded to Stone Fort on Grand River, thence to Elkhorn Butte, thence by Indian trail to Owl Creek, in search of Indian ponies. He returned on the 7th of the same

month, having secured 87 horses and mules.

On the 13th of December he proceeded again to Cheyenne agency, and by scoutize between Standing Rock and that point, captured 67 ponies, returning on the 26th of December.

On the 6th of February, 1877, Lieutenant Kislingbury, with his mounted detachment, we sent in charge of 255 ponies to Saint Paul, via Fort Sisseton and Fort Abercrombie, arriving at Saint Paul with trifling loss.

During the month of February, 34 ponies were picked up by scouting-parties in charge ::

Lieut. George L. Rousseau, Twentieth Infantry.

On the 30th of April, 1877, Companies G and K, First, and A, B, and H, Eleventh I: fantry, left this post for field-service in the Yellowstone command, and on the same day Co-

panies I and K, Seventeenth Infantry, arrived from Cheyenne River agency.

May 5, 1877, Lieutenant Kislingbury, with a mounted detachment, left the post for the vicinity of Grand River, returning two days later, having secured 19 ponies. May 16, the same officer, with a mounted detachment, proceeded to Cannonball River, scouted up the stream to a point where the Bismarck and Black Hills road crosses it, thence south an southeast, opposite Fire Steel Creek, returning to the post on the 24th of May, having catured 29 ponies. May 30, Lieutenant Kislingbury, with Lieutenant Kilpatrick, Seventeen Infantry, and a mounted detachment, proceeded to Moreau River and returned on the lim of June with 42 ponies and two guns taken from the Indians. June 18, Lieutenant Kislingbury, with a mounted detachment, proceeded to Bismarck, Dak., with a herd of 109 poins which were sold at public sale for \$1,946.05. On the 24th of July, Lieutenant Kislingbury with a detachment of two enlisted men and eight scouts, left the post, in obedience to insuctions from headquarters Department of Dakota, to take charge of and conduct to this post a herd of 200 cows for distribution to Indians, returning to the post September 19 with all the cows except five, four of which were left at Fort Sisseton, foot-sore, and one was left 20 mine from this post unable to travel.

Since October 22, 1876, 1,963 animals have been taken from the Indians and disposed as follows:

	No. of best	ı
October 31, 1876, sent to Fort Lincoln by Major Reno	1.eE	ı
November 11, 1876, sent to Fort Lincoln by Lieutenant Roach		
February 6, 1877, sent to Saint Paul by Lieutenant Kislingbury	ži	l
March 19, 1877, sold at post	11	ļ
June 16, 1877, sold at post		ļ
June 21, 22, and 25, 1877, sold at public auction at Bismarck	16	ı
Transferred to Indian Department		1
Transferred to Quartermaster's Department		1
To half-breeds and Indians as compensation, for hunting purposes		
Used in mounted detachment	le	İ
Died at various dates		ļ
On hand to be disposed of		1

Total amount received for ponies sold at Standing Rock and Bismarck, \$2,953.05, which

was forwarded to Lieut E. B. Gibbs, Saint Paul, Minn.

When the undersigned assumed command of this post, on the 16th of August, 1876, the quarters and barracks and store-houses were barely sufficient to shelter and provide for the companies of troops. An allotment of \$9,000 having been made for hutting the troops, were was commenced about the 10th of September, and on the 4th of November all the nine companies, band, Seventeenth Infantry, and officers were all provided with comfortable barrack and quarters, all having been built for about half of the sum allotted. The quarters are barracks for five companies were built exclusively by the labor of the troops that occupie them; the remainder of the allotment has been expended in improving and finishing the necessary buildings of the post. A special report, dated December 1, 1876, has been made

on this subject.

In the month of June it became necessary to use a mounted detachment under Lieutens:
Kislingbury in removing the Indians from the east bank to the west bank of the Misser
River at the request of the Indian agent, who stated that he was acting under the orders.

the Indian Department at Washington.

The troops constituting the summer garrison of the post have been kept constantly of ployed in building, road-making, and other labors incident to the new and unfinished of dition of the post.

To-day the garrison has been decreased two companies in the event of Companies is Sixth, and H, Twentieth Infantry changing station to Fort Rice and Fort Totten. respectively.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CARLIN,

Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding Post

To Major George D. Ruggles,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Miss.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, Cheyenne Agency, Dak., September 26, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular-letter of the 12th instant from headquarters Department of Dakota, I have the honor to report, for the information of the department commander, that during the past year the troops of this command have performed the usual garrison duties, and have been employed in controlling the Sioux Indians

or their reservations, preserving the peace along the border, enforcing the Indian-intercourse laws, and on scouts and expeditions within and without the district.

Owing to the continued Indian troubles in the department the troops of this command were re-enforced in the latter part of August and early part of September of last year by the arrival at the post of Cheyenne agency from the Department of Texas, where they had been serving, of seven companies of the Eleventh Infantry, 21 officers and 302 enlisted men; in November, by the arrival at Fort Sully, from Fort Rice, of one company of the First Infantry, 3 officers and 48 enlisted men: and in the early part of December by the arrival at Cheyenne agency of the headquarters and band of the Eleventh Infantry, transferred from the Department of Texas, bringing the strength of the command up to 65 officers and 970 enlisted men, present and absent, stationed as follows, viz:

Cheyenne agency, 28 officers and 480 enlisted men. Lower Brulé agency, 9 officers and 115 enlisted men. Fort Randall, 13 officers and 171 enlisted men.

Fort Sully, 15 officers and 204 enlisted men. Since that time the strength of the command has been gradually diminished by various causes, principally by the discharge of enlisted men, under the requirements of the recent War Department General Orders, fixing the standard of infantry companies at 37 men per company, and by the transfer of two companies of the Seventeenth Infantry from Cheyenne agency to Standing Rock agency, in the middle district, until the strength now stands 65 officers and 687 enlisted men, distributed at the four posts above mentioned, as follows, viz:

Cheyenne agency, 26 officers and 313 enlisted men. Fort Sully, 20 officers and 211 enlisted men.

Lower Brulé agency, 3 officers and 39 enlisted men.
Fort Randall, 16 officers and 124 enlisted men.
Of the 65 officers and 687 enlisted men belonging to the district, there were present, at

the end of last month, 43 officers and 452 enlisted men.

Five of the companies belonging to the district, viz, three of the Eleventh Infantry from the post of Cheyenne agency, and two of the First Infantry from Fort Sully, have been on detached service in the field since the latter part of April last; the former, when last heard from, being at the post on the Bighorn, Mont., and the latter at the cantonment

on Tongue River, Mont.

In the latter part of October last a detachment, consisting of 4 officers and 90 enlisted men of the Eleventh Infantry, under Capt. Mason Jackson of the same regiment, were sent from the post of Cheyenne agency in connection with three companies of the First Infantry under Capt. Leslie Smith, from Fort Sully, to co-operate with a battalion of the Seventh Cavarly, under Colonel Sturgis, from Fort Lincoln, in disarming and dismounting the Sioux Indians then living on the Cheyenne River agency reservation, all under the personal supportation of the department companies. During that most had the most had Navent supervision of the department commander. During that month and the month of November, all the Indians then present at that agency, were disarmed and dismounted; 337 who arrived at the agency from the hostile camp on the last day of November were disarmed and dismounted the following day.

About the middle of December a detachment, consisting of 1 officer and 31 enlisted men (infantry) and 10 Indian scouts, were sent from the post of Cheyenne agency to Yankton, Dak., with a herd of 605 surrendered Indian pointes, which were turned over at the latter place to the Quartermaster's Department for sale. This detachment returned about the

middle of January. Distance marched, 540 miles.

In April last one company of the First Infantry left Fort Randall for the purpose of escorting the Ponca Indians, en route to the Indian Territory, as far as Columbus, Nebr. This company returned to Fort Randall early in June, having marched a distance of 275

On the 1st of May a detachment consisting of 1 officer and 15 enlisted men (infantry). and 10 Indian scouts, left the post of Cheyenne agency, having in charge a herd of 369 surrendered Indian ponies, which they took to Yankton, Dak., and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for sale. This detachment returned June 3, having marched a distance of 540 miles.

May 5, two companies, one of the Eleventh and one of the Twentieth Infantry, left the post of Cheyenne agency for temporary duty at Fort Sully, during the absence of the two companies ordered from the latter post to Ponca agency for temporary duty.

July 27, two companies of the First Infantry left Fort Randall, en route to Chicago, Ill.,

for temporary duty during the riots. Returned to Fort Randall, August 19, having traveled a distance of 1,374 miles.

July 28, a detachment consisting, of 1 officer, 7 enlisted men (infantry), and 15 India: scouts, left the post of Cheyenne agency for Yankton, Dak., for the purpose of inspecting receiving, and conducting to Cheyenne agency the herd of 450 cows purchased for la dians at that agency. This detachment is still absent.

dians at that agency. This detachment is still absent.

Since the close of the campaign of last year, the Sioux Indians at the agencies with: this district have been remarkably quiet, peaceable, and well behaved. It is not known or believed that any have left the agencies to join the hostiles, while many have separate themselves from the hostiles and come in and delivered themselves up at the post of Chroenne agency, surrendering their horses and arms. A number have left that agency, but the for hostile purposes. A majority of the latter have been traced to other agencies, when some have gone to visit relatives or friends, and others for the purpose of remaining. A customed to an active, wandering life, they no doubt find it extremely irksome to be confi-to particular localities with nothing to occupy their time or minds but receiving their confinuity goods, drawing their weekly rations, dancing, eating, and drinking. Could there employed in some useful way, which would benefit themselves, they would no doubt more contented with their present lot.

The arrival of the 450 cows referred to above, purchased, it is understood, from the perceeds of the sale of their horses, for the Indians at Cheyenne River agency, will give be something to do, and will, in a measure, if they are properly disposed of, turn their are tion from their former mode of life, and no doubt gradually lead them to be a pastoral re-Not much can be expected from the present generation in the way of agriculture: in had better be left for their children, many of whom are now attending the mission set with These schools have been established for several years, but at Cherent at the agencies. agency, and perhaps at most of the others, very little progress has been made until witt: the past year. At that agency the Indians express themselves as being desirous of hat: more schools, and seem anxious to send their children to them; while the latter are or punctual in their attendance, are respectful to their teachers, and are making fair progression

The disarming and partial dismounting of the Cheyenne River Agency Indians was severe, but, in my opinion, a wise measure, and to it, no doubt, is owing in a great dxtheir present peaceable disposition. At that agency they were permitted to retain, when dismounting took place, some 400 horses—about one for every able-bodied warrior. supposed these were allowed them for the purpose of assisting them in tilling the soil, and : carrying their rations from the agency to their villages, but it is believed oxen would as swer just as well, and perhaps better. In fact, some are now used by them for that purpose If the Indians are to be kept at the agencies and fed and cared for by the government tier

do not need horses. A Sioux without his horse is, comparatively, a very harmless being. Since the close of the campaign of last year, 589 Indians have come in from the horse camps and delivered themselves up to the military at the post of Cheyenne agency, sund dering 1,046 ponies and mules and 266 fire-arms of various kinds. Of the horses, 974 were sent to Yankton, Dak., for sale by the Quartermaster's Department, as stated above, and a perished during the winter while being herded in the vicinity of that post; 10 horebranded U. S., and 16 mules, were turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, in contract the perished to the perished upon the perished to th

pliance with orders from the department commander.

This list of horses does not include any of those taken from the Indians at Cheyense agency in October last, under the personal supervision of the department commander referred to above. There are no official records obtainable here showing the number take. at that time, but it is understood that all the horses then at that agency belonging t Indians were collected together, estimated from 1,200 to 1,500 head, and of these between 900 and 1,000 were sent under charge of a company of the Seventh Cavalry to Fort Abecrombie, Dak., and from thence were afterward sent to Saint Paul, Minn., where they we

sold by the Quartermaster's Department.

An accurate account of the Indians at the Cheyenne River agency was taken by the military in December last, at which time 1,903 were found to be present. Since then ze have come in from the hostiles and surrendered, bringing the number up to 2,155. 0a \cdot this number some 231 have wandered off to other agencies, leaving now at that agen;

1,924 Indians.

At the other agencies within the district there are reported to be as follows, viz: Cross Creek agency, about 1,200 Indians; Lower Brule agency, about 900; Yankton agent

about 2,000; making a total of about 6,000 Indians within the district.

At the two new agencies now being established, one at Yellow Medicine and the other. the Old Ponca agency, it is reported there will soon be located some 10,000 Indians. will give six agencies within the district, embracing some 16,000 Indians, one-third of whe will be located at Yellow Medicine, 30 miles from the nearest military post (Lower Reagency). By establishing a military post at this agency (Yellow Medicine), and by consolidating the Indians now at the Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Bruke, and Yankon. agencies, and establishing them on the Yankton reserve, the military stations of Cheretagency and Lower Brulé could be discontinued. In this event, by largely increasing the garrison at Fort Randall, that post would be sufficient to guard and protect the border

that vicinity, and to control all the Indians on the Yankton and Ponca reserves, both being east of that post. The cost of transporting supplies for the troops and Indians, and maintaining these two agencies and the two military posts, would be very much less than it is for the six agencies and three posts as now established, to say nothing of the better location for both Indians and troops.

The Yankton reserve is said to contain some 400,000 acres of land, 200,000 acres or which are tillable. This would give to each of the 6,000 Indians now in the district, if consolidated there, about 334 acres of tillable land and about the same quantity of grazing-land.

This reserve should be divided among these Indians and they be compelled to work it, for unless this is done it is hardly to be supposed, considering the rapidity with which that section of country is now being settled up by the whites, that the Indians will be permitted to retain so much valuable land without making great efforts to improve it.

It is pretty well known that of the three agencies herein recommended to be removed to

the Yankton reserve none are fit for agricultural purposes, and that the Indians cannot be

made self-supporting on them.

It is reported that the Indians at the Yankton agency raised last year some 800 bushes of wheat, 12,000 bushels of corn, and 1,200 bushels of vegetables, and cut some 2,700 tons of hay, and that this year the crops at that agency will be threefold greater than those of last year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. WOOD,

Colonel Eleventh United States Infantry, Commanding District.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

CHEYENNE AGENCY.

HEADQUARTERS CHEYENNE AGENCY, DAK., September 29, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of circular-letter from headquarters Department of Dakota, dated the 12th instant, calling for a report of the operations of this command for the past year, and in compliance with the instructions contained therein, to submit the following:

I arrived at this post with the headquarters' band and laundresses of my regiment on the 5th of December last, and the next morning assumed command, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel

Buell, of my regiment, who had been in command since September 4.

At the time of my arrival the command consisted of one field officer, two medical officers, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, nine companies of infantry (seven of the Eleventh and two of the Seventeenth), and 20 Indian scouts, a total of 27 officers and 466 enlisted men present and absent.

The command at present consists of 2 field officers, 2 medical officers, 1 ordnance sergeant, 1 hospital steward, I commissary sergeant, the non-commissioned staff and band Eleventh Infantry, 5 companies of that regiment, and 25 Indian scouts, making a total of 20 commis-The total number present, 10 offisioned officers and 229 enlisted men present and absent. cers and 149 enlisted men.

The reduction in the strength of the garrison was caused by the transfer of the two companies (I and K) Seventeenth Infantry to Standing Rock, Dak., in April last; two companies of the Eleventh Infantry (C and F) to Bighorn Barracks, Mont., in the present month, and by the discharge from the service of enlisted men under the recent War Department order reducing the standard of companies from 54 to 37.

During the past year the troops have performed the usual garrison duties, have been em-

ployed in constructing the buildings at the post, in controlling the Indians at this agency,

in enforcing the Indian intercourse laws, and on scouts and expeditions.

In September, Lieutenant Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry, was sent from this post by authority of the Lieutenant-General to the Department of Texas for the purpose of obtaining the annual supply of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, and the authorized baggage of officers and companies pertaining to the Eleventh Infantry, and shipping the same to the several posts in the Department of Dakota where the companies of that regiment were then This officer, after seeing all the property shipped, except that from the post of Fort Brown, which was quarantined on account of yellow fever, returned to this post early in November. Fearing navigation would soon be closed, in consequence of the lateness of the season, Lieutenant Hoyt was again ordered to Texas for the purpose of bringing up the stores and baggage from Fort Brown. Finding them at Omaha en route he returned with them to this post overland from Yankton, the river having closed in the meantime.

In the latter part of October a detachment of 103 general-service recruits arrived at the post from depot under Capt. Mason Jackson, Eleventh Infantry, and were assigned to the

companies of that and the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry serving at the post.

A detachment consisting of 4 officers and 90 enlisted men under Capt. Mason Jackson. Eleventh Infantry, was sent from this post in the latter part of the same month to co-operate with a battalion of the First Infantry from Fort Sully, and a battalion of the Sevent Cavalry from Fort Abraham Lincoln in disarming the several bands of Sioux Indians the present at this agency. This was effected under the personal supervision of the department commander, occupying several days, and it was no doubt owing to the strong force of troops displayed upon this occasion that the Indians submitted to the disarming and dismounting with such good grace. The post records do not show the number of horses taken from the Indians at this time, but I have heard it stated by officers and others that between 1,200 and 1,500 were collected together. Out of this herd the Indians were allowed to take and retain some 400 head. The remainder, it is understood, were sent under charge of a company the Seventh Cavalry to Fort Abercrombie, Dak., and subsequently to Saint Paul, Minn where they were sold by the Quartermaster's Department.

In the middle of December Lieutenant Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, with a detachment

In the middle of December Lieutenant Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, with a detachner consisting of 31 enlisted men of his regiment and 10 Indian scouts, were sent to Yankor. Dak., in charge of 605 Indian horses, which he turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, in compliance with orders, for sale. This detachment returned in the middle of January and the middle of January an

uary, having marched 540 miles.

In the latter part of April three companies of the Eleventh Infantry (C, F, and G). If Indian scouts, and I medical officer, under Lieutenant-Colonel Buell of that regiment in this post ex route to Fort Abraham Lincoln for field service. While at the latter post this detachment was ordered, with other troops, to the mouth of the Little Bighorn River for the purpose of assisting in constructing the buildings at the post to be established near the mouth of that river. One company of this detachment reached its destination in the latter part of June, and the other two early in July, after much hard labor and many versions delays. On the 24th of the present month two of these companies (C and F) were transferred to the post of Bighorn barracks. The other company is now under orders to return to this post upon being relieved from detached service at that post.

On the 24th of April the two companies of the Seventeenth Infantry (I and K) ker.

On the 24th of April the two companies of the Seventeenth Infantry (I and K) is: this post for Standing Rock agency, having been transferred to that post, and on the same day two companies (E and I) of the Twentieth Infantry, arrived from Lower Brulé agency and took station at this post. The last named companies remained here until July 3, when

they were transferred to the post of Fort Sully.

On the 1st of May, a detachment of 15 enlisted men of Infantry and 10 Indian scores under Lieutenant Hoffman, Eleventh Infantry, left this post, having in charge 369 surredered Indian horses, which they conducted to Yankton, Dak., where they were sold by the quartermaster's department. This detachment returned June 3, having marched a distance of 540 miles.

Companies D of the Eleventh Infantry and E of the Twentieth Infantry were sent from this post May 5 to Fort Sully, for temporary duty, during the absence of the two companies sent from the latter post to Fort Randall for temporary duty. Company D returned to the post July 3. The other company remained at Fort Sully, having been transferred to the

post as already mentioned.

July 5, Lieutenant Brown, Eleventh Infantry, with six Indian scouts, left the post approceeded to Yellow Medicine Creek, on the Indian reservation, for the purpose of waring off certain parties of white men engaged in cutting wood at that place without proper authority. On the same day another detail of scouts, under a non-commissioned officer, was sent to Moreau Creek for a similar purpose. These detachments found the parties of white men at those places engaged in cutting wood; warned them away, and notified them of the penalty, if again found trespassing on the reservation. These detachments returned July 10, the former having marched a distance of about 130 miles, and the latter a distance of about 130 miles.

The number of enlisted Indian scouts serving at this post was increased in the month of November to 20, only 6 having been allowed up to that time. The number was again increased in January to 30. In August, under a redistribution to stations of scouts in the department, the number for this post was fixed at 25. That number is now borne on the ross These scouts are under the immediate command of Lieutenant Hoyt, Eleventh Infants. Although few in number, they have performed good and faithful service. They are obedent, trustworthy, and energetic, and the example set by them by their good conduct, have been of great benefit in helping to control the other Indians at the agency. Many of the scouts have adopted civilian and soldiers' clothing, have cut off their hair, and are hving a houses built by themselves.

The Quartermaster's store-house, commissary store-house, root-house, and stable, metioned in report of last year as being in process of construction, were all nearly finished before my arrival here. They were built of the logs, &c., saved by tearing down the building of the old post, the site of which was soon after washed away by the river. There has been built out of the same and other material a bake-house, 13 sets of laundresses' quarters, and a hospital. Some of these buildings are of the rudest character possible, particularly the stable and laundresses' quarters, being constructed of posts, slabs, and odds and enispicked up wherever they could be found. The others, although somewhat better, are not

suitable for the purposes for which they were erected. All have earth roofs and all leak more or less whenever there is much rain.

The quarters for the enlisted men, a long, narrow, two-story building, for ten companies,

were finished and occupied in the early part of November.

were nnisned and occupied in the early part of November.

The officers' quarters, ten sets for captains, and two field officers' sets, were sufficiently advanced to be occupied early in December. Both officers and men's quarters are built of pine lumber with shingle roofs, lined with board-paper. They are rather frail buildings, being what are known as "balloon frames," put up for temporary use, and are not suitable to withstand with safety the strong winds which prevail at times in this locality.

The men's quarters have already had to be propped up on the outside, along the whole length of both sides of the building, and braned up inside by the addition of new partitions.

length of both sides of the building, and braced up inside by the addition of new partitions between each set of company quarters. This was rendered necessary from the fact of the whole building having been severely shaken and the upper part wrenched over about 10 inches by the wind, first on one side, and in the course of a few weeks after displaced about the same distance in the opposite direction. So great was the motion of the building on both of these occasions that many of the men were compelled to leave it for fear it would

Since January there has been built an adjutant's office, six company kitchens (dining-room and kitchen under the same roof), and an ice-house capable of holding about 350 tons of ice. With the exception of the shingles and flooring used for the adjutant's office, the material for those buildings was cut and hauled last winter and spring by enlisted men of

this command and sawed by them at the agency saw-mill.

If this post is to be centinued as a six-company post steps should be taken to erect additional officers' quarters and to make those now here safe and comfortable. There should be quarters for two field officers, six captains, fourteen subalterns, and two medical officers, while at present there are only quarters for two field officers and ten captains, giving four captains' quarters for fourteen subalterns and two medical officers.

Attention is invited to the requisitions forwarded to department headquarters, February 24, for additional quarters, and for the completion of those already here, and action upon

the same respectfully recommended.

The sanitary condition of the post for the past year has been good. The number of sick cated in hospital during that time was ninety. The number of deaths at the post during treated in hospital during that time was ninety. the same period, three (one of these by suicide). The general character of the cases treated was of a mild form yielding readily to treatment.

The number of desertions during the year, ten; four from the post and six while absent

on furlough or in confinement.

The number of cases tried by general court-martial, six; convicted and sentenced, five;

awaiting sentence one.

Soon after my arrival here I assumed control of the Indians at this agency, in compliance with the instructions of the Lieutenant-General of the Army contained in telegram from headquarters Department of Dakota, dated September 4, 1876. To assist me in this duty I at once detailed Lieutenant Hoyt, an officer of my regiment, and directed him to superintend all issues of food, clothing, or supplies of any kind, from the agency to Indians, to make such issues only upon returns approved by the post commander, to take an accurate inventory of the Indian supplies then on hand, to make an accurate count of the Indians at this agency, to report the arrival or departure of all Indians, and to disarm and dismount all Indians who might come in from the hostile camps. These instructions have been faithfully carried out by Lieutenant Hoyt. On March 20, these instructions were modified in compliance with orders from the headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, so as to allow the civil agent to exercise entire control of the distribution of all goods and supplies

to the Indians present at the agency.

On the 13th of June Lieutenant Hoyt was, upon my nomination, detailed in special orders from the headquarters Department of Dakota "to witness each delivery of beef and other supplies for Indians by contractors for furnishing the same at Cheyenne River agency, Dakota." This officer was also detailed on the 9th day of July in special orders from the This officer was also detailed on the 9th day of July in special orders from the

same headquarters, "to inspect, attest, and report on the quantity, quality, and delivery o the annuity goods purchased for Cheyenne River agency, Dakota." Since the close of the campaign of 1876, the Indians at this agency have been very quiet and orderly. Five hundred and eighty-nine have come in from the hostile camps and delivered themselves up at the post, surrendering 1,046 horses and mules, and 266 fire arms of various kinds. Ten of the horses branded U.S., and the mules (16) were turned over to the quartermaster's department in compliance with instructions from headquarters of the department. Forty-six horses perished during the winter while being herded in the vicinity The rest of the horses (974) were sent to Yankton, Dak., as already stated, and sold by the quartermaster's department.

In the latter part of December Lieutenant Hoyt, with the assistance of a detail of infantry, the Indian scouts, and the post interpreter, made an accurate count of the Indians then at this agency, registering, by name, all males over fifteen years of age, the heads of families, and the number of persons in each family, and found that there were 1,903 Indians present. To these have been added the 252 who surrendered since that time, making a total

of 2,155. Since the count there have wandered off to other agencies 231, principally women

and children, leaving now at the agency 1,924 Indians.

In the latter part of July (28) Lieutenant Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, with a detail consisting of 7 enlisted men (infantry) and 15 Indian scouts, left here for Yankton, Dak.. for the purpose of inspecting, receiving, and conducting to this post the 450 cows purchased for Indians at this agency. These cows, purchased, it is understood, by the government from the proceeds of the sale of the surrendered Indian horses, are expected to arrive here in the course of a couple of days, and, as the department commander has left the disposition of these cows to my judgment, I have concluded to distribute them to the Indians having families, as follows:

To the 122 families of the Two-Kettles band, 186 cows.

To the 42 families of the Blackfeet band, 57 cows. To the 55 families of the Sans Arc band, 85 cows.

To the 87 families of the Minneconjoux band, 122 cows.

This gives 4 cows to every 17 persons. Of the 4 bulls coming with these cows 1 will be

given to the chief of each band.

Before making the distribution the cows and bulls will be plainly branded & (Cheyenne Agency), and the Indians to whom they are given will be required to sign an agreement, in the presence of witnesses, which I have caused to be drawn up and printed, one for each

band, which reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned Indians of the Blackfeet band of Sioux, living at Cheyenne River agency, do hereby acknowledge to have received this —— day of September, 1877, from the post-commander of Cheyenne agency. Dak., the number of cows and bulls set opposite our respective names, furnished us by the government from the proceeds of the sale of our horses, and do agree to take them subject to the following conditions, viz: That we will care for and protect the said cows and their increase for the benefit of ourselves and of our families; that we will not kill, sell, trade, or dispose of any of them or their increase in any manner whatever, except by permission of the proper authority over us. And we do severally further agree that if we violate any of the foregoing conditions that we will submit to a discontinuance of our ratious for such time as may be designated by the said authority, and that we will report to the commanding officer at the post of Cheyenne agency any violation of this agreement that comes to our knowledge."

For other matters relating to the Indians at this agency, and for the recommendation for the discontinuance of this post, I respectfully invite attention to my report of the 26th in-

stant as district commander.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. WOOD,

Colonel Eleventh United States Infantry, Commanding Post. The Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

CANTONMENT AT TONGUE RIVER, MONTANA.

HEADQUARTERS CANTONMENT AT TONGUE RIVER, MONT., October 1, 1877.

SIR: In obedience to the circular-letter from headquarters Department of Dakota, just received, directing that a report should be prepared and forwarded exhibiting the operations of the troops stationed at this cantonment during the past year, I have the honor to submit the following, which necessarily has to be simply a collation from the post-returns on file in the adjutant's office.

It is to be regretted that the report in question could not have been prepared by Col. N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry (at present absent in the field), as from his knowledge of all the movements that were made from this post, he would unquestionably have been able to sup-

ply much that would have proved interesting.

CANTONMENT ESTABLISHED.

August 28, 1876.—Arrived this day by the steamer Josephine, Lieutenant-Colonel Whistler and Companies C and I, Fifth Infantry, who threw up a little intrenchment near the junction of the Tongue and Yellowstone Rivers, and in the course of a short time commenced the construction of the cantonment out of logs on its present site.

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

September 10, 1876.—Companies E, G, H, and K, Fifth Infantry, joined from field service. September 12, 1876.—Company F, Fifth Infantry, joined from field service. On same

day Captain Butler, with one officer and 33 men of the Fifth Infantry, disputched to head of Custer Creek, on the north side of the Yellowstone, for the purpose of scouting and laying out a new road.

September 17, 1876.—Captain Butler and command returned to the cantonment.

September 19, 1876.—Company B, Fifth Infantry, joined from field service.

September 21, 1876.—Companies A and D, Fifth Infantry, joined from field service.

September 25, 1876. - Col. N. A. Miles, accompanied by two officers and 50 men of the Fifth Infantry, together with 8 citizens, proceeded to Fort Buford, along the north side of the Yellowstone, for the purpose of scouting the country and laying out a new road.

MONTH OF OCTOBER.

October 2, 1876.—Companies E and F. Twenty-second Infantry (Captain Dickey com-

manding), joined from camp at Custer Creek.

October 3, 1876.—Lieut. Frank S. Hinkle, with one officer and 40 men (all of the Fifth Infantry), proceeded to Glendive for the purpose of laying out a new road and escorting a

October 13, 1876.—Both Colonel Miles's and Lieutenant Hinkle's commands returned to

the cantonment to-day; the former having marched 179 miles, the latter 210 miles.

October 15, 1876.—Lieut. Frank Hinkel, with 6 men of the Fifth Infantry, proceeded to scout the Powder River, Mizpah Creek, and Tongue River countries, in search of an Indian

village supposed to be on the Powder River.

October 17, 1876 — Col. N. A. Miles, together with 15 officers and 434 men (Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Fifth Infantry), 10 citizens, and 2 Indian scouts, proceeded to the assistance of a train being escorted from Glendive by a little battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Otis. Marched 72 miles. Engaged the enemy (estimated to be from 500 to 600 strong) under Sitting Bull on the 21st of October. One sergeant and one private wounded. The Indians were pursued up Cedar Creek, across to Bay Route Creek, and down the same to the Yellowstone, 64 miles, where on the 24th day of October Red Shirt, Bull Eagle, and other chiefs, representing some 400 lodges of Minneconjoux and Cheyennes, surrendered themselves as hostages, Sitting Bull retreating northward with 30 lodges. Five Indians killed.

October 21, 1876.—Lieutenant Hinkle, and six men, of the Fifth Infantry, returned to the cantonment from his scout to the Powder River country, having marched 166 miles.

October 31, 1876.—Colonel Miles and staff returned to the cantonment from his fight with Sitting Bull, having marched 226 miles.

MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

November 1, 1876.—Companies A, C, D, E, F, H, and I, Fifth Infantry, returned to cantonment from Colonel Miles's fight with Sitting Bull. Same day, Lieutenant Cusick, with 30 men of the Twenty-second Infantry, proceeded to Fort Pease (nearly opposite the

with 30 men of the Twenty-second Intantry, proceeded to Fort Pease (nearly opposite the mouth of the Bighorn River) as escort to a wagon-train.

November 3, 1876.—Companies B, G, and K, Fifth Infantry, returned to the cantonment from Colonel Miles's fight with Sitting Bull. Same day, field, staff, and band, Fifth Infantry, joined from the Department of Missouri.

November 5, 1876.—Colonel Miles, together with 15 officers and 434 enlisted men (Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K), 10 citizens, and 2 Indian scouts, proceeded to scout the country embraced between the Missouri, Yellowstone, Musselshell, and Redwater Rivers. Upon reaching Fort Peck, the command was divided up in the following manner: To Captain Snyder he assigned Companies D, C, F, and K; to Lieutenant Baldwin, Companies G, H, and I; retaining under his own immediate supervision Companies A, B, and E.

November 18, 1876.—Lieutenant Cusick, together with his 30 men, of the Twenty-second

November 18, 1876.—Lieutenant Cusick, together with his 30 men, of the Twenty-second

Infantry, returned to the cantonment from escorting train to Fort Pease.

MONTH OF DECEMBER.

December 10, 1876.—Companies D, C, F, and K, Fifth Infantry (Captain Snyder), returned to cantonment after a march of 330 miles, having scouted as far as the Black Buttes.

December 12, 1876.—Captain Dickey, one officer, and 60 men (all of the Twenty-second In-

fantry), escorted a train from cantonment with supplies to meet Colonel Miles, coming in.

December 14, 1876.—Companies A, B, and E, Fifth Infantry (under command of Colonel Miles), returned to the cantonment after scouting Squaw Creek and Musselshell River country, marching a distance of 508 miles. At Fourchette Creek Company B (Captain Bennett) made a detour to Carroll, rejoining Colonel Miles at Crooked Creek. Distance marched by him altogether, 558 miles. Captain Dickey's command returned to the cantonment the

December 23, 1876.—Companies G, H, and I, Fifth Infantry (Lieutenant Baldwin commanding), returned to the cantonment after a march of 716 miles, having scouted from

Squaw Creek to Redwater River, and thence to cantonment. Killed one Indian and cap-

Captain Dickey commanding), scouted up Tongue River.

December 27, 1876.—Companies E and F, Twenty-second Infantry, and D, Fifth Infantry (Captain Dickey commanding), scouted up Tongue River.

December 28, 1876.—Company K, Fifth Infantry (Lieutenant Carter commanding), followed to the company of the compa

lowed Captain Dickey's command up Tongue River.

December 29, 1876.—Companies A, C, and E, Fifth Infantry (Colonel Miles commanding). proceeded on an expedition against the Sioux up Tongue River to-day, overtaking Dickey's and Carter's commands.

MONTH OF JANUARY.

January 7, 1877.—Colonel Miles's scouts had a severe fight with Crazy Horse's warriors in Wolf Mountains.

January 8, 1877.—Companies E and F, Twenty-second Infantry, and Companies A, C, D. E, and K, Fifth Infantry (making in all 14 officers and 300 men), together with 10 citizens and 5 Indian scouts, under Colonel Miles, fought Crasy Horse's warriors (estimated to be from 1,200 to 1,500 strong), for seven hours, driving them from the field. Three enlisted men were killed and four wounded. Four squaws, 4 children, and 12 ponies were captured.

January 18, 1877.—Companies A, C, D, E, and K, Fifth Infantry, and E and F, Twentysecond Infantry (Colonel Miles commanding), returned to the cantonment, having marchel

190 miles.

MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

February 2, 1877.—Sergeant Mitchell, of Company I, Fifth Infantry, with 4 non-commissioned officers and 20 privates, dispatched as an escort with "diamond R" train to Stillwater, Mont.

February 6, 1877.—Sergeant James Diebert, Company K, Fifth Infantry, with 2 non-commissioned officers and 17 privates, dispatched as escort to the "mail" going to Glendive.

February 14, 1877.—A detachment consisting of 5 officers and 150 men, of the Fifth Infantry (Captain Snyder commanding), mounted on horses and mules, sent to scout the country east of Sunday Creek and west of Cedar Creek, marching a distance of 100 miles.

February 18, 1877.—Captain Snyder's command returned to the cantonment, as did likewise the mail escort from Glendive, under charge of Sergeant Diebert, Company K, Fifth

Infantry.

February 27, 1877.—Companies A and I, Fifth Infantry, together with 37 men from the Twenty-second Infantry, under the command of Captain Casey, Fifth Infantry, dispatched as an escort to a supply-train going to Fort Buford.

MONTH OF MARCH.

March 12, 1877.—Companies H and G, Twenty-second Infantry (Captain Poole commanding), joined cantonment from camp on Glendive Creek, having marched 102 miles.

March 23, 1877.—Captain Casey, Fifth Infantry, returned to-day to the cantonment with his command from escorting the train to and from Fort Buford, having marched 342 miles.

March 29, 1877.—A detachment of 2 officers and 50 enlisted-men (Fifth and Twenty-second) Infantry), Second Lieutenant E. W. Casey commanding, dispatched to Fort Buford as secont to Major Arthur, paymaster.

MONTH OF APRIL.

April 25, 1877.—Companies G and I, Fifth Infantry (Second Lieut. H. K. Bailey, commanding), proceeded to make the following scout, viz: up Sunday Creek 26 miles, thence northeast to headwaters of Big Dog Creek, thence west via heads of Sunday and Little Porcupine Creeks to head of Big Porcupine, thence southeast to the Yellowstone near the mouth of the Rosebud, thence east along the Stanley trail to cantonment.

April 30, 1877.—Companies G and H, Twenty-second Infantry (5 officers and 81 men). Captain Poole commanding, ordered up Tongue River Valley with supply-train for Colonel

Miles's command, about to take the field.

MONTH OF MAY.

May 1, 1877.—Companies B and H, Fifth Infantry, and E and F, Twenty-second Infantry (10 officers and 155 men), scouted up Tongue River Valley 621 miles, encountering Lame Deer's band of Sioux and Cheyennes (after crossing to the valley of the Rosebud), killing 15 warriors, capturing 450 ponies, and destroying 51 tepees, as well as some ponies. Loss, 4 men killed and 1 officer and 6 men wounded. Companies G and H, Twenty-second Infantry (10 men) and 1 men wounded. fantry (Captain Poole), participated in the engagement, as did likewise Companies F. G. H.

and L. Second Cavalry (Captain Ball commanding), who had previously reported from Fort Ellis to the headquarters of the Yellowstone command.

May 6, 1877.—Companies G and I, Fifth Infantry (Lieutenant Bailey commanding), re-

May 14, 1877.—Companies G and I, Fifth Infantry (Lieutenant Balley commanding), feturned to cantonment from scout, having marched 136 miles.

May 14, 1877.—Companies B and H, Fifth Infantry, and E, Twenty-second Infantry (Colonel Miles commanding), returned from the Lame Deer fight, having marched 219 miles.

May 17, 1877.—Companies B, F, G, and I, Fifth Infantry, were detached from the cantonment and mounted on the captured Indian ponies, being placed in camp on the right bank of Tongue River, under the command of Captain Snyder.

May 29, 1877.—Companies B and H, Fifth Infantry (Lieutenant McDonald) directed to constitute the capture of the c

May 22, 1877.—Company D, Fifth Infantry (Lieutenant McDonald), directed to escort a supply-train sent to the assistance of Captain Ball's command, not yet returned from the

Lame Deer fight.

Lame Deer fight.

May 23, 1677.—Company K, Fifth Infantry (Lieutenant Carter), also dispatched as escort to the supply-train destined for Captain Ball's command. By the steamer Josephine arrived the writer of this communication. Later in the day arrived the steamer Fanchon, depositing at the landing Companies B, G, H, and K, First Infantry (Major Lazelle commanding).

May 24, 1877.—The writer this day assumed command of the cantonment.

May 27, 1877.—Maj. A. L. Hough and two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, I and K, arrived from Glendive per steamer Josephine and went into camp.

May 28, 1877.—Company G, First Infantry, dispatched per steamer Josephine to Cedar Creek to establish a supply-camp for the Seventh Cavalry.

Creek, to establish a supply-camp for the Seventh Cavalry.

MONTH OF JUNE.

June 2, 1877.—Company E, Twenty-second Infantry, dispatched per steamer Far West to Cedar Creek to take post; also, same day, Major Lazelle, together with Companies B, H, and K, First Infantry, and Major Hough, together with Companies I and K, Twenty-second Infantry, ordered to report to me for garrison duty.

June 3, 1877.—Company D (Lieut. R. McDonald) and Company K (Lieutenant Mason

Carter), Fifth Infantry, returned to the cantonment from an unsuccessful attempt to convey commissary stores to Captain Ball's command up Tongue River, the mud not admitting of commissary stores to Captain Ball's command up Tongue River, the mud not admitting of the passage of a bull-train. Company B, Fifth Infantry (mounted), Captain Bennett, also rejoined its command, on the opposite side of Tongue River, going into camp with Captain Snyder's battalion of mounted Fifth Infantry, Companies F, G, and I.

June 4, 1877.—Battalion of Second Cavalry, Captain Ball, commanding (Companies F, G, H, and L), returned from scout up Tongue River (after Lame Deer's band), going into camp about a mile from cantonment. Same day arrived from same scout Companies F, G, and H, Twenty-second Infantry, who reported for duty at the cantonment.

June 7, 1877.—Major Lazelle, together with Companies B, H, and K, First Infantry, I and K, Twenty-second Infantry, and H, Second Cavalry, ordered to try and establish a road along the south side of the Yellowstone to the Rosebud.

June 9, 1877.—Lieut. Col. Geo. P. Buell and 2 companies Eleventh Infantry (C and F).

June 9, 1877.—Lieut. Col. Geo. P. Buell and 2 companies Eleventh Infantry (C and F), together with a number of mechanics, arrived, per steamer Florence Meyer, en route to build Post No. 2 on the Bighorn River. Some ponies run off near Miles City (370 miles below the cantonment) during the afternoon. Captain Snyder gave pursuit with a detachment of the mounted battalion of infantry.

June 11, 1877.—Captain Snyder and party returned, reporting that the trail led across

June 12, 1877.—Major Lazelle returned to-day, with the infantry portion of his command, to the cantonment, the attempt to establish the road having proved unsuccessful; H Company, Second Cavalry, reporting back to Captain Ball's command. Sergeant Kraeger, Company G, Fifth Infantry, returned by mackinac boat from up the Yellowstone, bringing with him from Fort Ellis five prisoners, charged with being deserters from the Fifth and Twenty-second Infantry

June 14, 1877.—Captain Ewers, Company E, Fifth Infantry, with 30 of his men and some 70 captive Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, started on a Buffalo-hunt to the headwaters

of the Porcupine, on the north side of the Yellowstone.

June 15, 1877.—Major Bartlett, together with Companies A and H, Eleventh Infantry,

arrived per steamer Ashland, and were at once placed on duty at the cantonment.

June 16, 1877.—Major Lazelle dispatched, by order from headquarters Yellowstone command, per steamer Ashland, with the following troops, to the mouth of Powder River, to scout up the same and through the Little Missouri River country, viz: Companies B, H, and K, First Infantry, and F, G, H, I, and K, Twenty-second Infantry, being joined at Codar Creek by Company E, Twenty-second Infantry, and Company B, Seventh Cavalry.

Same boat carried Colonel Miles, Fifth Infantry, to Fort Buford, to confer with General Terry in record to movements. Light Casey, Twenty-second Infantry, dispatched the same day. in regard to movements. Lieut. Casey, Twenty-second Infantry, dispatched the same day over land with some beef-cattle, escorted by 25 men of the Second Cavalry.

June 17, 1877.—Just after retreat a party of possibly 30 or 35 mounted Indians made a dash on a little camp, consisting of Corporal Miller and 14 privates of the Fifth Infantry and 2 privates of the Second Cavalry, who were engaged in guarding a small quantity of

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government transportation on the north side of the Yellowstone, which, owing to the ferry being out of order, it had been impossible to cross. The affair lasted probably some 3 minutes, the enemy being most handsomely repulsed, the only animals captured being two citizen's ponies, which the Bozeman mail party had failed to picket. Casualties, infantry soldier slightly wounded in the calf of the leg. Companies A and K, Fifth Infantry, cross-

over temporarily to the relief of Corporal Miller's party.

June 18, 1877.—At daylight Captain Snyder crossed over the Yellowstone 3 companies of his mounted battalion (B, F, and G), to form a camp for the protection of the field-transpertation about to be assembled there, thus permitting the return to the cantonment of Companies A and K, Fifth Infantry, and Corporal Miller and his little party. During the sitet noon the 25 men of the Second Cavalry returned from delivering the cattle at Powder River Accidentally, they encountered a party of Indians who had just crossed from the north &

of the Yellowstone with some stock 5 miles above Powder River, who fled, leaving in the possession 11 ponies, 2 of which proved to be the ones lost by the Bozeman mail party.

June 20, 1877.—About 7 o'clock Company I, Seventh Cavalry (Captain Nowland reached the north bank of the Yellowstone, having been detached as the escort of Colombination, who was to proceed to the Little Bighorn for the purpose of securing the body. of the officers who fell in the Custer fight. Later in the day Colonel Sheridan passed up ::river on the steamer Fletcher, being accompanied by Captain Schwan, Company G. Est.

enth Infantry.

June 21, 1877.—Captain Nowlan continued on his march to the Little Bighorn to meet Colonel Sheridan at that point. Same day Lieutenant Rousseau, Fifth Infantry, left for five Buford, with 20 men of Snyder's battalion. on board of the Florence Meyer, to escont the mules to the cantonment overland.

June 22, 1877.—Col. S. D. Sturgis, together with Companies A, B, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, and M, of the Seventh Cavalry, reported to be encamped on Sunday Creek (north of the Yellow

stone), 8 miles distant from the cantonment.

June 23, 1877.—Corporal Miller and 14 enlisted men (all of the Fifth Infantry) dispatched by mackinac boat to the assistance of the steamer Osceola, wrecked below the mouth

Powder River.

June 25, 1877.—Captain Heintzelman, A. Q. M., charged with the construction of the new post at this place, reached here, with 200 mechanics, per steamer Rankin; the site for the same (which is about 170 miles west from the cantonment) had been previously selected by Color. Miles and Post Quartermaster Randall, of the Fifth Infantry, and Post Surgeon Tilton at account of its being the highest point in the valley, drift-wood having been discovered at the other portions, which would indicate that they had been subject to overflow.

June 26, 1877.—Steamer Kate Kinney arrived, having on board Capt. Jos. Conrad and Company B, Eleventh Infantry, who had to go into camp near cantonment for want of a bas

to carry them on up to the Bighorn River.

June 27, 1877.—Captain Ewers, together with portion of Company E, Fifth Infantry, and captive Indians, returned from the hunt, having killed 100 antelopes and 150 buffalos. Lieutenant Forbes, Fifth Infantry, was ordered to the north bank of the Yellowstone, to jour Captain Snyder's mounted battalion.

June 29, 1877.—Steamer Ashland reached the cantonment, having on board Colonel Miles

Fifth Infantry, and Major Arthur, paymaster, from Fort Buford.

MONTH OF JULY.

. July 2, 1877.—Companies A and H, Fifth Infantry, were detached from the cantonnes and ordered by headquarters Yellowstone command to the north bank of the Yellowstone to join Snyder's mounted infantry battalian, being mounted on surplus cavalry horses tune! in by the Seventh Cavalry. Same day Captain Conrad, together with Company B, Eleventh Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Tesson, took their departure for the Bighorn on the steamet

Savannah.

July 4, 1877.—Companies F, G, and H, Second Cavalry (Captain Ball commanding) were dispatched to Gler dive, to make a scout up Glendive Creek and through the Little Missouri River country, Major Brisbin, of the same regiment, joining them before they took their departure from the Yellowstone. Captain Norwood's company, L, Second Cavalry, remaind behind to do guard duty in the neighborhood of the cantonment. Same day Colonel Mike Fifth Infantry, crossed the river (together with 25 captive Indians as trailers), for the perpose of scouting the country between the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers as far as Gredive to the east, his command consisting of Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, and M, Serenth Cavalry, under Colonel Sturgis, and A, B, F, G, H, and I, Fifth Infantry, under Capus: Snyder.

July 6, 1977.—Major Arthur paid the following troops at the cantonment to-day, v.:

Companies C. D. E. and K. Fifth Infantry.

July 7, 1877.—Corporal Miller and guard of 14 men, of the Fifth Infantry, returned to-day.

per steamer General Meade, from the wreck of the Osceola.

July 8, 1877.—The steamer Fletcher arrived to-day from the Bighorn River, having n board Colonel Sheridan, of Lieutenant-General Sheridan's staff, in charge of the bodie

of General Custer and 9 other officers killed in the fight on the Little Bighorn June 25,

July 11, 1877.—The government steamer General Sherman arrived, having on board the officers' families of the Fifth Infantry, rescued from the ill-fated Don Cameron. To-day, by telegram from headquarters Department of Dakota, Captain Dickey's battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry (Companies E, F, G, H, I, and K), was detached from Major Lazelle's command, at Sentinel Buttes, near the Little Missouri River, and ordered to proceed, via Fort Lincoln, to their station on the lakes. Same day, Major Arthur took his departure on the steamer Far West up the river to pay the troops of the Eleventh Infantry in the Bighorn region.

July 13, 1877.—Company I, Seventh Cavalry (Captain Nowlan), returned from escorting Colonel Sheridan in the Little Bighorn country, going into camp on the north bank of the

Yellowstone.

July 16, 1877.—Steamer Rosebud arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon, having on board the General commanding the Armies of the United States, General Sherman, together with Colonels Poe and Bacon, of his staff; also General Terry, department commander, together with Major Card, chief quartermaster, and Capt. E. W. Smith, A. D. C., the party having been joined at Fort Buford by Lieutenant Ponney, regimental quartermaster Sixth Infantry, and at Glendive by Colonel Miles, Fifth Infantry. In the absence of any artillery, the party was received at the landing by the officers of the cantonment, together with the band of the Fifth Infantry, and escorted to the post. General Sherman alone of the entire party concluded to remain on shore during their sojourn, having accepted the hospitality of Colonel Miles. Same evening, Captain Snyder, with Companies B, F, G, and I, of his mounted battalion of the Fifth Infantry, reached the north bank of the Yellowstone, opposite the cantonment, leaving Companies A and H, Fifth Infantry, with the Seventh Cavalry, at their camp on Sun lay Creek. Captain Norwood, with Company L, Second Cavalry, dispatched to headwaters of the Yellowstone, to serve as escort to General Sherman on his journey westward.

July 17, 1877.—General Sherman and party spent the day in examining the new post in course of erection by Captain Heintzelman, assistant quartermaster, as well as looking around the cantonment generally. In the evening he received the officers and their wives at

Colonel Miles's quarters.

July 18, 1877.—At ten o'clock this morning, accompanied by the officers doing duty at the cantonment, I called to pay my respects to General Terry, on board of the Rosebud. Half past six in the evening saw the band and companies of the Fifth Infantry parade on the plain near the cautonment. The first battalion, Companies C, D, E, and K, being commanded by Major George Gibson, the second battalion, mounted on Indian ponies, Companies B, F, G, and I, commanded by Captain Snyder; Colonel Miles, Fifth Infantry, assuming command of the whole. The review which followed was preceded by quite an interesting ceremony, viz, the presentation, by General Sherman in person, of some 30 medals awarded to various enlisted men of the regiment who had distinguished themselves the previous winter in several hard-fought engagements with hostile Sioux; said men being marched "to the front" with the colors in order to have the "badges of honor" affixed to their breasts. Teu o'clock at night saw Generals Sherman and Terry take their departure, with their respective staffs, for the Bighorn country, on board of the Rosebud, accompanied by Major Bartlett and Companies A and H, Eleventh Infantry, ordered to join Lieutenant-Colonel Buell.

July 20, 1877.—Captain Snyder's mounted battalion, Fifth Infantry, Companies B, F, G,

and I, ordered to report at the cantonment, for garrison duty.

July 21, 1877.—Companies A and H, mounted infantry, detached from Colonel Stugis's command, and ordered to report to Major Lazelle, which they did on the 24th day of the month.

July 22, 1877.—Major Arthur left to day for Fort Buford on the steamer Savannah, having just paid Snyder's mounted battalion, Fifth Infantry. Same day Lieutenant Carter, with a detachment of 20 men, of Snyder's battalion, escorted some beef-cattle to Powder River

for the use of Major Lazelle's command.

July 24, 1877.—Just at "retreat," the steamer Silver City arrived from the Bighorn River, having on board Lieutenant-General Sheridan, together with the two Majors Forsyth of his staff, as well as Colonel Sackett, inspector-general, and General Crook and his staff. The party were placed in carriages and driven rapidly to the new post, that they might be able to see the same before nightfall. Upon the return of General Sheridan, he received the officers of the cantonment at Colonel Miles's headquarters (rather private quarters) after which he and his friends continued on down the river at 10 o'clock at night, in the Silver City, to Fort Buford.

July 26, 1877.—The Rosebud returned from the Bighorn River, having on board General Terry, Major Card, Capt. E. W. Smith, with Major Bartlett, Eleventh Infantry. After paying informal visits to the officers at the cantonment, the general and officers transferred to the steamer Far West, and continued on down the river the same day.

July 27, 1877.—Lieutenant Doane, Second Cavalry, and a large number of Crow Indians, arrived to-day from the headwaters of the Porcupine. Same day about 70 of the warriors

proceeded by boat down the river to join Major Lazelle's command, being accompanied by Captain Bennett and 20 picked men from Captain Snyder's mounted infantry battalion.

July 29, 1877.—Some 60 more warriors proceeded down the river in the steamer Fancher to join Major Brisbin's command, singing their war songs and clashing their arms as ther went. At the same time the steamer Key West was busily engaged in ferrying across ::-Yellowstone Captain Ewer's company (E, Fifth Infantry), and a large number of Sioux at Cheyenne Indians, en route to the headwaters of Sunday Creek, to hunt buffalo.

July 30, 1877.—Companies A and H, Fifth Infantry, mounted, and B, Seventh Cavaly, were detached from Major Lazelle's command, and ordered to report to Major Brisbin is

duty with the Second Cavalry.

MONTH OF AUGUST. .

August 3, 1877.—First Lieut. G. C. Doane, Second Cavalry, in charge of Crow Indian escorted by First Lieut. C. C. De Rudio, Company E, Seventh Cavalry, dispatched by heaquarters Yellowstone command to Judith Basin, to burn the grass, in order to drive the game farther westward.

August 12, 1877.—Col. S. D. Sturgis, together with Companies F, G, H, I, L, and M. Seventh Cavalry, dispatched by headquarters Yellowstone command to Clark's Fork :

the Upper Yellowstone, for the purpose of preventing Joseph's band of Nez Perces feed joining Sitting Bull in the neighborhood of the British line.

August 13, 1877.—Post visited by First Lieut. 8 W. Groesbeck, regimental adjusts: Sixth Infantry, and band from the same regiment from Fort Buford, Dak. Captain Exci. together with 19 men of Company E, Fifth Infantry, and 102 Indians from the Captive Carp. returned from their hunt on the east branch of the Dry Fork, having killed 500 buffs and 150 antelopes; bringing back with them 350 buffalo-skins for tepees, as well as 10.000 pounds of dried meat.

August 17, 1877.—Lieutenant Groesbeck and band returned to Fort Buford, Dak.

August 21, 1877.—A supply train (dispatched by headquarters Yellowstone command to meet Major Brisbin's command, consisting of Companies F, G, and H, Second Cavalry R. Seventh Cavalry, and A and H, Fifth Infantry, mounted on cavalry horses, coming back from a scout in the Little Missouri country, by the way of the Forks of Powder River) proceeded up Tongue River, escorted by Companies H, D, and K, Seventh Cavalry, B and E. Fifth Infantry (mounted), and Company C, Fifth Infantry, on foot, commanded by Car-Simon Snyder, Fifth Infantry.

August 28, 1877.—Lieutenant Borden, together with 15 men of Company E, Fifth Infantry.

try, dispatched by mackinaw boat to Glendive, for the purpose of protecting stores land

there by the steamer Western.

August 31, 1877.—The following troops were mustered at the cantonment, viz: Bandard Companies D, E, G, I, and K, Fifth Infantry. Later in day the following companies: orted at the cantonment from escorting the supply train up Tongue River, viz: B, C. 🕰 F. Fifth Infantry.

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

September 1, 1877.—Companies F, G, and H, Second Cavalry, A, B, D, and K, Several Cavalry, and A and H, Fifth Infantry (mounted on surplus cavalry horses), Major Brisis commanding, arrived within four miles of the cantonment along the right bank of Tours River, and went intr camp; Companies F. G., and H., Second Cavalry, and B., Seventh (ar alry, as well as A and H., Fifth Infantry, having marched 600 miles. Same day Major Letter and the companies of the compan alry, as well as A and H, Fifth Infantry, having marched 600 miles. Same day Major Lezelle, together with Companies B, H, and K, First Infantry, arrived from the Little Masouri country, along the south bank of the Yellowstone, and went into camp a mile west the cantonment, having marched 1,013 miles.

September 2, 1877.—Companies A and H, Fifth Infantry, were dismounted and ordered

to report to the cantonment for garrison duty.

September 8, 1877.—Lieutenant Romeyn and 15 men of the Fifth Infantry directed to # cort a bull-train of 15 wagons to Wolf Rapids, to procure building materials for the new

September 12, 1877.—Company D, Fifth Infantry (Captain Bristol), directed to escent train of 23 wagons along the south bank of the Yellowstone to Wolf Rapids, for the purpose of bringing up stores left there by a steamer. Same day, Lieutenant Borden and 15 met returned from Glendive, to which point they had been dispatched by mackinaw boat on the 28th of August to protect stores deposited there by the steamer Western.

September 13, 1877 .- Company B, Seventh Cavalry (Captain McDougall), ordered !!

cross over to the north side of the Yellowstone.

September 14, 1877.—Company H, Fifth Infantry (Lieutenant Logan commanding) & dered to March to Bozeman, Mont., for the purpose of floating down by mackinaw basis the cantonment 160,000 pounds of potatoes, as well as a quantity of onions. To day. pany K, Seventh Cavalry (Captain Hale), ordered across the river to proceed to Carrollo Cow Island, as an escort to General Terry's commission to the British line, for the purper of holding a conference with Sitting Bull. Lieutenant Romeyn returned with his 15 me of the Fifth Infantry from escorting bull-train to and from Wolf Rapids.

E, Fr

September 16, 1877.—Colonel Miles received instructions to dispatch the three companies (F, G, and H) of the Second Cavairy as escort to General Terry, instead of Hale's company of the Seventh Cavairy. They were immediately put in motion under Captain Tyler, Captains Ball and Wheeler being absent.

September 17, 1877.—Four men of Company E, Fifth Infantry, together with 30 warriors and 11 squaws and children of the captive Indians, were dispatched to the headwaters of Sunday Creek on a buffalo hunt. A dispatch from General Howard, received by Colonel Miles at six o'clock in the evening, representing that the Nez Percés under Joseph had managed to elude Colonel Sturgis with the Seventh Cavalry on Clark's Fork, and it was be-lieved were making for Sitting Bull's region. Immediately orders were issued for the following troops to take the field under command of Colonel Miles himself, viz: Companies A and D, Seventh Cavalry, B, F, G, and I, Fifth Infantry, mounted, and D and K, Fifth Infantry, on foot, as escort to the wagon-train; everything being ferried to the north bank of the Yellowstone before morning. The whole being put in motion (the next day) in a north-westerly direction in the hope of heading the Nez Percés off.

September 18, 1877.—Company H, First Infantry, and Company B, Seventh Cavalry (Cap-

tain McDougall), ordered to take post at the cantonment for duty.

September 20, 1877.—Company C. Sixth Infantry (Captain Powell), reported en route to the Bighorn, escorting Captain Sanders and family and a number of laundresses belonging

to the Eleventh Infantry.

September 22, 1877.—A mackinaw boat arrived from the Upper Yellowstone with 7 wounded men from Sturgis's fight with the Nez Perces on the 13th instant, all of whom were

placed in the hospital at this cantonment.

September 24, 1877.—Companies G and K, First Infantry (Major Lazelle commanding), ordered to proceed to the vicinity of O'Fallon's Creek and establish a ferry across the Yellowstone River. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Robinson and 25 mounted men of Company B, Seventh Cavalry.

September 27, 1877.—Lieutenant Wheeler, with 9 enlisted men of the Eleventh Infantry, in charge of a train of 12 double wagous, arrived to-day, being en route to Glendive for the

purpose of carrying back to the Bighorn post needed supplies.

In the preparation of the foregoing report (brought down by me to the last day of September, 1877), I would beg leave to state that inasmuch as many of the movements noted originated at the headquarters of the Yellowstone command (having been made in connection with troops drawn by Colonel Miles from those already in the field), it would have been exceedingly difficult for me to have supplied as much subject matter as I have done had I not fortunately kept a personal diary of each day's events for my own use.

I have the honor to be, colouel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON,

Major Fifth Infantry, Commanding Cantonment.

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

P. S.—I take the liberty of inclosing a photograph of the map of Major Lazelle's scout through the Little Missouri River country, presuming, of course, that the report of his operations has been duly forwarded through district headquarters to headquarters Department of Dakota.

MISSOULA POST.

HEADQUARTERS POST NEAR MISSOULA, MONT. September 30, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with circular-letter from headquarters Department of Dakota, dated

September 12, 1877. I have the honor to make the following report:

In obedience to Orders No. 2 from headquarters District of Montana, of June 5, 1877, I, on June 9, 1877, left Fort Shaw, Mont., in command of Companies A and I, Seventh Infantry, en route for Missoula, Mont., at which place a new post was to be established. company (I) was intended to compose the regular garrison, the other one to assist in the erection of quarters, &c.; after a march of 217 miles over a well-traversed wagon-road, reached the station June 25, 1877.

Immediately after my arrival here the work of building the post commenced, and considering the few men of the troops who could render any assistance as mechanics, and the fact that the necessary lumber had to be procured several miles from the garrison, then only in such quantities as a small saw-mill could cut it, together with other causes which will be given hereafter in this communication, the work of erection has progressed as rapidly as could under the circumstances be expected.

Information having reached me that the hostile Nez Percé Indians were coming in this direction, via Lo Lo Pass, Second Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, Seventh Infantry, with four enlisted men, was directed to move that way for the purpose of reconnditering the move-

ments of the enemy and reporting their approach. He (Lieutenant Woodbridge) and party left here on the 12th of July, and having waited until the 21st of July without receiving any intelligence from him in regard to the Indians, I, on that date, ordered First Lieut. C. A. Coolidge to proceed to the pass and penetrate as far through it as he prudently could, turnishing me with any news of moment which might come to his knowledge. He was accompanied by one soldier and a small party of citizen volunteers. On the 22d he came up with Lieutenant Woodbridge and party, who was returning toward Missoula, having scouted the Lo Lo as far as Clearwater. On that day a half-breed, who had been a prisoner in the Nez Percé camp, but who managed to escape therefrom, caught up with the detachment in the pass and gave information as to the whereabouts of the Indians and the route they were to travel. Lieutenant Woodbridge dispatched a courier to me with the news, which I received on the same day. The truth of this report was soon made manifest, and spread such alarm in the Bitter Root Valley that companies were organized to repel the Indians. The people of Missoula also formed volunteer associations for the purpose of protecting them-

The excitement increasing, I, on the 25th of July with every available man that could possibly be spared, proceeded to Lo. Lo, intrenched my command in what I considered the most defensible and least easily flanked part of the canon between the Indians and Bitter Root Valley. This was about eight miles from the mouth of the canon, and two miles from camp of hostiles. My intentions were with my force (5 commissioned officers and 30 enlisted men), and assisted by the citizen volunteers, to compel the Indians to surrender their arms and ammunition, and to dispute their passage by force of arms into Bitter Root Val-

ley.
On the 27th of July, I had a talk with Chiefs Joseph, White Bird, and Looking Glass, who proposed, if allowed to pass unmolested, to march peaceably through the Bitter Root Valley, but I refused to allow them to pass unless they complied with my stipulations as to whiley, but it is the surrounder of their arms. For the purpose of gaining time for General Howard's forces to get up, and for General Gibbon to arrive from Shaw, I appointed a meeting for the ≥th with Looking Glass, accompanied by one Indian, and myself by Delaware Jim (interpreter). the meeting to take place in open prairie, and not within range of the rifles of their whole

The meeting was had accordingly, but I submitted to him the same conditions as before, to wit, that if they wished to enter the valley they must disarm and dismount, surrendering all stock. Looking Glass said he would talk to his people, and would tell me what they said at 9 a. m. the next day. Distrusting him, I would not agree to that hour, but proposed 12 m. We separated without agreement. Nothing satisfactory having resulted from the conference, I returned to the breastworks, expecting to be attacked. In the mean time that portion of the volunteers (some 100 or more) who represented Bitter Root Valley, hearing that the Nez Percés promised to pass peaceably through it, determined that no act of hostility on their part should provoke the Indians to a contrary measure, and without leave left in squads of from one to a dozen.

On the 28th the Indians moved from the cañon to the hills, ascending the sides one-half mile in my front, passed my flank, and went into the Bitter Root Valley. As soon as I found they were passing around me, and hearing that they had attacked a rear guard I had established to prevent desertions, I abandoned the breastworks, formed skirmish lines across the canon with my regulars and such of the volunteers as I could control, and advanced in the direction the ludians had gone. They did not accept a fight, but retreated again into Bitter Root. At the mouth of Lo Lo, and before reaching it, all the volunteers had left me but a dozen or twenty Missoula men, and I was obliged to return to this post. Some of the people at Stevensville and at Corvallis traded with these Indians for everything they de-

sired, whisky included (in one case ammunition).

The garrison was increased by the arrival on July 29, 1877, from Fort Ellis, of Com-

pany G, Seventh Infantry.

on the 4th of August, Companies A, G, and I (the troops at this post) marched, together with D, F, and K Companies, under command of Col. John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry, in pursuit of the Nez Percés, who were reported as having passed through Bitter Root Valley in the direction of Big Hole, Mont. On the evening of the 5th, intelligence was received that the Indians were camped within seven miles on a branch of the Big Hole. The command was halted, and trains corraled, order being issued forbidding all firs, and requiring the command to be in readiness in lightest marching order to merch at 11 a. requiring the command to be in readiness in lightest marching order to march at 11 p. m. The command started at that hour all on foot, and proceeded by the Nez Perces trail to a point overlooking the Indian camp, arriving about I a. m., and, deploying as skirmishers along the trail, sat down to wait for daylight.

On the morning of the 9th, some portion of the troops becoming engaged, the whole line were ordered to charge the village, and did so in good style, despite the difficult ground (swampy and full of brush) they were obliged to charge over. I refrain from given a minute description of the fight, as General Gibbon has, I presume, done so before now, but I cannot but express the highest praise of the bravery and coolness of the men. Having the whole line under my eye, I did not see a single man hesitate or fatter, the principal diffi-

culty being to restrain their ardor and save ammunition.

I do not suppose it is necessary to give the names of the enlisted men who were killed or wounded in the fight, as their names have long before this been furnished department head-quarters. The casualties among that portion of my command were as follows.

Company A:	
Killed in action Wounded	14
Company G:	
Killed in action	6
Wounded	4
Company I:	
Killed in action	3
Wounded	4
Detachment Second Cavalry, attached to Company G:	
Killed in action	1
Wounded	

Capt. William Logan, commanding Company A, Seventh Infantry, killed in action; First Lieut. William L. English (I), Seventh Infantry, died of wounds received in action; and First Lieut.C. A. Coolidge (A), Seventh Infantry, severely wounded, were the only casualties among the commissioned officers who belonged to this post.

The distance from here to the Big Hole is about 121 miles. The column under command of Colonel Gibbon on the 12th marched toward Deer Lodge, 95 miles. At this point such of the wounded as were unable to travel were placed in Saint Joseph's Hospital, under the care of the Sisters of Charity. Company D was ordered to return with the other companies (A, G, and I) to Missoula, where all arrived on the 21st of

August, after a march of 95 miles.

These four companies have been stationed here since, and in addition to the regular military duties have rendered such assistance as was necessary in the building of the post. The officers' quarters and the company quarters are under good headway, and the commissary and quartermaster store-house has already been used for storing supplies. A large cellar is being dug for the purpose of preserving such articles of subsistence stores as might be injured by being frozen. A corral has been partly completed. In fact, considering the hardships the troops have undergone, the Indian campaigns, and the skeleton strength of the companies, I am well pleased with the progress made in the construction of the new post.

On the 19th of September, under instructions from district commander, Capt. G. L. Browning, with four enlisted men, was ordered to proceed to Stevensville, about 30 miles from here, to arrest a Nez Percés chief named Perische, who is now a prisoner at the post.

The arrival of this chief increased the number of Indian prisoners to four, one of whom, Amos, was seized at the Lo Lo; the other two were captured by Lieutenants Jones and Bloom, Fourth Artillery, in the pass, and are supposed to have been in the Big Hole fight.

A detachment of one commissioned officer, Second Lieut. J. T. Van Orsdale, Seventh

Infantry, and six enlisted men of the command left the post on September 20 for the battle-field of the Big Hole, with instructions to reinter the bodies of their comrades who had fallen in that fight, as information was received that several of the graves were opened, and the bodies buried therein dragged to the surface by bears and other animals. See report of Lieut. Van Orsdale inclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. RAWN. Captain Seventh Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

DEER LODGE, MONT., September 29, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with post order No. 54, dated Head-quarters, post near Missoula, Mont., September 19, 1877, I left said post with party of eight enlisted men on the morning of the 20th, and proceeded via Deer Lodge to the battlefield of the Bighorn, for the purpose of reburying the dead, &c. I found that some 14, including Captain Logan and Lieutenant Bradley, had been disinterred; the officers had been scalped, showing that Indians as well as wolves and other animals had been at work at the dead. I reburied the same, with the exception of Captain Logan, whose remains I brought to this place and deposited in the cemetery for the time being. I examined the field thoroughly with a view of finding out if possible the number of Indians killed, and determined the presence of more than 80 scattered from a point one mile below where the lower end of their camp rested at the time of the battle, to a point opposite the rifle-pits con-

structed by troops, a total distance of nearly one and one-half miles. Said number includes those visible or partially so. I returned to Deer Lodge in three days, a distance of 85 miles.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. VAN ORSDALE, Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

POST ADJUTANT. Missoula, Mont.

BIGHORN POST, MONT.

HEADQUARTERS BIGHORN POST, MONT., October 24, 1877.

SIR: In reply to your circular letter of September 12, 1877, received October 9, 1877, I

have the honor to submit the following:

I left Cheyenne agency, Dak., April 23, 1877, with Companies C, F, and G, Eleventh Infantry, and proceeded to Fort A. Liucoln, Dak., in compliance with extract 6. Special Orders No. 46, current series, department headquarters, and was joined at that place by Companies of the Companies of panies A, B, and H, from Standing Rock, Dak., and by Maj. C. G. Bartlett, Eleventh Infantry. The battalion being under orders for field service, Special Orders No. 57, extract 4. current series, department headquarters, modified my orders and directed me to proceed with four companies and establish a post on the Bighorn River, detaching Major Bartlett with two companies to report to Colonel Miles, on my arrival at Tongue River, Mont.

Pursuant to this order I left Bismarck, Dak., May 15, 1877, with Companies C and F,

my quartermaster, and 100 mechanics, on board the steamer Florence Meyer. Major Bartlett and Companies A and B were to follow on the Dugan, and Captain Schwan with Companies G and H on the Raukin. Companies A and H had been designated as the ones to stop at

Tongue River.

After a long trip, owing to the incapacity of the boat to stem the current in the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, I arrived opposite the mouth of the Big Porcupine Creek, on the

Yellowstone River, June 14, 1877.

Here the Florence Meyer blew out her cylinder-head and was unable to proceed farther. I unloaded the boat, and then, with a few necessary stores, rations, my mechanices, and some 40 enlisted men, and my ox-train of 35 wagons, pushed forward to the place selected by the department commander for the new post. I crossed my train, &c., over the Yellowstone by means of a mackinaw boat, and came on up the Bighorn River, arriving June 23. After examining the country in every direction I came to the conclusion that no fit site for a post was to be found on the left bank of the Bighorn, so I determined to build on the right bank, and selected the site on a plateau some 600 yards above the mouth of the Little Big-horn. My action in this matter has been approved by the department commander.

I crossed my command over the Bighorn River June 25, and by the evening of the 30th had my camp fortified, and had built two warehouses 234 feet long by 15 feet wide, and had some 640 logs cut, a boom built, and the bed of the saw-mill all ready. I had now to wait

for my saw-mill.

was disabled.

On July 7, the steamer Fletcher, with Company G, Eleventh Infantry, my saw-mill, and some 50 tons of supplies reached the landing, being the first boat up the Bighorn this year. My command at that date was scattered as follows: Company G and part of Company F. Eleventh Infantry, 100 mechanics, and one saw-mill, at the post; Company C, Eleventh Infantry, with the freight of the Florence Meyer, at Big Porcupine Creek, some 90 miles from here; Company B, Eleventh Infantry, with 100 mechanics and my other saw-mill, below Tongue River, reports having reached me that the boat on which they were (the Dugan)

I got my saw-mill up and at once commenced work, at the same time sending parties up the Little Bighorn River to cut trees, roll the logs into the water, and float them to the post.

In the latter part of July a sudden rise in the Little Bighorn carried away the boom, and all the logs then in the river were of course floated off. This caused a very serious delay, as the river fell so rapidly that I had to build dams, and by their help float in my drives. It will probably be necessary to get 50,000 or 100,000 feet of pine timber from the mountains during the winter, by means of my transportation. Like the Southern Confederacy, if let alone, I believe I can have a finished post by next May without calling for an additional appropriation. My command will be all comfortably located in barracks and quarters before the 1st of December. The report of the quartermaster, inclosed herewith, will show you how the construction-work stands at present.

I also inclose communication from the commanding officer Second Cavalry, showing the

march of his battalion while in the department, and would also invite attention to my reports of June 14, 17, July 5, 27, and August 14, regarding the work at this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. BUELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND UNITED STATES CAVALRY. BIGHORN POST, MONT.

October 6, 1877.

SIR: Referring to a copy of instructions from department headquarters, relative to the operations of troops within the department during the past year, I have the honor to state that a battaliou of the Second Cavalry has been serving here during the whole time, consisting of Companies F, G, H, and L. I believe these companies have borne an honorable share in the military operations which have been carried on against hostile Indians, several of the men having been killed and Lieutenant Fuller and several men wounded.

I left Medicine Bow, Wyo., on the 6th of September last, with the headquarters and Companies A, B, D, E, I, and K, and passing through Forts Fetterman and McKinney, on reaching the headwaters of Tongue River, on the 24th ultimo, sent Major Baker down that stream with Companies B, E, and I, in obedience to orders from headquarters Military Districts of Military Districts o

vision of the Missouri. I reached this post on the 30th of September.

Companies C and M have been ordered to this department from the Department of the Platte, but I am unable to give any information in regard to them. Company A has been assigned to duty at Tongue River Barracks and will soon leave for that post.

I am yours, very respectfully,

A. G. BRACKETT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry, Commanding Regiment. LIEUT. HENRY TIFFANY. Eleventh Infantry, Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND UNITED STATES CAVALRY, BIGHORN POST, MONT. October 15, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following list of casualties in the Second Cavalry, so far as known, since January 1, 1877;

			Date.	Engagement.	Remarks.
has A. Martindale Peter Long La Shrenger Mr. C. Osmer Samuel Freyer Fatrick Ryan David L. Brainard Wm. Leonard Frederick Wilks Edderick Wilks Edderick Wilks Henry Wilkins Frederick Wilks Henry Wilkins Frederick Wilks Edderi	. do	F.H.H.F.F.F.G.G.L.L.L.L.L.L.L.L.L.L.L.L.L.L.L	do do	Muddy Creek, Mont do	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

*Attached.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. BRACKETT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

LIEUT. HARRY TIFFANY. Post Adjutant.

FORT ELLIS.

HEADQUARTERS FORT ELLIS, MONT., October 26, 1877.

SIR: Your letter dated Headquarters Department of Dakota, September 12, 1877, was turned over to me by the temporary post-commander Capt. D. W. Benham, and would have been answered sooner but for the press of business in my office, getting off the potato fleet to Tongue River and other matters.

The past year has been one of great activity for the troops at this post, and both officers and men have been constantly employed with Indians and in the preparation for cam-

paigns.

On the 18th of October, 1876, I returned to this post, bringing with me 163 recruits and 165 horses for the cavalry. The recruits and animals were at once assigned to companies,

and the work of setting up the men and training the horses begun.

Exercises were had almost daily until late in the season, and by January the men were pretty well up in the school of the soldier, company and battalion drill. Target-practice and drills were often held in extremely cold weather, because I believed the services of the battalion would be required early in the spring, and because soldiers should be taught to ride

and shoot at all seasons of the year.

On the 26th December, 1876, the agent of the Flathead Indians having called on this post for a detachment of cavalry to protect himself and the property at agency from the violence of the Indians, the troops were sent, but at the same time on my recommendation Captain Ball, Second Cavalry, was ordered by General Gibbon to Missoula to investigate affairs there and report upon the necessity of keeping troops at Flathead. I ascertained the agent was to blame more than the Indians, and I at once recommended his removal by the department, which was done, and there has been no trouble since at the agency.

On the 27th of January, 1877, Lient. G. C. Doane, Second Cavalry, reported back from an attempted exploration of the Snake River. He had been absent from the post since October 7, 1876, and his expedition was a failure, having lost his boat, a number of horses and mules, and came near starving to death in the mountains. The expedition started too late in the season, was ill advised and undertaken against my wishes in the matter; still, I was

sorry to see it not succeed.

On the 3d of March, 1877, a large force of Sioux Indians was reported approaching the Crow agency. The Crows at once fled up the valley of the Yellowstone, and I sent Captain Tyler with F and G Companies, Second Cavalry, to protect the agency. The march was a hard one, and most of the officers and many of the men were rendered snow blind. After incredible toil and the endurance of every hardship, Captain Tyler reached the agency and took post. He had traveled in the dead of winter over high mountains, through deep snow, a distance of 110 miles, shoveling the road most of the way to get his train along.

On the 25th of March, 1877, under orders from the department commander, I left this post,

On the 25th of March, 1877, under orders from the department commander, I left this post, with Companies H and L, Second Cavalry, to join General Miles at Tongue River, and report for duty against the Sioux. I ordered Captain Tyler to move down to Stillwater, with F and G Companies, and join me on the Yellowstone. The march from Ellis to Tongue River was exceedingly difficult, the weather being very inclement and the roads almost impassable. Some days my train, with all the labor that could be upon it, only made two and three miles. It took 16 mules to move a wagon at places through the mud. I hope, if troops are required again from this post down the Yellowstone, the commanding general will not send them out so early in the season.

On the 25th of April the battalion arrived at Tongue River, and reported to General Miles.

On May 1 it started up Tongue River, marched 60 miles, crossed over to Rosebud on the 6th, and on the morning of the 7th of May surprised and destroyed a camp of Indians under Lame Deer and Iron Star. The village contained 52 lodges by actual count, and had fully 300 warriors. Seventeen Indians were killed, and many wounded. The battalion lost 4 killed and 7 wounded, including Lieutenant Fuller, Company F, Second Cavalry. The conduct of the battalion in this action gave General Miles avery high opinion of it, and he has ever since praised it without stint. The battalion continued to scout and perform various duties until about the 2d of July, when it was ordered, under Captain Ball, in pursuit of hostile Indians on the Little Missouri. The troops failed to come up with the Inians, and on the 17th day of July it returned to the Yollowstone.

On the 28th of July was ordered out with the battalion in pursuit of the same Indians

On the 29th of July was ordered out with the battalion in pursuit of the same Indians Captain Ball had been following, and struck the trail on the 1st of August. We followed these Indians 22 days, traveling over 400 miles, often camping without wood or water, and eating rations raw. We could not overhaul the Indians, but compelled them to drop their lodges and camp-fixtures, many of their ponies, and forced them to go into Red Cloud agency and surrender. This was one of the haidest marches I ever made, and I doubt if a harder one has ever been made. The men, at one time, were entirely out of rations, and some of the soldiers without meat for three days. The troops engaged in this hard service were Captain Ball, H, Captain Tyler, F, and Captain Wheelan, G Companies, Second Cavalry; Captain McDougalls, B Company, Seventh Cavalry; Captain Casey, A Company,

and First Lieutenant Logan, H Company, Fifth Infantry, mounted. I hope the general commanding will give these companies the proper credit for their really meritorious service. Captain Snyder, Fifth Infantry, with his own, Captain Hale's, and Godfrey's, came to our

relief on Powder River, as we were out of rations and about to kill horses for food.

On the 2d of March Company G. Seventh Infantry, left Fort Shaw, Mont., arrived and took post at Ellis March 12, to remain during absence of battalion Second Cavalry ordered for duty in the field. Post duty and ordinary detached service performed until July 22, when, with 32 enlisted men Company G, Seventh Infantry, and 8 men Second Cavalry, proceeded to Missoula, Mont.; marched a distance of 240 miles, arrived at Missoula July 30; joined General Gibbon's command for service against Nez Percés Indians. Left Missoula post August 3; marched to Big Hole. Having marched about 145 miles, on the morning of the 9th of August, participated in the battle. Lost in action 7 enlisted men killed and had 8 wounded.

The company, with attached men to make it up to 50 strong, left Big Hole August 11, and proceeded with General Howard's command to Red Rock station, on Corinne road, distance 110 miles; ordered back to Missoula, Mont., which post they reached after marching 195

miles, on August 26; post duty at Missoula to date: ordered, upon arrival of the Third Infantry, to proceed to Fort Ellis, Mont., and replace Company C, Seventh Infantry.

On the 17th July, Captain Norwood with L Company, Second Cavalry, was detailed as escort to General W. T. Sherman, and started up the Yellowstone on the 18th of July. On escort to General W. T. Sherman, and started up the Yellowstone on the 18th of July. On arriving at Ellis, General Sherman ordered Captain Norwood to join General Howard's command in pursuit of the Nez Percés Indians. Captain Norwood marched from Fort Ellis to Camas Prairie, where on the 20th of August he engaged the Nez Percés, and fought them for five hours. In this engagement Captain Norwood and his company behaved with great gallantry and received the highest commendation from every one. The loss of the company was 7 wounded, Lieutenant Beuson Seventh Infantry, temporarily attached to Company L, Second Cavalry, included. Two of the wounded men have since died.

On the 31st of August L Company, Second Cavalry, with Second Lieut. Ch. B. Schofield, Second Cavalry, commanding, left this post as escort to Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert, Seventh Infantry, are regions: followed trail as

Infantry, en route to join General Howard's command in Geyser regions; followed trail as far as Clark's Fork and Crow agency; could not overtake General Howard, and returned with Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert to this post. Men worn out by fatigue; and out of 50 horses on return of the company but 20 were serviceable. The company marched about 450 miles. Of the recent operations of the three companies of the Fort Ellis battalion Second Cavalry,

under Captain Tyler, with General Miles, and escorting Indian commissioners to treat with Sitting Bull, the general has personal knowledge, and needs no mention in this report

Early in the spring Lieutenant Doane, Company G, Second Cavalry, was detached and placed in command of Crow Indians. He did good service during the summer, frequently sending aid to General Miles, and one time preventing the Crows and Nez Perces from coming in contact, in which case, if they had, the Nez Perces would undoubtedly have obtained a fresh mount and escaped over the border, before Miles could have struck them.

In closing this report, I wish to call the attention of the general commanding to the very hard service performed during the past two years by the officers and men stationed at this post. Many of them, old soldiers, say the year 1877 was the hardest they ever experienced, and, if I may be allowed to judge, I will say I never saw, even during the war, harder or

more dangerous service.

I inclose a memorandum of events and dates, to which the general can refer for all that occurred at the post during the year, should this report not prove to be sufficiently detailed ın its statements.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JAS. S. BRISBIN, Major Second Cavalry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

FORT BENTON.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT BENTON, MONT., August 6, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this post. The date of the last annual report from this post was August 31, 1876.

EXPEDITIONS.

September 3, 1876.—Second Lieut. E. E. Hardin, with two enlisted men, Company F. Seventh Infantry, went towards the Cypress Mountains in search of deserters. Returned to post September 7, having been unsuccessful and having traveled 200 miles.

September 6, 1876.—Capt. Constant Williams, Seventh Infantry, with one hired citizen, proceeded on the road to Fort McLeod, in British possessions, in search of two deserters. He had the deserters arrested by Canadian authorities for introducing stolen property across the lines, and recovered the stolen horses, rifles, saddles, and other equipments. He returned November 6, 1876, having traveled 475 miles.

September 9, 1876.—Second Lieut. E. E. Hardin, with six enlisted men, Company F.

Seventh Infantry, proceeded to Fort Belknap Indian agency, for the purpose of stopping the trade of ammunition and investigating certain charges of illegal trading against trader. Returned September 15, having traveled 190 miles.

January 19, 1877.—Second Lieut, E. E. Hardin, with six enlisted men, Company F, Seventh Infantry, proceeded to mouth of Pend d'Oreille Coulee, on Marion River, in search of whisky traders. He returned to this post January 25, 1877, having been unsuccessful, and having traveled 1×0 miles.

Murch 30, 1877 — Maj. Guido Ilges, Seventh Infantry, with three enlisted men, Company F, Seventh Infantry, proceeded to mouth of Marion River, in pursuit of whisky traders. Returned same day, having been unsuccessful in making capture and having travelled 24

Murch 26, 1877.—Second Lieut. E. E. Hardin, with one enlisted man, Company F. Seventh Infantry, proceeded to Fort Shaw in charge of military convicts to be confined at

that post. He returned April 4, 1877, having traveled 120 miles.

April 5, 1877.—Second Lieut E. E. Hardin, with five enlisted men, Company F. Seventh Infantry, proceeded from this post in charge of about 25 lodges of Nez Percé Indians. returning from hunt on Milk River. He conducted them through the white settlements beyoud the post of Fort Shaw, returning to this post on the 24th of April, having traveled about 150 miles.

April 11, 1877.—Capt. Constant Williams, with one enlisted man, Company F, Seventh Infantry, proceeded to Huykwood Mountains, Montana, for the purpose of selecting timber

for use of post. He returned April 15, having traveled 36 miles.

May 8, 1877.—Second Lieut. E. E. Hardin, with one enlisted man, Company F, Seventh

May 8, 1877.—Second Lieut. E. E. Hardin, with one enlisted man, Company F, Seventh Infantry, proceeded in pursuit of whisky traders; made two arrests and seizure of some small quantity, which was spilled. Returned same day, having traveled about 3 miles.

June 2, 1877.—Capt. Constant Williams, with four enlisted men, Company F, Seventh Infantry, proceeded in pursuit of a party of half-breeds suspected of carrying whisky and cartridges into the Indian country. He overtook party, made search, but found no contraband; returning to this post same day, having traveled 6 miles.

June 29, 1877.—Maj. Guido Ilges and Second Lieut. E. E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, proceeded to small camp of Gros Ventre Indians, on mouth of Marion River, for purpose of investigating the respected murder by this tribe of a white man named Frank Rubinson. Party of the party of the party of the second of the party of the

tigating the reported murder by this tribe of a white man named Frank Robinson. Re-

turned same day, baving traveled 24 miles.

Jane 30, 1877.—Capt. Constant Williams, Seventh Infantry, proceeded to Fort McLeod, in northwestern British possessions, he having been subposned as a witness in the case of two American deserters, arrested for introducing stolen property. Returned July 30, 1877, having traveled 475 miles.

July 21, 1877.—Second Lieut. E. E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, with three enlisted men, Company F, Seventh Infantry, proceeded to camp of Company B, Seventh Infantry, at Danphin Rapids, for the purpose of paying that command the pay due upon May and June payrolls. Returned July 23, having traveled 240 miles.

July 25, 1877.—Second Lieut. E. E. Hardin, with Company F, Seventh Infantry, proceeded

from this post, via Fort Shaw, to Missoula, to take the field against the hostile Indians. Not

July 29, 1877.—Maj. Guido Ilges, Seventy Infantry, and one enlisted man Company F, Seventh Infantry, proceeded to mouth of Marion for the purpose of meeting in council the chief of the Gros Ventre Indians, with his warriors, and conveying to them certain instructions, and invitation to come into camp, received from district commander. Returned same day, having traveled 24 miles.

Besides these expeditions and scouts, the command have during the past year performed

many tours of detached-service duty.

THE BUILDINGS.

Same as described in last year's report. The buildings are scattered through the town of Fort Benton, at a yearly rent of \$2,940. They are mostly of a very inferior character. Leaky roofs, and lack of funds for the payment of necessary labor and material to make repairs, are endangering the health of command and safe-keeping of public property. A complete one-company post could be built at an available point in this neighborhood, at a cost not to exceed \$5,000, material for building purposes being within easy reach.

COMMUNICATION.

The town of Fort Benton has a post-office and telegraph-line from Fort Shaw to the States. Helena, the principal town of Montana, is 143 miles distant, and the nearest railroad station

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is Corinne, Utah, about 624 miles distant. The mails arrive and depart three times per week by the stage-line. From the last of May to latter part of July, sometimes as late as August, steamboats ascend the river (Missouri) to this point from points below.

SUPPLIES.

Ample supplies pertaining to the different departments are on hand. Wood, for fuel, and hay are procured in the neighborhood by contract. Fresh beef is also supplied by contract, being delivered on the block. Most all the supplies for the military posts of Montana are received and shipped from this post.

STRENGTH OF COMMAND.

Present this day, one field officer and 8 enlisted men of Company F, Seventh Infantry; also, one commissary sergeaut, United States Army; the company composing this garrison having been ordered to the field, in Missoula, for service against the hostile Indians. During the past year the duty of this post has been very arduous, and officers and enlisted men have endured much hardship from the severity of this northern climate. Much detached service is required to be performed, and the strength of the command is entirely inadequate to the amount of duty necessary to be performed. Escorts and expeditions of the utmost importance have to be refused and delayed on account of scarcity of officers and enlisted men. Deducting the number of extra men and daily-duty men, scarcely enough are left to mount a daily guard of three men, though the scattered condition of the post and the large amount of public freight upon the levee, in transit to other posts (during the summer months), render it almost absolutely necessary to maintain a guard of nine men.

DRILL AND DISCIPLINE.

Owing to the smallness of the garrison and amount of detached duty required, very little drill had been possible. During the spring months the company were drilled twice daily, and had become efficient in both company drill and the manual of arms. There is one prisoner in the guard-house undergoing sentence. The command is well-behaved.

HEALTH OF COMMAND.

The health of the command has been excellent throughout the year, very few cases of sickness, and only one of a dangerous character. One private, Thomas Hood, Company F, Seventh Infantry, was accidentally drowned in Missouri River on August 17, 1876.

ATTITUDE OF SURROUNDING INDIANS.

The surrounding Indian tribes are the Piegans, Gros Ventres, Upper Assiniboines, Bloods, Blackfeet, Crees, Nez Percés, and Pend d'Oreilles (only occasionally in small bands), and the Crows. No depredations have been committed by them during the past year in this neighborhood, and so far as the whites are concerned the condition of affairs here has been one of peace and security.

Some of the Sioux from the Fort Peck agency and beyond are occasionally seen within 50 miles of here, and are constantly reported as committing depredations upon the (to us) friendly tribes, to whose presence alone the settlements to the north of this post are indebted to escape from Indian raids. The main camp of the hostile Sioux escaping from the United States territory to British possessions passed within 166 miles from and to the northeast of Fort Benton

Their near presence, and their efforts to induce through emissaries friendly relationship and co-operation on the part of the friendly tribes in the neighborhood, has been the subject of fear on the part of the settlers. I refer especially to the friendly tribes of Gros Ventres and Piegans, the former numbering about 600 souls; the latter about 1,500. From personal observation, and many talks with the chiefs and head soldiers of these tribes, I find that they have many causes of complaint—some of them very just—and that they are just now very restless, and more earnest in their complaints of grievances.

The Gros Ventres Indians, who are hereditary enemies of the Sioux, have had their agency and trading-post taken from them, and have been attached for trading for rations and for annuity goods to Fort Peck and Wolf's Point. To go to either of these places is, for this small tribe, a matter of utter impossibility, as their property and lives would be in the hands of a cruel and powerful enemy. The Gros Ventres have always been friendly to the whites, and at war with the Sioux, and by proper treatment will be secured as a valuable ally against hostile Sioux now roaming in this direction. I found from an investigation of the facts that the Gros Ventres have not received any annuity goods or rations for the last three years, and that at the present time, when game is scarce, and without the neces-

sary ammunition for killing game and for defense against enemy, they are in a state of dectitution and on the brink of listening to evil advice from outsiders. Under the present condition of affairs and the very helpless situation of our settlements to the north, I represented this matter and its importance to the district commander, who at once directed met relieve the actual distress of these Indians by issue of limited rations, and to take such steps as will retain to us their friendship. These instructions I have been diligently endeavoring to carry out during the last few weeks, and think that my efforts have been successful. These Indians should be taken care of by appointment of an agent and suitable

location of an agency and trading-post.

The Piegan chief, White Calf, with Soldier Beard, had been to this post with many conplaints against the present agent of the tribe. The matter does not come within the proper sphere of my duty, and I have not investigated same. While I think that the agent is Christian gentleman with kind intentions, I am satisfied from reliable advisers that he is an the right man for the position; that he had succeeded in making himself thoroughly have by the principal and most influential men of the Piegan tribe, and that personal dangers

the hands of his Indians is vouchsufed to him in the near future.

By judicious and proper treatment these Indians could be kept friendly. Both thee tribes complain of bad treatment in the matter of ammunition. No Indians are permitted visit the town of Fort Benton, and every effort is made to confine their roaming to their over reservation and keep away from them evil-disposed whites.

SETTLEMENT OF BENTON AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

The exposed condition of this section of the country retards speedy settlement, and interprogress in this direction can be observed. Since last report some very good citizens have settled in town and vicinity, and many of the notoriously bad characters have left. Many of the floating population are still engaged in the whisky traffic with the Indians bar they have received a severe and lasting check during the past year, through the efficient service of this command. The civil government of the country has been remodelled by the election of good and efficient officers.

WANTS OF THE COUNTRY.

To suppress the illicit traffic with Indians in whisky, arms, and ammunition, to assist the civil authorities to enforce the laws of the United States against disreputable and dist desperate characters, and to protect settlers at exposed positions against raids of manualing Indians, it will be necessary to increase the strength of this post by the addition of a least one cavalry company, and erection of suitable military post at or near mouth of Marion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUIDO ILGES.

Major Seventh United States Infantry, Commanding Post. Assistant Adjutant-General,
Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT BENTON, MONT., October 21, 1877.

SIR: In conformity with your circular letter of the 1st ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following supplementary report of the operations of my command, to be filed with

my annual report, forwarded to you from this office August 6, 1877.

As reported in my regular annual report, on the 25th day of July, 1877, Company f. Seventh Infantry, consisting of 21 enlisted men and under command of Second Lieut. E. E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, left the post to take the field against hostile Nez Percés. Constant Williams, Seventh Infantry, who had been absent on detached service in the Northwest British territory, overtook the command and assumed command of his company (F) on August 7, 1877.

On August 9, 1877, the company took part in the engagement with Nez Perces on B; Hole Creek. Captain Williams, in his official report of the action, says:

"In the action which followed every member of the company behaved remarkably were and when it was ordered, with the rest of the command, to retire from the bottom to take \$\sigma\$ a position on the hillside, all the wounded men were taken off the field. When all did the duty in a manner so gratifying to my pride in the company, I find myself unable to mentical any one in particular. At noon I was incapacitated for the active command of the company. by a guushot wound in the right side, and relinquished it to Lieutenant Hardin, who ts since retained it.

"The following is a list of the casualties (of company) in the battle of the Big Hole:

"The following is a list of the casualties (of company) in the battle of the Big Hole:

"Killed.—Private James McGuire, Private William D. Pomeroy. Total, 2.

"Wounded.—Capt. Constant Williams, twice slightly; Sergt. Patrick Whelan (right arm. slightly), Sergt. William W. Watson (twice in legs and thighs, since died August 29, 1877), Corporal Christian Luttman, (both thighs, flesh-wounds). Musician John Erickson, (through right breast and left arm), Private Edwin D. Hunter (through right fore-arm, necessitating resection), Private George Maurer (through right cheek and upper jaw).

"Commissioned officers, 1, enlisted men, 5. Total wounded, 6."

The company, under command of Second Lieut. E. E. Hardin, returned to this post on

the 18th of September, 1877.

September 7, 1877.—Major Guido Ilges, Seventh Infantry, with 3 mounted enlisted men of Company F, Seventh Infantry, 10 mounted citizens, and 15 dismounted citizens, started for the crossing of Milk River, on road to Fort Walsh, Northwest British territory, to relieve a party of teamsters and train, reported to have been captured and destroyed by hostile Indians. The party returned to Fort Benton, Mont., on the morning of the 10th of September, having found the teamsters and train unharmed and having traveled 150 miles.

September 21, 1877.—Upon information being received that the hostile Nez Percés were approaching Fort Clagget, Mont., Company F (13 enlisted men) and 2 citizen volunteers, under command of Second Lieut. E. E. Hardin, proceeded by mackinaw boat to Fort

Clagget, Mont, and arrived at that point on the forenoon of September 22.

Lieutenant Hardin and command left Clagget at 8 a. m., September 24, per mackinaw

boat, arriving at Cow Island at 7.30 p. m. same day.

Since then the company has been stationed at the latter point guarding public property,

and has not yet returned to its proper station at this post.

Same date. - Major Ilges, with one enlisted man (Private Thomas Bundy, Company F), and 36 mounted citizen volunteers, proceeded to Fort Clagget, where he arrived on the evening of the following day. Scouts were sent out to ascertain the route of the Nez Percés. It was during the nights of the 23d and 24th, ascertained that these Indians had gone in the direction of Cow Island. At daylight of 24th, Major Ilges and command started over-land for the latter place (a distance of 65 miles), and arrived there (opposite the landing place), at 6.30 p. m. same day. Effected crossing of command, horses, and material by 9 o'clock a. m., of September 15th. The Nez Percés had left on forenoon of previous day, having destroyed about 50 tons of public and private freight and having attacked and fought the detachment of B Company, Seventh Infantry (12 enlisted men and 4 citizens), during 18 hours. In the engagement two citizens were wounded, also several Indians.

At 9.30 a. m., of 25th, Major Ilges, with his mounted command of 36 citizen volunteers, started on the trail of the Nez Perces, which appeared very fresh and leading up Cow Creek Casion. After proceeding about 10 miles an advanced scout discovered the camp of the Indians. They were there in full force and had surrounded a party of teamsters and their train. The Indians became aware of the approach of Major Ilges's party at once. They immediately set the train on fire, and killed two of the teamsters, the balance (seven of them) escaping into the hills. Meanwhile, about 75 mounted Indians came charging down the Canon toward the command. They however did not then approach any nearer than about 1,000 yards, but divided into small parties disappearing from sight. Major Ilges stationed his men as advantageously as the nature of the ground would permit and awaited the attack, which commenced at noon and lasted about two hours. The Indians held the high ground above and high hills on right flank; they did very excellent shooting without exposing themselves. After the Indians had ceased firing and had withdrawn from the immediate front, Major Ilges, fearing that they were trying to get to his rear and left, and on account of his unfavorable position for defense, slowly withdrew and returned to the pits at Cow Island, where he arrived at 6 p. m.

During the fight citizen volunteer Bradley and one horse were killed. The Indians lost two in wounded. The citizens, under Major Ilges, behaved well during the fight, with a few exceptions, but they are not a very desirable material to handle under disadvantageous circumstances. As soon as the fight commenced, Private Bundy was dispatched to Cow Island with orders to Lieutenant Hardin to bring up his entire force and mountain howitzer. This very dangerous journey was performed by Private Bundy on foot and in the space of two hours, and for this brave and desperate service he is recommended to such recognition as

the proper authorities can give to a brave and good soldier.

Major Ilges and party returned to Fort Benton, Mont., on the 29th of September, having

traveled 325 miles.

October 3, 1877.—Major Ilges, Seventh Infantry, with 3 enlisted men and 21 citizen-volunteers, proceeded to Highwood and Belt Creeks to relieve the families of settlers along said creeks from the danger of hostile Indians reported in that neighborhood. The command found the trail of about 15 mounted Indians, but had to abandon same late at night on account of severe snow-storm. Command returned to Fort Benton on evening of October 4, 1877, having traveled about 50 miles.

October 6, 1877.—Major Ilges, Seventh Infantry, with 3 enlisted men and 26 mounted citizen-volunteers, left town with the intention of scouting to the west of Bear-paw Mountains. A party of Gros Ventres Indians were to accompany Major Ilges on the expedition.

Before all arrangements could be perfected and while yet encamped on Marion River, the news of the surrender of the Nez Percés to General Miles was received.

Major Ilges and party returned to Fort Benton, Mont., on 8th of October, baving traveled 34 miles.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUIDO ILGES,

Major Seventh Infantry, Commanding Post.

Assistant Adjutant-General,
Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

FORT BUFORD.

HEADQUARTERS FORT BUFORD, DAK., October 1, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of the 12th ultime, I have the honer to atmit the following report of the services of the troops of this garrison since date of last annual report, September 16, 1876.

During the past winter the garrison consisted of the non-commissioned staff and band kind Infantry, six companies of that regiment, and a detachment of Indian acouts. The aggregate strength on January 31, 1877, present and absent, was as follows:

Officers	. 21	ì
Non-commissioned staff and band		
Enlisted men of companies	. :	,
Indian scouts		
		,

The close of navigation on the Yellowstone last season left the cantonment at Torge River insufficiently supplied with forage, clothing, and subsistence, which, in large quarties, accumulated at this post. The work of forwarding these stores by wagon-trains observed at an early date and continued through the winter; the freight so forwards amounted in the aggregate to 1.591.499 pounds.

Escorts for these trains were furnished from this post, the extent of which is shown by sefullowing statement of service by companies, with distance traveled:

Company C.—Two trips to Glendive and return	:
Company D.—One trip to Glendive and return	ŕ
Company E.—Three trips to Glendive and one to Tongue River and return	
Company G.—Three trips to Glendive and one to Tongue River and return	
Company F.—Two trips to Glendive and return	
Company I.—One trip to Glendive and return	j i

In addition to the foregoing, Companies C, D, and I, Colonel Hazen commanding, left the post October 15, 1876, and marched to Glendive with a view of re-enforcing the escrit operating beyond that point, one of which, Captain Miner's, had been driven back by betile Indians. Again, the same officer, commanding Companies C, D, F, and I, left the post October 28 by the steamer Peniwah, and proceeded to Fort Peck, Mont. The object this move was to prevent Sitting Bull's hostile band of Indians resorting to that agency. It was their reported intention, for the purpose of obtaining supplies. A small band of the Indians had already encamped in the vicinity of the agency, but fied on the approach of the troops. Leaving a detachment of I officer and 30 men to guard the agency and a quantity of supplies for the contingent needs of Colonel Miles's command in the field, the battalion returned to this post, marching overland. Distance traveled 135 miles

I here give some of the dates of departure from this post of the several companies on exact duty, from which it will be seen that much of it was performed in midwinter, when the theorem on the dates of the several companies on exact duty, from which it will be seen that much of it was performed in midwinter, when the theorem of the dates of the dates of the several companies on exact duty, from which it will be seen that much of it was performed in midwinter, when the theorem of the dates of th

E Company, November 8, 1876; G Company, November 25, 1876; F Company, December 6, 1876; C Company, December 7, 1876; D Company, December 12, 1876; E and Companies, December 15, 1876; G Company, January 4, 1877; C Company, January 20, 1877.

4, 1877; C Company, January 20, 1877.

The troops were generally supplied with buffalo overcoats, overshoes, and the seal-skin or and gloves, while many of the men provided themselves with leggins and other measest protection, so that, notwithstanding the extreme cold, no severe casualties occurred at this account. This service was, however, attended with great personal discomfort to be efficers and men, and wanting the excitement usually exprienced by troops in the field, we onerous and trying in the extreme.

On April 26, 1877, the garrison was increased by the arrival of H Company, Sixth Infantry, from Fort Stevenson. Soon after, in compliance with the orders of the department commander, D and I Companies were designated to garrison Fort Peck, Mont. These companies left the post on the 11th of May. In the mean time the detachment already there under command of Lieutenant Day, Sixth Infantry, was called in.

The establishment of the depot of supplies at this post has greatly increased the amount of labor devolving upon the garrison, and during the past summer it was found necessary, owing to the great demand for troops for detached service, to employ, from time to time, a few civilian laborers.

Since the opening of navigation to date the public freight shipped and reshipped from this post by steamboats amounts to 9,576,651 pounds. Thirty-three escorts have been furnished these boats from this post. For the security of such public freight as had been left by steamboats unable to ascend higher up the Yellowstone, Lieutenant Wagner, Sixth Infautry, with a detachment of 13 men, was sent August 25th to Glendive, and wagou-trains are again engaged in forwarding stores for Tongue River to that point.

On the 1st of August F Company was sent as escort to a wagon-train for Tongue River, returning on the 25th, escorting at the same time the cattle-herd for the post, which had been driven by the contractor via Tongue River. I will here remark that this was an exceptionally fine herd of cattle.

On the 8th ultimo C Company left the post for Tongue River as escort to a wagon-train.

This company was ordered to return to Glendive, and there take station, relieving Lieuten-

ant Wagner's detachment.

It will be seen by the accompanying extract copy of letter from the commanding officer, District of the Yellowstone, dated the 5th, and received here on the 10th September, that his

wishes with regard to Glendive were, in part, anticipated by me.

Upon Colonel Miles's request, communicated under date of 17th September, and addressed to General Terry and myself here—a copy of this letter has been forwarded to you—I, on the 22d September, dispatched the steamer Gen. Meade, laden with 17,000 rations (all but 15 days of what we had on hand), what officers' stores could be spared, and some forage. A copy of this letter was at the same time furnished the commanding officer at Fort Peck, with directions to put aboard the Meade on her arrival the 15,000 rations there for Coionel Miles's command, enough forage to complete the freight of the boat, and to send one company of his command as guard to the boat and her supplies; the officer in charge of the guard to be instructed to endesvor to communicate with the expeditionary forces in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Musselshell and Carroll. The services of the Meade were so secured that she will go to Cow Island if it be found necessary. This movement is still pending. Since the departure of the Meade, an abundance of the regular ration has been received here.

The withdrawal of H Company to Fort Stevenson, the establishment from this garrison of cantonments at Fort Peck and at Glendive, will reduce the strength of the garrison to a much smaller number than has been the case for many years past. The companies will be fewer in number, and they greatly reduced in strength. The disproportion between the number of non-commissioned officers, and the necessary men on daily duty as cooks, tailors, &c., in company organizations, as compared with the privates for duty, is very great, and although the number of men on extra and daily duty in the departments is kept as low as possible, still the men available for guard duty get but one night in bed out of two. view of these facts, of the great quantity of stores here and set to arrive, the need of forwarding large quantities of them with escorts, the disposition to theft already manifested by trolling citizens going to and from the Yellowstone posts and settlements, together with he still further reduction of the post as contemplated, will render the problem of the adminstration of the post and proper care of its supplies one of much difficulty and embarrassnent.

Trials by general court-martial during the year past number but eight, while the number of trials by garrison court-martial and the number of commitments to the post guard-house lave been unusually small.

Two deaths have occurred, one man killed by lightning and one drowned.

The general health of the command has been and is good.

The buildings, grounds, and public property have during the past year been kept in exellent repair and condition.

Spring drills commenced April 17, but owing to the large number of men sent on deached-service, and the unusual demands for fatigue, it was impracticable to continue them onger than May 29.

The post garden was overflowed by the river after the potatoes had been planted, and everal acres so planted lost. For this reason it will be necessary to more largely depend pon the Subsistence Department for this vegetable the coming winter. Otherwise the garden as been unusually productive.

The detachment of Indian scouts, which in April numbered 21, was by authority of the epartment commander reduced to 12, and later to 6, its present strength.

The aggregate strength of the garrison, present and absent, at this date is as follows:	
Officers	30
Enlisted men of companies Detachment of Indian scouts	217
Total, including detachments at Fort Peck, Glendive	273
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,	

Major Sixth Infantry, Commandias. The Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

CAMP BAKER.

CAMP BAKER, MONT., October 2, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul.

Minn., September 12, 1877, I have to report as follows:

Company E, Seventh Infantry, with Capt. W. Clifford, and Second Lieut. George S.

Young, Seventh Infantry, left Camp Baker, Mont., on the 14th day of March, 1876, passuant to Special Orders 32, headquarters Camp Baker, Mont., March 14, 1876, and arrived si Fort Ellis March 21, 1876; distance marched, 121 miles.

The company (E) left Fort Ellis, Mont., as escort of a train of government stores to be Crow agency, arrived there the 2d day of April, 1876. Distance marched, 105 miles.

The company left the Crow agency April 9, 1876, and joined the command under Colons.

Gibbon April 10, 1876. Distance, 18 miles.

The command under Colonel Gibbon broke camp April 12, and arrived at Fort Pease

April 21, 1876. Distance marched, 99 miles.

The company (E) broke camp at Fort Pease May 11, 1876; proceeded in small best down the Yellowstone River, meeting the steamer Far West one-half mile below Power River on the 8th day of June, 1876; returned to the command with said steamer the 9th day of June: distance made by water 178 miles; marched with the command up the Yellowstone to one-half mile below the mouth of the Bighorn River; crossed the Yellowstone on the 24th of June; marched up the Little Bighorn to Custer's battle-field, aming June 27; returned to mouth of Little Bighorn June 29, and remained there on the 30th, distance marched 316 miles; broke camp on the 1st of July; marched back to the Yellowstone; crossed the same near mouth of Bighorn July 2, 1876; down the Yellow stone to Rosebud River; crossed the Yellowstone August 4, and marched up the Rosebud August 6; joined the command of General Crook on the 10th of August; from them. through the Bad Lands, to Tongue and Powder Rivers; returned to the Yellowstone Apgust 26; crossed the Yellowstone August 27; marched around the Bad Lands on south side of river, and arrived, on August 31, on Yellowstone River opposite Glendive Creek: distance marched 415 miles.

The company broke camp September 3; down the Yellowstone as escort of wagon-train to unload steamer Silver Lake No. 4; returned to the command on September 4; distance marched 44 miles. Broke camp September 6, to join respective stations; arrived at Cam; Baker, Mont, October 2, 1876, with 3 officers and 32 enlisted men; absent from post

202 days.

Privates William Evans and Benj. Stewart set out from the Rosebud on a little boat down the Yellowstone, May 28, 1876, to bring dispatches from Colonel Gibbon to General Terry met the steamer Far West three miles below Powder River on the 1st of June, 1876; turned over their dispatches to Captain Powell, Sixth Infantry. Privates William Evans, Brif. Stewart, and James Bell, Company E, Seventh Infantry, set out on the 9th of July. 1876, for General Crook's camp, which they reached on the 12th; delivered the dispatches and returned, arriving in camp on the 25th of July. (See General Field Orders Na.) Headquarters Department of Dakota, dated camp at mouth of Bighorn River, July 2017 1876.)

Company D performed, during the absence of Company E, the regular garrison and exert duty.

Companies E and D performed the regular garrison and escort duty from October 2, 15%until July 24, 1877, when Company D was ordered to report to the district commander, pd Post Orders 17, July 23, for duty in the field.

The company left Camp Baker on the 24th of July, for Fort Shaw, to join the command of Colonel Gibbon on the expedition against the hostile Nez Perces Indians. Company D took part in the Big Hole battle, August 9, 1877.

Lieut. Col. C. C. Gilbert, commanding post, proceeded to Helena, Mont., August 27, in compliance with the instructions of the district commander, to open proposals for flour, to be

furnished at the different posts in the district.

August 30, the commander-in-chief, being then in Helena, intrusted Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert, Seventh Infantry, with an open letter for delivery to Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding Nez Percés expedition, from Department of Columbia. The troops of ard, commanding Nez Perces expedition, from Department of Columbia. The troops of this column were supposed to be at Henry's Lake, and about to start on the trail of the Indians leading east. Pursuant to instructions of district commander, Colonel Gilbert took Fort Ellis and the Yellowstone in his route, with Norwood's company, Second Cavalry, from the former, and Company E, Seventh Cavalry, from Henderson's ranch, on the latter, near Mammoth Springs. On the 2d September, with these companies and some Indians, Colonel Gilbert took the trail of Howard's column at the upper end of the Upper Madian Rasin, and followed with forced marches, making two of Howard's daily marches avery ison Basin, and followed with forced marches, making two of Howard's daily marches every day through the Firehole district, and across the Yellowstone at Baronet's Bridge, to the Fort C. F. Smith road, by way of Clark's Fork. At this road the trail was abandoned and the detachment, reduced to about 20 officers and enlisted men, returned to Fort Ellis, by way of the Crow agency.

The march after Howard's column was discontinued on account of the worn-out condition of the animals pertaining to the detachment. Colonel Gilbert joined the post on the 25th

of September.

Capt. W. Clifford, Seventh Infantry, with Sergeant Wright, Company E, Seventh Infantry, with a party of about 20 citizens, left the post September 23 to make a five days' scout in the direction of the Judith Basin. He saw no Indians, but found a trail leading

through Moore's Pass to the Judith Basin.

Lieut. George S. Young, Seventh Infantry, left the post for Helena, Mont., at midnight August 23, with dispatches from Colonel Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, to Colonel Gibbon, commanding district of Montana. Lieutenant Young returned to this post August 26, and August 27 accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert to Helena, Mont., to assist in opening proposals for flour. Lieutenant Young was ordered August 29 to report to Lieutenant-Colone! Gilbert for duty in the field. Lieutenant Young returned to this post September 26,

Report of Company D hereunto appended.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. GILBERT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding Post. ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

CAMP BAKER, MONT., October 30, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with your request of this date I have the honor to furnish the followng narrative of operations of my company since July 24, 1877:

In compliance with Post Order No. 41, current series, Camp Baker, Mont., Company D, Seventh Infantry (1 commissioned officer, 26 enlisted men, 6 of the enlisted men being atached from Company E, Seventh Infantry), left this post en route to Fort Shaw, Mont., arriving at the latter post and reporting to the district commander for field-service July 27,

877. Distance marched, 85 miles. The company forming part of General Gibbon's column left Fort Shaw, Mont., at 1 'clock p. m. July 28, en route to Missoula, Mont., moving in light marching order (with mall pack-train to carry rations and extra ammunition), via Cadotte's Pass and Big Blackoot trail, arriving at military post near Missoula, Mont., August 3, 1877. Distance marched,

65 miles.

The company left military post near Missoula, Mont., at 12 o'clock m., August 4, the men n wagons, in pursuit of the hostile Nez Percés Indians, then known to be moving up the alley of the Bitter Root, and by a series of long and rapid marches, a part of the route eing over a difficult mountain trail, taxing the endurance of men and animals in hauling

he wagons over the mountain.

The command, of which my company formed part, arrived late on the evening of August within 6 miles of the hostile Indian camp. A halt was here made until eleven o'clock at ight, when the march was again resumed, direct for the Indian village, with a view of taking an attack upon it at daylight the next morning. The command, unobserved by the ostile Indians, marched to within 300 yards of their village, formed line of battle, and mained in that position for at least two hours, awaiting daylight.

At daybreak on the morning of August 9 the order to attack was given, my company, supported by K Company (Captain Sanno) leading the attack. The Indian camp was taken, ad the battle of the Big Hole inaugurated, which lasted all day, with somewhat varying iccess, both sides losing heavily in killed and wounded, resulting finally in a victory for the troops, who camped on the battle-field, the Indians disappearing during the night of the h, leaving many of their dead unburied on the field. Second Lieut. J. T. Van Orsdale, eventh Infantry, joined my company in the field August 7, and one enlisted man joined at Fort Shaw, Mont., July 28, 1877, raising the strength of my company on the day of the battle to 2 commissioned officers and 27 enlisted men.

Casualties in Company D, in battle of Big Hole, August 9, 1877.

Killed.—Corporal W. T. Payne, Corporal Jacob Eisenhut, Musician Michael Gallagher

Private Mathew Butterly, Company E (attached)—total, 4.

Wounded.—Sergeant P. C. Daly (slight); Corporal John Murphy (severe); Musician Tim
Cronan (severe); Private James Keys (severe); Sergeant James Bell 2d, Company E (attached), (severe); Sergeant William Wright, Company E (attached), (slight); Corporal John Burns, Company E (attached), (slight)—total, 7.

The following extract from my report, made to the assistant adjutant-general, district of

Montana, is inserted:

The severe and protracted engagement of August 9 was well calculated to test the courage and endurance of my men, lasting, as it did, from early dawn until dark, with varying success, during which time we lost heavily in killed and wounded, yet I think I can safely state

there was not a man failed in his duty or doubted the final result.

While all under my command performed their duty to my entire satisfaction, I take pleasure in making special mention of the following for coolness and gallantry in action: Second Lieut. J. T. Van Orsdale, Seventh Infantry; Sergeant Francis McCoffery, Company 1), Seventh Infantry; First Sergeant Thomas McLaughlin, Company D. Seventh Infantry; Sergeant James Bell 2d, Company E (attached); Sergeant William Wright, Company E (attached).

(attached).

The company left camp on Big Hole, Mont., August 12, 1877, ex routs for Missoula, Mont., via Deer Lodge. Lieutenant Van Orsdale and ten enlisted men being detached to make up a detachment of fifty men from the Seventh Infantry to continue the pursuit of the hostile Nez Percés, under the command of General Howard. By easy marches the company arrived at military post near Missoula, Mont., August 21, 1877, reporting for temporary duty to the commanding officer of that post, the present station. Second Lieut. J. T. Van Orsdale and the ten enlisted men of the company detached on the 12th, joined company at Missoula, Mont., August 25, 1877. Distance marched from Missoula, 300 miles; total distance since July 24, 1877, 550 miles.

I am. sir. very respectfully, your obedient servant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD COMBA. Captain Seventh Infantry.

Lieut. GEO. S. YOUNG, Seventh Infantry, Post-Adjulant.

FORT SHAW, MONT.; FORT RANDALL, DAK.; FORT SULLY, DAK., AND LOWER BRULE AGENCY, DAK.

HEADQUARTERS FORT SHAW, MONT., October 5, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with your communication of September 12, 1877, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this command during the year ending

September 30, 1877:

Companies A, B, H, I, and K, Seventh Infantry, numbering 10 officers and 168 enlisted men, under command of Capt. H. B. Freeman, Seventh Infantry, belonging to the garrison of Fort Shaw, was, October 1, 1876, en route to Fort Shaw, having been absent on the Yellowstone expedition since March 17, 1876. The command reached Camp Baker, Octo-

ber 2, 24 miles; arrived at Fort Shaw, October 6, 82 miles; having marched 106 miles.

Company G, Seventh Infantry, was stationed at Fort Shaw; but 12 enlisted men of the company were absent with the battalion, Seventh Infantry, on the Yellowstone expedi-

tion, and returned with it to Fort Shaw October 6.

Company G. Seventh Infantry, left Fort Shaw March 2, 1877, pursuant to telegram from headquarters, Department of Dakota, dated February 24, 1877, under command of First Lieut. Geo. H. Wright, accompanied by Second Lieut. Samuel R. Douglass, with 36 exlisted men to take station at Fort Ellis during the absence of battallion, Second Cavalry. from that post on Yellowstone expedition arrived at Fort Ellis, March 13; distance marched, 185 miles. Assistant Surgeon Paul R. Brown, U. S. A., went with the company to Fort Ellis for the purpose of going with battalion Second Cavalry to Tongue River, Montana.

Companies A and I, Seventh Infantry, numbering 6 officers and 67 enlisted men, left Fort Shaw, Mont., June 9, 1877, under command of Capt. C. C. Rawn, Seventh Infantry, pursuant to telegram from Headquarters Department of Dakota, dated May 18, 1877, for Missoula, Mont., where they arrived June 25; distance marched, 217 miles. The intention was to have these companies construct a one-company post near that place, Company I to be its garrison, and Company A to return to Fort Shaw when no longer needed at Missoula.

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Company B, Seventh Infantry, numbering 2 officers and 28 enlisted men, under command of Capt. T. S. Kirtland, Seventh Infantry, left Fort Shaw June 28, 1877, pursuant to paragraph 3. Special Orders No. 67, Headquarters Department of Dakota, dated May 30, 1877, for Dauphin Rapids, Mont. The company marched to Fort Benton, 60 miles, arriving there June 20. Left there June 24 on steamer Red Cloud, arriving at Dauphin Rapids same day; distance by water, 150 miles. This company is acting as escort and guard for a party of engineers engaged in improving the navigation of the Missouri River. Eight enlisted men belonging to this company were sent August 18 to Cow Island, distance 35 enlisted men belonging to this company were sent August 10 to the Missante So miles below Dauphin Rapids, for the purpose of guarding government freight unloaded from steamboats at that point. On the 23d day of September the hos ile Nez Percés came from the direction of Judith Basin, arrived opposite their camp, and crossed to the north side of the Missouri River. They attacked this party (which had been increased to 12 enlisted men, under command of Sergeant Wm. Molchert, all of Company B, Seventh Infantry, joined by four citizens) about 6 p. m., charged seven different times upon their rifle-pits, but were repulsed with some loss. They wounded two of the citizens (Walter and Weimar). The Indians burned about 50 tons of freight during the night of the 23d, and at about 10 a. m., on the 24th left the vicinity in the direction of the pass between the Bear's

Paw and Little Rocky Mountains.

Companies A and I, Seventh Infantry, numbering 5 officers and 32 enlisted men, under command of Capt. C. C. Rawn, Seventh Infantry, left Missoula July 25, marched 14 miles, to Lo Lo Pass, and there intrenched for the purpose of preventing the hostile Nez Percés Indians from entering Bitter Root Valley, Mont. The company staid there until July 28, when it returned to the post near Missoula, the Indians having passed around their flank

into the valley.

Company G, Seventh Infantry, left Fort Ellis, Mont., July 25, 1877, with 2 officers and 32 enlisted men, under command of Capt. Geo. L. Browning, Seventh Infantry, en route to Missoula, where it arrived July 30; distance, 240 miles.

Company K, Seventh Infantry, numbering 3 officers and 22 enlisted men, with 12 enlisted men attached (3 of Company B, 1 of Company G, 6 of Company H, and 2 of Company I), left Fort Shaw July 23, with battalion Seventh Infantry. under command of Col. John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry, en route to Missoula to take part against hostile Nez Percés Indians. The command marched with pack-mules, via Cadotte's Pass, reaching Missoula

dans. The command marched with pack-mules, via Cadotte's Pass, reaching Missoula August 3; distance marched, 149 miles.

Companies A, G, and K. Seventh Infantry (belonging to garrison of Fort Shaw), together with Companies D, F, and I, Seventh Infantry, numbering 15 officers and 146 enlisted men, (including 8 enlisted men Second Cavalry), and a mountain howitzer, all under command of Col. John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry, started from Missoula August 4. On the 5th the command was joined by 34 citizens, volunteers, and on the 7th by Captain Williams and Lieutenant Van Orsdale, Seventh Infantry. August 9 the command arrived opposite the village of hostile Nez Percés Indians, numbering 89 lodges, under Chiefs Joseph, Look-

ing-Glass, and White Bird.

The command, now numbering 17 officers, 132 enlisted men, and 34 citizen volunteers

The command, now numbering 17 officers, 132 enlisted men, and 34 citizen volunteers (balance left with wagon-train and howitzer), attacked the village at daylight; killed 89 In-

Casualties.—Capt. Wm. Logan and First Lieut. James H. Bradley, Seventh Infantry, and 20 enlisted men, killed; Col. John Gibbon, Capt. Constant Williams, First Lieuts. Chas. A. Coolidge and Wm. L. English, and Second Lieut. Chas. A. Woodruff, Seventh Infantry, and 28 enlisted men, wounded; one enlisted man Second Cavalry, killed; one enlisted man Second Cavalry, wounded; six citizen volunteers (including post-guide at Fort Shaw), killed, and four volunteers wounded; total, 29 killed and 38 wounded. Lieutenant English died of his wounds August 20; Sergeant Watson, Company F, Seventh Infantry, died of his wounds August 29.

On the 13th of August, Company G, Seventh Infantry, which had been increased to 3 officers and 59 enlisted men, proceeded with General Howard's command in pursuit of the Indians, reached Red Rock Station, Corinue Road, on the 16th; distance, 73 miles. Here the company was relieved and ordered back; reached Deer Lodge 19th-123 miles; left

21st, and reached Missoula August 23-91 miles.

Companies A and K, with Companies D, F, and I, Seventh Infantry, left battle-field at Big Hole August 13, reached Deer Lodge 16th; distance, 94 miles. Here most of the wounded enlisted men were left at the Sisters' Hospital. Company K, with Company F, started on the 18th for Fort Shaw via Helena, Mont.; Companies A, D, and I leaving the same date for Missoula, arriving there August 21. Reached Fort Shaw on the 24th; distance, 121

Company B, Seventh Infantry, under command of Capt. T. S. Kirtland, left Dauphin Rapids and went down the river in boats to Cow Island, 35 miles, September 28, 1877, to assist in guarding the government stores landed at this point by steamboats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON.

Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL. Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT RANDALL, DAK. October 1, 1877.

SIR: In reply to the circular letter from department headquarters, dated September 12. 1877, I have the honor to make the following report:

DUTY PERFORMED BY THE TROOPS.

From May 17, 1876, to October 30, 1876, Company I, First Infantry (Capt. Ferms Walker in command), was on detached service in camp on the Niobrara River, protecute

settlers; distance marched, 60 miles.

On August 5, Companies G and K left post for duty at Standing Rock, Dak. From January 17 to January 20, 1877, Captain Walker with 15 enlisted men, on detached service (mounted) intercepting and capturing herd of ponies supposed to be run off from upper agencies; distance marched, 70 miles. From January 16 to January 19, 1877, Lieut D.F. Companies C, E, and band First Infantry, on detached service at Ponca agency, Dak. assist in removing Ponca Indians to their new agency in the Indian Territory : distance marched, 80 miles.

From April 6 to June 5, 1877, Captain Walker, with 30 men of Company I (mounted of detached service at Ponca agency, Dak., and at Columbus, Neb., escorting the Ponca ledians to their new agency in the Indian Territory; distance marched, 275 miles.

From July 27 to August 19, 1877, Companies C (Lieutenant Scott and 27 men), and E (Captain Offley, First Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Wilhelmi, and 30 enlisted of the captain Offley, First Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Wilhelmi, and 30 enlisted of the captain Offley, First Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Wilhelmi, and 30 enlisted of the captain Offley, First Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Wilhelmi, and 30 enlisted of the captain Offley, First Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Wilhelmi, and 30 enlisted of the captain Offley, First Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Wilhelmi, and 30 enlisted of the captain Offley, First Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Wilhelmi, and 30 enlisted of the captain Offley, First Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Callinan, Second Lieutenant Callinant Cal

detached service at Chicago, Ill., protecting property from rioters; distance traveled, 1.54

From July 18 to July 22, 1877, Captain Walker and 7 men, Company I (mounted) a

detached service after horse-thieves; distance marched, 120 miles.

From September 12 to September 16, 1877, Lieutenant Callinan, with 6 men (mounted). on detached service at Cedar Island, removing wood-choppers: distance marched, 70 mie. During the year I have had a detachment under command of Sergeant Richard Powers Company E, First Infantry, at Ponca agency, Dak. Frequently during the year the namber of enlisted men in the companies has been so small that the band has had to perica guard duty.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

During this year a shed has been built on one side of the stable, 112 feet long and 15 km wide, and the stable itself has been thoroughly repaired. A new saw-mill, 601 feet long 25] feet in width, pitch of roof 6 feet, has been built in a safer and more convenient part and the machinery from the old mill has been repaired and put in the new building, and now in running order. A picket-fence, 900 feet long, has been built around the post centery, 87 new headboards (lettered, &c.) placed over graves, and the grounds generally in proved by planting trees, making walks, &c.

POST-SCHOOL.

The post-school is in very successful operation under the direction of the post-chaples with one assistant; 42 scholars in regular attendance. The Sunday-school is also of the same strength.

POST-GARDEN.

There were 30 acres under cultivation this year. There will be a probable yield of 2.5 bushels of potatoes. The command has been supplied with fresh vegetables during the supplied with fresh vegetables. mer.

INDIANS.

In May last the Ponca Indians, 736 strong, were successfully removed from their home near the mouth of the Niobrara River (about 32 miles below this post) to their

reservation in the Indian Territory.

In May last a commission was appointed to examine the country on the Missouri Ref for the purpose of finding suitable positions for the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agreet This commission recommended a point on the Missouri River near the mouth of Yell Medicine Creek as a suitable point for the Red Cloud agency, and also a point on the M souri River, near the mouth of Whetstone Creek, as a suitable point for the Spotted I Agency. Those points were selected as being remote from whisky-sellers, and also in vicinity of sufficient bodies of timber and fuel.

I understand that this Spotted Tail agency has, however, been located at the old Post

agency. This will place the Spotted Tail Indians at the mercy of the whisky-sellers of Dakota and Nebraska, and necessitate the location of a large body of troops at that point, thereby causing the unnecessary expenditure of a large amount of quartermaster's funds for the hutting of these troops. It would be much better to locate these Indians on the Whetstone Creek, where they can spread out with great advantage to themselves in the direction of White River and Ponca Creek, without being brought in contact with the white settlers of Nebraska and Dakota.

QUARTERS.

Very comfortable quarters at this post have already been erected for the enlisted men of five companies, but the officers' quarters (12 sets) are inadequate even for the troops already stationed here, as it leaves, after deducting quarters for a field-officer, post-chaplain, medical officer, and 2 regimental staff-officers, only 7 sets for company officers. Additional sets could be very easily built at reasonable rates, say \$400 for each set of quarters, and thus make this a very comfortable five-company post.

ENLISTED MEN.

During the entire year it has been almost impossible to perform the duties required of me, in consequence of the small number of private soldiers at the post.

I respectfully recommend that the privates in each company of infantry be increased to 73. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

PINKNEY LUGENBEEL. Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS FORT SULLY, DAK., October 10, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter from Department Headquarters. dated September 12, 1877, and indorsement on my letter dated October 2, 1877, I have the honor to report

the operations of troops at Fort Sully, Dak., during the year ending September 30, 1877.

Capt. Leslie Smith, First Infantry, with Companies C, D, and F, First Infantry (4 officers and 131 men), left this post October 28, 1876, in compliance with letter of instructions from Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1876. The command marched up the east bank of the Missouri River to the camp of Tall Mandan, to assist in disarming the Indians, and remained at that point until November 4, 1876, when it returned

to this post. Distance traveled 10 miles, going and returning.

Second Lieut. Matthew Markland, First Infantry, and three enlisted men left post November 6. 1876, in charge of prisoners to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, per General Orders No. 18, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn., August 29, 1876; returned No-

vember 29, 1876.

Maj. H. M. Lazelle, First Infantry, with Companies B and H, First Infantry (4 officers and 85 enlisted men), left post for field-service April 24, 1877, in compliance with Special Orders No. 46, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn., April 13, 1877. Still

Capt. Leslie Smith, First Infantry, with Companies D and F, First Infantry (2 officers and 77 enlisted men), left post May 11, 1877, for Fort Randall, Dak., per telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn., April 30, 1877, to pr ceed to Ponca Agency, Dak.; order countermanded on arrival at Fort Randall; returned to this post

May 23, 1877; distance traveled by boat, 526 miles.

First Lieut. W. R. Maize, Twentieth Infantry, with Company I, Twentieth Infantry, and details from other companies (1 officer and 30 men), left post August 2, 1877, for Fort Randall, Dak., per telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn., July 26, 1877; temporary re-enforcement of post of Fort Randall during absence of part of the regular garrison. Returned to this post August 25, 1877; distance

traveled by boat, 526 miles.

Second Lieut. J. Granville Gates, Twentieth Infantry, with 5 enlisted men and 1 Indian scout, left post September 3, 1877, in compliance with Special Orders No. 107, Headquarters Fort Sully, Dak., September 2, 1877, to repair telegraph line as far as Fort Thompson, Dak. Returned to this post September 13, 1877.

Second Lieut. J. Granville Gates, Twentieth Infantry, 20 enlisted men and 1 Indian scout left post September 90, 1877, in compliance with telegraphic instructions from Headquarters.

left post September 22, 1877, in compliance with telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn., September 21, 1877, and Special Orders No. 114, Headquarters Fort Sully, Dak., September 22, 1877, escort to assist Sheriff Raymond to conduct Indian prisoners to Rapid City, Black Hills, Dak. Still out.

Small details were sent out at various times during the year on escort and other duties.

SIR: In reply : 1877, I have the i.

From May 17, 1 Walker in comman settlers; distance 1 On August 5, C

On August 5, C
January 17 to J

From April 6 to J. detached service at dians to their new at

dians to their new at From July 27 to (Captain Officy, Firsdetached service at a miles.

From July 18 to detached service after From September on detached service

During the year! Company E, First! ber of enlisted meaguard duty.

During this yea wide, and the stat 25½ feet in width, and the machinery now in running tery, 87 new heaproved by plantin.

The post-school with one assistant same strength.

There were 30 bushels of potatomer.

Lear the mouth of the White Earth River, on the west side of the Missouri, and notween Crow Creek and the Great Bend, on the left bank. Both tribes appear and friendly, but are still well armed and mounted. No hostile parties have . . of in this vicinity for a year.

the new Red Cloud agency is in process of construction near the Great Bend, miles above here, by land.

sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. D. DE RUSSY.

Captain First Infantry, Commanding the Station.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL. Iquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

LLING, MINN.: FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAK.; FORT PEMBINA, RT SEWARD, DAK.; FORT SISSETON, DAK.; AND FORT TOTTEN,

> HEADQUARTERS FORT SNELLING, MINN. September 28, 1877.

ply to circular from headquarters Department of Dakota of the 12th instant, ort that the operations of the troops at Fort Snelling during the past twelve ace the transfer of Company C, Twentieth Infantry, to Fort Rice, Dak., and of Companies B and G, same regiment, from Fort Ripley, Minn., to this post.

Bute Company B, Twentieth Infantry, is on detached service, preserving order at reservation, White Earth, Minn.

drished strength of the companies since August, 1876, and May 9, 1877 (see labor, fatigue, and routine duty, has, at this post, practically prevented all in drill, target practice, and other essential duties of a soldier.

i, sir, yours, very respectfully,

GEO. SYKES.

Colonel Twentieth Infantry, Commanding Post.

ant Adjutant General, U. S. A ndquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS FORT ABERCROMBIE. DAK., September 19, 1877.

compliance with your letter of September 12, 1877, I have the honor to report ng operations of this command, viz: alast annual report, September 10, 1876, the following movements of troops have

out. R. M. Taylor, Twentieth Infantry, with a detachment of 3 non-commissif and 12 privates arrived at this post from Fort Seward, Dak., September 13, ving Company E, Twentieth Infantry, which company proceeded, September 15, ower Brulé Agency, Dak.

ny F. Seventh Cavalry, arrived at this post from Cheyenne agency, Dak., No-1, 1876, relieving First Lieut. R. M. Taylor, and detachment Twentieth Infantry,

achment proceeded, November 19, 1876, to Fort Seward, Dak.

Lincoln, Dak., to A. Seventeenth Infantry, arrived at this post from Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., to on, November 22, 1876.

my F, Seventh Cavalry, left the post en route to Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., for field April 12, 1877. I am unable to report any of the operations of this company since

my A, Seventeenth Infantry, accompanied General Terry's expedition, which left Lincoln, Dak., October 16, 1876. ery respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BURNS, First Lieut. Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

.- TANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL. Prartment of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

> HEADQUARTERS FORT PEMBINA, DAK., September 26, 1877. so with the requirements of circular letter, dated September 12, 1877, I

Twenty-seven men were out during the year at various times repairing the telegraph line. The following changes have been made in the companies composing the garnion during the year: On the 7th November, 1876, Company C, First Infantry, left post for Fort Randall, Dak., per Special Field Orders No. 61, Headquarters Department of Dakots, dated Cheyenne Agency, Dak., November 4, 1876. On the 15th November, 1876, Company B. Cheyenne Agency, Dak., November 4, 1876. On the 18th November, 1870, Company D, First Infantry, arrived at the post from Fort Rice, Dak., per Special Field Orders No. 61, Headquarters Department of Dakota, dated Cheyenne Agency, November 4, 1876. On the 5th May, 1877, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, and E, Twentieth Infantry, arrived at the post for temporary duty in the absence of Companies D and F, First Infantry (the regular garrisor). On the 3d July, 1877, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, returned to its station at Cheyenne agency, Dak., and on the same date Companies E and I. Twentieth Infantry, included the next parameters of the station of the same date of the post from the Infantry. Cheyenne agency, Dak., and on the same date Companies E and I. Twentieth Intakty, joined the post, per paragraph I. Special Orders No. 84, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn., June 25, 1877.

Capt. Leslie Smith and First Lieut. Thomas Sharp. First Infantry, and Second Lieut. J. Granville Gates and Second Lieut. F. Dent Sharp, Twentieth Infantry, were on detached service at Lower Brulé, on court-martial duty, from July 24 to August 7, 1877.

The duties of the post-quartermaster have been onerous and in all cases promptly performed. During the summarks have spinned at the same and define the single and Skille.

formed. During the summer he has shipped stores both up and down the river on 28 bills of lading, and in quantities of quartermaster's property and commissary stores, amounting to 356 boxes, 107 sacks, 85 barrels, 68 hides, 15 bundles, 11 bales, 12 mules, 12 sets of harness, 8 wagons, 1 horse, and 1 shingle machine.

The duties of this post since the reduction of the strength of the garrison have been very laborious indeed. The command has been almost constantly employed, very often doing

guard duty with only two nights in bed.

Every shipment of stores by the quartermaster, no matter how great or small, required a special guard at the landing about three miles below the post, sometimes for a period of three, four, and five days, awaiting the arrival of the boats.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LESLIE SMITH. Captain First Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL. Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

MILITARY STATION, LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAK. September 20, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in accordance with circular letter dated Headquarters Department of Dakota, September 12, 1877.

THE POST.

The post has not undergone any material alteration during the year. The river has not encroached upon the site as much as was anticipated. The buildings (log), with the excep-

tion of those erected within the last two years, are much dilapidated from age.

During the year two sets of frame quarters for efficers, one frame store-house, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one flat-boat were constructed. Two other sets of officers' quarters had leg additions made to them, and were temporarily subdivided to accommodate a temporary increase of the garrison last winter. The store-houses at present in use were occupied by the additional troops ordered here, the stores having been placed in an unoccupied warehous left here by the Indian Bureau when the agency was moved. The store-houses were made tenable, and had kitchens, wash-houses, &c., added to them; the whole was accomplished from the material provided by the \$2,000 appropriated last fall.

THE COMMAND.

The command at present consists of 3 officers, one acting assistant surgeon, and 39 colisted men.

In September last the garrison was re-enforced by Companies E and I, Twentieth Infartry, and they remained until the 20th of April, when they embarked for Cheyenne agency. No scouts, marches, or other operations were conducted in the field during the year. The strength of the command is now so diminished that the necessary duty and labor imposed upon the troops are at times severely felt.

THE INDIANS.

The Indians in this neighborhood are the Lower Brulés, numbering about 1,000, and the Lower Yanktonnais, numbering, as far as can be ascertained, about 800. The former are

encamped near the mouth of the White Earth River, on the west side of the Missouri, and the latter between Crow Creek and the Great Bend, on the left bank. Both tribes appear t) be quiet and friendly, but are still well armed and mounted. No hostile parties have been heard of in this vicinity for a year.

At present the new Red Cloud agency is in process of construction near the Great Bend,

and about 25 miles above here, by land.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. D. DE RUSSY,

Captain First Infantry, Commanding the Station.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL. Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.; FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAK.; FORT PEMBINA, DAK.; FORT SEWARD, DAK.; FORT SISSETON, DAK.; AND FORT TOTTEN,

> HEADQUARTERS FORT SNELLING, MINN., September 28, 1877.

SIR: In reply to circular from headquarters Department of Dakota of the 12th instant, I have to report that the operations of the troops at Fort Snelling during the past twelve months embrace the transfer of Company C, Twentieth Infantry, to Fort Rice, Dak., and the arrival of Companies B and G, same regiment, from Fort Ripley, Minn., to this post.

At this date Company B, Twentieth Infantry, is on detached service, preserving order at the Indian reservation, White Earth, Minn.

The diminished strength of the companies since August, 1876, and May 9, 1877 (see General Orders 47, current series, headquarters of the Army), and the demand upon the troops for labor, fatigue, and routine duty, has, at this post, practically prevented all instruction in drill, target practice, and other essential duties of a soldier.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

GEO. SYKES.

Colonel Twentieth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAK., September 19, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of September 12, 1877, I have the honor to report the following operations of this command, viz:

Since the last annual report, September 10, 1876, the following movements of troops have

taken place.

First Lieut. R. M. Taylor, Twentieth Infantry, with a detachment of 3 non-commissioned staff and 12 privates arrived at this post from Fort Seward, Dak., September 13, 1876, relieving Company E, Twentieth Infantry, which company proceeded, September 15, 1876, to Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.

Company F, Seventh Cavalry, arrived at this post from Cheyenne agency, Dak., November 14, 1876, relieving First Lieut. R. M. Taylor, and detachment Twentieth Infantry, which detachment proceeded, November 19, 1876, to Fort Seward, Dak.

Company A, Seventeenth Infantry, arrived at this post from Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., to

take station, November 22, 1876.
Company F, Seventh Cavalry, left the post on route to Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., for field service, April 12, 1877. I am unable to report any of the operations of this company since it left.

Company A, Seventeenth Infantry, accompanied General Terry's expedition, which left Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., October 16, 1876.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BURNS.

First Lieut. Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

> HEADQUARTERS FORT PEMBINA, DAK., September 26, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of circular letter, dated September 12, 1877, I

have the honor to report that the companies composing this command have been performing regular garrison duty, and have made no change of station during the past year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. McNAUGHT. Captain Twenteth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

> HEADQUARTERS FORT SEWARD, DAK. September 29, 1877.

SIR: Referring to circular letter from Department headquarters, dated September 12, 1277. I have the honor to inform you that the duties of the few troops stationed at this post have

been confined to ordinary garrison routine and an occasional escort party to Fort Tottes.

The post is to be vacated. The garrison will march out on the lat of October proxime. I have designated the hour of noon, September 30, as the time for the official vacating of the post. I have been particular in designating the day and hour, for the reason that the quetion may come up, as it has come up, regarding the precise hour the troops left a reservator. I make this explanation, as it may be thought a little odd that I should be particular in what might be thought so small a matter.

There will be nothing left at Fort Seward except the public buildings. Everything seviceable has been taken up and shipped. There will be hardly anything for condemnation—2 Army wagon beds, 1 paulin, 13 elbows, 11 spreader-sticks, is all. This is a good show

ing; no picking for any one.

Finally there has nothing occurred here during the year worthy of mention, other than what refers to the vacating of the post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. PATTERSON. Captain Twentieth Infantry, Commending.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS FORT SISSETON, DAK. September 27, 1877.

StR: In compliance with your letter of the 12th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of operations of the command of this post for the past year:

Company C, Seventeenth Infantry, left this post on 21st day of March, 1876, en route x Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., arriving at Fort Abercombie, Dak., March 28, having marched Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., arriving at Fort Abercombie, Dak., March 28, having marched the distance of 80 miles through deep snows in an average temperature of about 12° about zero. After performing garrison duty at Fort Abercrombie, Dak., until April 19, the company on the 20th took its departure for Fort Lincoln, marching the distance of 30 miles was Fargo, Dak., in one day, from thence proceeded April 21, by rail, to Bismarck, Dak., where it arrived at 8 o'clock p. m., and next day crossed the Missouri to Fort Lincoln. Having been joined to the forces of the expedition against the hostile Sioux, then preparing at For Lincoln, Dak., it left that post May 17, and arrived at mouth of Powder River, Mont., June 11. having marched the distance of 307 in miles.

From this date the company performed camp duty at the supply denot at mouth of Power at mouth of Power River, Mont., June 11.

From this date the company performed camp duty at the supply depot at mouth of Powder River until July 19, when it crossed the Yellowstone and marched up the left bank of this river to Little Porcupine Creek, and from thence back to opposite Rosebud Creek, arriver to Little Porcupine Creek, and from thence back to opposite Rosebud Creek, arriver to Little Porcupine Creek, and from thence back to opposite Rosebud Creek, arriver to Little Porcupine Creek, arriver to Little Porcupine Creek, arriver to Little Porcupine Creek, and from the creek to the company of the company

ing at this place July 25; total distance marched, 121 miles.

On August 1 the company embarked on the steamer Far West for the mouth of Powder River, to save a lot of grain left at that place, and on its way back to Rosebud was, a August 3, transferred from steamer Far West to steamer Carroll, then on her way to For Buford, Dak., for escort duty. Arrived at Buford, Dak., on August 4, the company per-Buttord, Dak., for escort duty. Arrived at Dutord, Dak., on August 4, the company performed garrison duty from August 5 to August 17, at which date it re-embarked on steamer Carroll bound for Wolf Rapids (Yellowstone); left steamer Carroll and encamped on Yellowstone at the foot of Sheridan's Butte August 24. Here the company remained, performing alternately camp and escort duty until September 6, when upon the stores having been transferred to Post No. 1 on Tongue River, Mont., the camp was broken up, and the company marched to Glendive Creek, Mont., forming part of escort to government wagon-train; arrived at Glendive Creek, September 9; distance, 84 miles.

From September 10 the company performed escort duty with wagon trains, freighting supplies from Glendive Creek, Mont., to Post No. 1 on Tongue River, Mont., until November 30, 1877, making the round trip four times; marching a distance of 1,020 miles; engage

ing in skirmishes with hostile Indians on Spring Creek, Mont.. October 11, and on Clea

Creek, Mont., October 15, 1876.

On December 1 the company started from Glendive Creek, Mont., en routs to Fort Sisseton, Dak., and arrived at Fort Buford, Dak., December 5; left Buford December 7, and arrived at Bismarck, Dak., December 18; proceeded from thence December 21 by Northern Pacific Railroad to Fargo, Dak.; left Fargo December 22 and arrived at Fort Sisseton, Dak., December 27; the distance between Glendive and Buford, 75 miles; Buford and Bismarck, 238 miles; and between Fargo and Sisseton, 115. Was marched through a snow several feet deep, and at an average temperature of about 14° below zero. Since then the company has performed garrison duty at Fort Sisseton, Dak.

Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, which formed a part of the garrison at this post, left May 26, 1877, for Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. A. CROFTON, Major Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL. Department f Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

> HEADQUARTERS FORT TOTTEN, DAK., September 30, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with circular letter from department headquarters of September 12, Sir: In accordance with circular letter from department headquarters of September 12, 1877, I have the honor to report that during the past year the garrison of this post has consisted of one company of infantry and one of cavalry. On the 13th of August, in pursuance of telegraphic instructions from department headquarters (and Special Order No. 111), company C, Seventh Cavalry, left the post on detached service for the purpose of protecting the stage route between Bismarck and Deadwood, Dak., and is at this date still absent on that service. The further reduction of the garrison by the muster out of men consequent upon General Order No. 47, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, left the post with a weak company of infantry, numbering 29 men, to take charge of an unusually large post, and to look after an Indian reservation of over a thousand souls. While there has been no difficulty with the latter, the disposition of the Indians, senerally of the discontented ones is largely with the latter, the disposition of the Indians, especially of the discontented ones, is largely affected by the size of the garrison, and a weak force is apt to tempt petry depredations. There are no scouts or escort duties to be reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HARBACH,

Captain Twentieth Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

MERRILL'S AND BENTEEN'S BATTALIONS, SEVENTH CAVALRY, IN BATTLE OF CAÑON CREEK, MONT., SEPTEMBER 13, 1877.

> CAMP OF SEVENTH CAVALRY, Near Musselshell River, Mont., September 18, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the colonel commanding, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the battalion under my command in the engagement with the Nez Percos, at Canon Creek, ou the 13th:

The battalion was made up of three troops Seventh Cavalry. Troop I, Captain Nowlan, Second Lieut. E. P. Brewer, and 51 enlisted men; troop F, Captain J. M. Bell, Second Lieut. H. J. Slocum, and 61 enlisted men; troop L. First Lieut. John Wilkinson and 47 enlisted

men. Of these, at the time, nine men were temporarily detached.

The battalion being in advance of the column when the presence of the Indians was detected. Lieutenant Wilkinson, commanding the advance guard, was directed to deploy his troop in line and follow the guides; the other two troops were disposed in columns of fours behind his flanks. In this order the battalion moved some five or six miles, changing direction toward the bluffs on the left, toward which the Indians were said to be moving.

Approaching the bluff, Lieutenant Wilkinson's troop was deployed as skirmishers, and after moving about a mile was halted to allow the rest of the command to close up, the rapidity of the movement and the exhausted condition of the horses having unduly strung it out. At this point I first got sight of the Indians, and, as well as I could make out their movements, they seemed to be hurrying their squaws and herd toward a cañon, about five miles away, which I could not see, but of the existence of which I was very imperfectly informed by a civilian who rode up to me on the skirmish line, but disappeared again before I could fully get the benefit of his local knowledge.

Deeming it very important to secure the bluff on the nearest (the west) flank of the cañon, Wilkinson was moved at once by the left flank at a trot, Bell and Nowlan following, in order to hurry his line to the bluff, which for the time I mistook for the flank of the cañon, toward which the Indians were moving. Rising the bluff, the battalion was met by a lively fire from the Indian skirmish line, which had possession of the plateau, and were in large part covered by lying behind the farther edge of the bluff. The battalion was at once dismounted and deployed on foot, and pushed rapidly across the plateau under a sharp fire from the Indians at the farther side. The men were almost entirely recruits, but dismounted and formed under fire, and moved rapidly to the front, driving the Indians with perfect steadiness and unexpected coolness and absence of confusion. The farther edge of the plateau being taken, it was then discovered that this was not the flank of the cañon, which could now be seen, with a broad valley some three miles wide intervening, amply intersected by ravines and gulches, in which the Indians were taking shelter to dispute further progress toward the cañon mouth.

As soon as the ground was fairly seen the skirmish line was pushed down into and across the valley, steadily driving the Indians from ravine to ravine, and pushing them as rapidly

as the wearied state of the men permitted.

At this time a personal communication with the colonel commanding informed me that the had determined to push Benteen's battalion (which had come up mounted on my left) rapidly across my front, with the intention to cut off that part of the herd which had not yet got shelter of the cañon. This was some three miles to our right front. I was directed to aid this movement by pushing the Indians in my front and moving up to Benteen's support as soon as he had passed my front. As soon as Benteen was seen to be in motion, my led horses were ordered to move up, intending to mount, and by a rapid movement secure the mouth of the cañon at Benteen's left, and support his advance on the other side. By some unfortunate blunder the order to the led horses, though several times repeated. was misapprehended, and when at last obeyed was done with difficulty because of the fagged horses and deep ravines, and I was compelled to move on, on foot, which was done as rapidly as the men (already exhausted by rapid fighting on foot over three miles of ground) could move forward. During this a movement of the Crows, who at that distance were mistaken for hostiles, toward our right rear threatened our led horses, compelled for a short time the checking of the skirmish line, until it was found that they were not Nez Percés attacking our herd.

In spite of these delays the line was pushed forward into the mouth of the canon in time to prevent any movement on Benteen's rear. Here the line was checked by a strong force of hostiles, who had posted themselves in the cross ravines and behind the rocks at the mouth of the canon to such advantage that it was found impossible to dislodge them by a front attack without great loss. Nowlan's troop was now withdrawn from the line and posted as reserve on the right flank. The remainder of the line extended to cover the vacant ground, while ten men under Sergeant Costello of Nowlan's troop were mounted and moved rapidly to the extreme left with orders to dismount and scale the bluff at the point of the canon from which they could enfilade the Indian line. Orders were given the whole line to advance at the charge as soon as the first shots from Sergeant Costello's party showed that he had gained the bluff. While this movement was in course, I went to confer with the colonel commanding near Benteen's position, and found that he had determined to withdraw Benteen and send him to secure a lodgment on the west flanking bluff of the canon, beyond the position Sergeant Costello was endeavoring to secure. As that movement commenced I returned to my skirmish line and found Sergeant Costello's party had just gained the bluff; a moment after, with his first shots, the whole line charged and drove the Indians in rapid flight up the canon. The hostiles on the east bank of the creek finding us in their lear also fied, and their line did not again rally and halt until it reached the head of the canon.

The whole line was now withdrawn, mounted, and moved to the east bank of the creek, where H Troop (Lieutenant Fuller commanding), of Benteen's battalion, joined me. Fuller's troop, supported by Wilkinson, was sent to scale the bluff on the east face of the canon, to secure a lodgment on top, while Nowlan was sent farther down the canon to aid him by a similar attempt, and Bell was sent up the canon to hold the ground already gained, and keep the Indians from concentrating on Fuller and Nowlan. The Indians, perceiving the movement, sent a considerable body to dispute the effort, which failed because the upper scarp of the side of the canon proved to be a perpendicular face of rock about 20 feet in height, and extending along the side of the canon for several miles. It was found impossible, too, to cover the advance with Wilkinson's fire, and Fuller was withdrawn under a sharp fire from the Indians, delivered from behind the shelter of the rocks overhanging the sides of the bluff. It was too near nightfall to make the attempt elsewhere, and Fuller, in compliance with orders from the colonel commanding, was sent to protect the field hospital and trains, while Nowlan and Wilkinson were pushed forward to the head of the valley to support Bell, who had mean time been sharply engaged by the Indians holding the narrow gorge at the upper end of the canon. It was nearly nightfall, and it was found now that nothing more could be effected, and in compliance with orders from the commanding officer

the battalion was slowly withdrawn, and joined the command in camp at the field hospital

I cannot too highly commend the conduct of both officers and men, the latter especially, mostly recruits, for the first time engaged, and under a fire which was frequently severe, and always delivered by the Indians from well-sheltered positions, where it required both exposure and good shooting to return with any effect. They fought on foot over some eight miles of difficult and intersected ground, on the heels of a forced march of 80 miles, almost without rest and on half rations, and this preceded by two days of severe exertion, during which 70 miles, chiefly of mountain climbing, had been covered, and men and horses were pushed to the very verge of physical endurance, yet there was not seen a falter or moment's need of urging forward. Captain Nowlan, Captain Bell, and Lieutenant Wilkinson, commanding companies, handled their men with skill and courage, constantly exposing them-selves in encouraging and giving examples to their men. Lieutenant Fuller's attempt to reach the bluff, though unsuccessful, was energetically made, part of the time under severe fire, and failed only because it was impossible. He and his troop deserve as much praise as if they had succeeded. Lieutenants Slocum, Brewer, and Russell, each under fire for the first time, behaved admirably, and discharged their duties with soldierly coolness and courage.

Among the enlisted men I especially commend Sergeant Costello, of Troop I, who executed, with great skill and courage, my order to scale the bluff of the cañon, and whose success saved us great loss in the advance up the cañon. Trumpeter Buri, of Troop I, who was my orderly trumpeter during the day, was constantly under fire, and behaved exceed-

ingly well.

I commend to attention the following enlisted men, who are named by their troop com-

manders as especially deserving of consideration for good conduct:

Troop I.—First Sergeant Murphy, Sergeant Costello, Corporal Culbertson, Privates George Smith, H. Williams, Korn, Mayer, Miles, Thresh, and Crowley.

Troop L.—First Sergeant Mullen, Sergeant McHugh, Corporals Watson, Darwin, Privates Murray, Schleman, Rose, Weigel, and Fowler.

Troop F.—Captain Bell remarks: "The whole company, with two or three exceptions, behaved so well that it is impossible to make any distinction without doing injustice," but expecially companded the conduct of Private Buller whose horse cave out whilst the company. especially commended the conduct of Private Butler, whose horse gave out while the command was moving at a rapid gait to overtake the Indians, and who then followed rapidly on foot until he captured a pony, which he mounted bareback and galloped forward to the skirmish line, where he behaved gallantly during the fight.

I append a list of killed and wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS MERRILL.

Major Seventh Cavalry, Commanding Battalion.

Lieut. E. A. GARLINGTON, Adjutant Seventh Cavalry.

A true copy.

L. R. HARE,

First Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry.

List of killed and wounded in battalion of Seventh Cavalry, commanded by Major Merrill, during engagement at Cañon Creek, Mont., with Nez Percés, September 13, 1877.

Troop L, Lieutenant Wilkinson commanding.—Killed: Private Nathan I. Brown, Blacksmith Edson F. Archer. Wounded: Privates Levi Weigel and Albert B. Fowler.

Troop I.—Wounded: Private E. B. Crowley and Farrier Rivers (slightly).

Troop F.—Wounded: Sergeant Edward Daveren, Private George A. Campfield.

Total killed, 2; total wounded, 6.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS MERRILL.

Major Seventh Cavalry, Commanding Battalion.

BENTEEN'S BATTALION, SEVENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY, Beaver Dam Creek, Mont., Sept. 18, 1877.

SIR: In obedience to orders I have the bonor to report as to the casualties in my battalion at the action at Cañon Creek, Mont., September 13, 1877.

Farrier Lawlor, G Company, wounded in head; Private Young, G Company, wounded

Horses lost in action and abandoned in pursuit, in G Company, 11.

H Company, Seventh Cavalry, lost 2 horses killed in action, and abandoned 10 in the pursuit; total, 12.

M Company, Seventh Cavalry.—Killed in action at Canon Creek, September 13, 1877, Private Frank J. Josselin; wounded, Capt. T. H. French (slightly), Private Jacob P. Watson (severely), Private Lewis M. Adkins (slightly). Total killed, 1; wounded, 3. Horses killed and abandoned, 18.

Symposis.—Total killed, 1 private; wounded, 5, including Captain French, who was slightly wounded in the hand; horses lost in action and abandoned in the pursuit, 41.

I take pleasure in recommending to the commanding officer of the regiment every officer of my battalion for the zeal exhibited by them and for the alacrity with which every order was obeyed. I can make no distinction; all did as well as it was possible to do. However, I beg to have recommended to the proper authorities Mr. Du Bray (who is already an applicant for a commission in the United States Army), and who acted in the capacity of adjutant for me, and who was foremost in the two charges made by the battalion, that the coolness and courage and obedience to orders displayed by him may be rewarded by the commission he deserves, which he is abundantly qualified to do credit to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. BENTEEN, Captain Seventh Cavalry, Commanding Battalion,

ADJUTANT SEVENTH U. S. CAVALRY.

A true copy, with appendages.

L. R. HARE. First Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry.

CAMP SEVENTH CAVALRY, BENTEEN'S BATTALION, People's Creek, Mont., October 8, 1877.

SIR: As an appendix to my report of the operations of my battalion at the Cañon Creek fight, on the 13th September last, I have the honor to specially mention the following-named officers and men of the battalion for the conspicuous gallantry displayed in the two separate charges made by them mounted, on a concealed enemy, routing them in both instances from

charges made by them mounted, on a conceased enemy, routing them in doministances from their well-selected positions, viz:

Capt. Thomas H. French, commanding Company M; First Lieut. George D. Wallace, commanding Company G; Second Lieut. J. G. Gresham, Company M; Second Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, Company G; First Sergt. Edward Garlick, Company G; Acting Sergeant-Major Brown, Company G; Sergt. James Aker, Company G; Sergt. George Loyd, Company G; Private Martin Kilfoyle, Company G; Private Edward Dwyer, Company G; Private W. S. Gray, Company G; Private Joseph Laden, Company G; Private John McKee, Company G; Private George W. Kelly, Company G; Sergt. William Capes, Company M. Von are aware that Company H of my battalion was rear-guard on the day in question.

You are aware that Company H of my battalion was rear guard on the day in question, therefore was under my command but for a very short time. It, however, attempted a most hazardous feat in crossing the canon bottom to scale the bluffs on right side, with the view of protecting the right flank of Maj. Lewis Merrill's battalion. The width of the canon bottom at the point over which the company had to go was some 1,800 yards, and the bluffs lining it unscalable for even a goat; therefore the great danger to that flank of Major Merrill's bat-talion will be readily seen. Although the task was not accomplished, Lieutenants Fuller and Russell, and the whole company, acquitted themselves with great credit, and the flank of Merrill's battalion suffered no loss.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. BENTEEN.

Captain Seventh Cavalry, Brevet Colonel United States Army. ADJUTANT SEVENTH CAVALRY.

CAPTAIN NORWOOD'S COMPANY L, SECOND CAVALRY, FIGHT WITH HOS-TILE NEZ PERCÉS, AUGUST 20, 1677.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, COMPANY L, SECOND CAVALRY, Camp on Upper Madison River, Montana, August 24, 1877.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, in obedience to your instructions received by me from you on Big Hole River, Mont., August —, I made long and rapid marches to report to General Howard, United States Army, commanding forces pursuing Nes Percés. I over-took and reported to his command in camp near Williams's ranch, junction of Virginia and Helena roads to Corinne. General had left for Pleasant Valley to investigate approach of Indians, hostile, and interruption of stage communication at that point. I received orders to continue my march and report with my company to the general at Pleasant Valley.

He, the general, informed me the hostiles had or were crossing the stage road at Dry Creek Station, and that he desired me to rest one and a half hours and join the column on route for that point, which I did by 9 p. m. that evening.

From Dry Creek Station we moved on trail to a camp on Camas Creek, some 18 miles From Dry Creek Sation we moved on trail to a camp on Camas Creek, some 18 miles from station, and while in camp on the following morning (4 a. m.), the camp was startled and hurriedly aroused by a volley or heavy discharge of fire-arms and loud yelling and whooping from hostile Indians. Many of these ran through the camp and succeeded in stampeding about 150 animals, the greater portion pack-mules. I with two companies of the First Cavalry received orders to saddle up and pursue.

I will here state First Lieut. H M. Benson, Seventh Infantry, was attached to my company by Special Orders No. —, dated Headquarters Department of the Columbia, in the

field. August —.

We pursued the Indians about 8 miles, and as the skirmishers advanced very near, Indians opened a severe fire along a line of several hundred yards, which somewhat, I may add, checked the skirmishers of the First Cavalry. I fortunately dismounted my men under cover of a small ridge of lava and deployed them for action, covering my flanks with small detachments. It was a position of great peril or danger. My flank was exposed by the hurried withdrawal of Captain Carr's company; he having received orders to withdraw, and so did I, but declined to obey it. If I had obeyed, my company would have been slaughtered from my first position, an exposed one, if, as it proved, the enemy moved around my flanks. I saw their efforts, and withdrew my horses and men, dismounted, to the left and rear about 1,200 yards. I got my men in position very rapidly and informed them to fortify, as I proposed to hold it, which I did with the valuable assistance of Benson.

Benson was wounded through the thigh (painfully but not dangerously) early in the ac-

Benson was wounded through the thigh (painfully but not dangerously) early in the action, but continued to show unexcelled coolness, courage, and judgment during the trying hours we were surrounded—four hours.

After the two companies of the First Cavalry under Colonel Sanford withdrew, the to me apparently whole fighting force of Indians concentrated on my position, and I suppose if not for General Howard's approach would have made desperate efforts to annihilate the com pany. General Howard complimented me on my position and defense (after a careful examination).

My losses during the day were as follows: First Lieut. H. M. Benson, wounded, thigh; First Sergt. H. Wilkins, wounded, head; Corpl. H. Garland, wounded, thigh; Blacksmith Glass, mortally; Private Trevon, mortally; Farrier Jones, wounded in leg; Private Clark. wounded in chin and shoulder.

You must pardon this scribble.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. NORWOOD. Captain Second Cavalry.

General JOHN GIBBON,

Colonel Seventh United States Infantry,

Commanding District of Montana, Department of Dakota.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MONTANA, Fort Shaw, Mont., September 16, 1877.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Department of Dakots, Saint Paul, Minn., and attention invited to the gallant conduct of Captain Norwood, mentioned in the dispatch of General Howard (copy inclosed).

JOHN GIBBON. Colonel Seventh Infantry, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP CALLOWAY, CAMAS MEADOW, IDAHO, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, in the field, August 20, 1877.

Col. JOHN GIBBON,

Seventh Infantry, Fort Shaw, Mont.:

Hostiles attempted to secure herd at four o'clock this morning; got only pack-mules; 40 or 50 animals recaptured. Entire hostile force engaged eight miles from our camp for four hours. Wounded: Benson, of Seventh Infantry, not seriously: six men of Second; two of First Cavalry; one of First Cavalry killed. Miller with infantry just joined. Indians seem to make toward Henry's Lake. Pursue to-morrow. About 30 citizens under Colonel Calloway present. Captain Norwood, Second Cavalry, behaved most gallantly, and did grand

> HOWARD, Brigadier-General Commanding Department.

True copies. GEO. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutunt-General.



RECONNAISSANCE IN COUNTRY EAST OF POWDER RIVER, BY MAJ. H. M. LAZELLE, FIRST INFANTRY.

> HEADQUARTERS BATTALION FIRST INFANTRY, Camp on Yellowstone River, near Tongue River Cantonment, September 5, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops in-

trusted to my command:

On the 16th of June last I left this station with five companies Twenty-second Infanty, three companies First Infantry, and Napoleon gun, taking steamer to mouth of Powder River, landing at that point in a few hours. The next morning the wagons of our train, 2 in number, were put together, rations for 40 days distributed, the train loaded, and we started southward, making 12 miles, being joined en route by Company B, Seventh Carair, and E (Dickey's), Twenty-second Infantry.

Under my orders contemplating an examination of the country east and west of the Little

Missouri and east of Powder River, and the opening of a wagon-road to the Black Hill. I endeavored to keep as near Powder River as possible, making my objective point that is which Custer's trail from Fort Lincoln to Black Hills intersects the headwaters of the Lincoln the Hills intersects the headwaters of the Lincoln the Hills intersects the headwaters of the Lincoln the Hills intersects the to on the 27th June, crossed and found Custer's trail one-half mile from the river, I having made an error in my easting of four miles too much. But my plotting had been by pocks compass only. Measured distance, 151 miles.

Between the 19th and 23d my scouts had found two small Indian trails leading toward the Little Missouri, and apparently converging to some point moutheast. I detached on the 24th the cavalry company to support the scouts for a thorough examination of that region. In a march of 150 miles they found a camp of 53 fires, four or five lodges, with about 200 horses; the trail apparently seven days old, the number of Indians being about 200, moving leisured but regularly northward down the Little Missouri. Believing that they would so continue, asked the general commanding to send in a force of 300 cavalry at the mouth of Glendin Creek, with orders to move eastward to the Little Missouri, thence up that stream to interce the Indians by the 10th of July, at which time I intended to be in that vicinity. It soon became evident that our column had been discovered. Keeping the scouts and cavalry we

out, on the 3d July I found that the Indians had left the river for a mountainous rice running parallel to it, and near the bad lands, still traveling north, however.

On the 4th of July I pushed the cavalry and scouts 40 miles to the northward into the big bend of the Little Missouri; the scouts encountered near here about 15 Indians, as they think that two or three of them were killed or badly wounded in the fight; but I as certained that the Indians had crossed to the west bank of the Little Missouri. I crossed i on the 7th in a direction largely gaining on them; and availing myself of the presence two Cheyenne Indians, I got them to go forward with the hope of spying out the India camp. They were, however, attacked by eight Sioux and driven back, but killed one as got his horse and gun, themselves escaping unharmed. They had learned enough of the location of the Sioux camp to believe that they could guide me there that night. Leaving the train, I took six companies of infantry, the cavalry company, and scouts, starting dark, and reached the Sioux camp at Sentinel Buttes at an early hour in the morning, after the starting of a march of 22 miles, to find it hastily deserted, apparently only a few hours before. careful examination gave convincing proof that the Indians were a remnant of Lame Deep band, whose camp had been destroyed by General Miles, on the Rosebud, in April. Proper lost there was found here. The Indians were almost without lodges. They had little subsis on, and they had a considerable number of women and children with them.

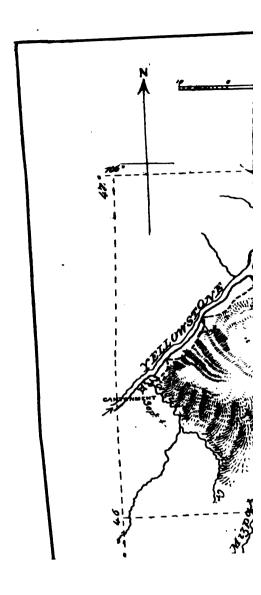
My men were exhausted by the night march and the march and labor of the previous da and the work necessary to get through the bad lands of the Little Missouri with the trai I rested till 3 p. m., then started again forward on the trail by which these Indians h come to their camp, as there was some evidence of a considerable party of Indians besit those whose camp we found. Within a few miles I found this second camp, also deserte there had been in it perhaps a hundred animals, with many women and children. I w satisfied that it was part of the same band, and that there was no hope in further pursu

I returned to the train.

On the 11th the Twenty-second Infantry, six companies and fourteen wagons, were missed and sent to Fort Lincoln, and with my remaining command I started for Beacreek, to gain some information of the expected cavalry; within 20 miles found their t leading eastward, and the same day was met by Lieutenant Casey with a dispatch fr

Captain Ball, Second Cavalry, commanding three companies.

That night I sent on to Captain Ball the Seventh Cavalry company, and the scouts. four days' rations for his command, as he wrote me that he was a nest out of supplies. ordered him to take up the Indian trail and pursue to his utmost. He followed it about miles beyond Sentinel Butte, returning, as he said, for want of rations. I met him Beaver Creek at its junction with Whistler's Trail. On the 15th gave him more rations, started for Ceek on the Yellowstone, arriving there on the 21st of July, after a residual. in the aggregate of 484 miles.





There were no casualties, except the accidental shooting of Corporal John Bulger of the Seventh Cavalry while killing beef. I sent him to Fort Rice, Dak., with the Twenty-second

Infantry.

On the 24th of July I received orders from your headquarters to proceed with a train of 42 wagons under escort of my battalion, four companies First Infantry, toward the Middle Butte on the Little Missouri, and then regulate my march with the view of supplying by the shortest routes the mounted force under Major Brisbin, Second Cavalry, which was to take up again the trail of the Indians followed by me.

On leaving the Yellowstone my command consisted of the battalion First Infantry, feur companies, Company B, Seventh Cavalry, and two companies or the Fifth Infantry, mounted. The three mounted companies were detached to join Major Brisbin at Cabin

Creek, as ordered by you.

On the 30th July I was joined by Captain Bennett, Fifth Infantry, with a mounted company of the same regiment and 60 Crow Indians. I sent them on without delay to join

Major Brisbin's mounted force, believing they would be there of most service.

Pursuant to my instructions I marched to Middle Butte: remained there until the morning of the 5th August, when I started for the Cannon Ball River, having, on the night of August 4, received a first notice from Major Brisbin, who was then at the head of Heart River, that the trail had turned southward.

Crossing the Little Missouri in the bad lands, I marched down the Cannon Ball River 15 miles, thence southward by Rainy Butte to Whetstone Butte, and the South Fork of the Cannon Ball River. Here my command joined Major Brisbin's. Our course was south

and southeastwardly to Slim Buttes over very rough country.

Major Brisbin, on the 12th August, ordered me to my original crossing on the headwaters of the Little Missouri, there to construct a stockade, and to leave all the rations I could spare with Captain Bennett, of the Fifth Infantry, and his company as guard, then to proceed with the rest of my command and wagons to Wolf Rapids on the Yellowstone River.

I reached the Little Missouri on the 17th, constructed a strong stockade and cattle corral on the 18th, and on the 19th started over my old trail for the Yellowstone, arriving there on the 27th; thence, in compliance with further instructions from your headquarters, we marched up the Yellowstone on the south side to this place, reaching here September 1.

The grand aggregate of both marches is 1,014 measured miles.

I have no casualties to report on the second trip, except that, on the 15th August, Assistant Wagonmaster J. R. Woods got lost in the bad lands of the great break in the divide between the Little Missouri River and the headwaters of the Grand and Moreau Rivers. It was necessary to cross this country, and he was out with others looking for a pass about one and a half miles from the command, and has not been heard from since. I had the gun fired and fires lighted for him, and the whole vicinity carefully and thoroughly scouted. His horse was found with saddle and equipments intact, so that it is quite evident that he was not intercepted by Indians.

Accompanying this report is a topographical sketch of the country passed over, and the route is indicated.

From the mouth of Powder River for 55 miles the country is very broken, and with the exception of 15 miles the road is rough. The water over none of this portion is permanent; but by going across the plateau from the mouth of Powder River to a point 5 miles up O'Fallon's Creek, and following up this creek, the road is much better, and the water and wood abundant. This route to the crossing of the Little Missouri is only three miles longer than the first. By taking it the whole distance can be traveled by trains at all seasons of the year from Powder River to the head of Little Missouri; thence to the Black Hills settlement it is not over fifty-five miles—making the whole distance from the mouth of Powder River to the Black Hills 215 miles, and from Tongue River to the same point 254 miles.

From the mouth of Tongue River to the Little Missouri by any trail directly eastward it is 143 miles; and thence to Fort Lincoln it is 169 miles over a magnificent natural road by way of the Cannon Ball River. It thus appears that from Tongue River cantonment to Fort Lincoln it is only 312 miles, a fine route, with abundance of wood and water at all seasons. The valleys of the Little Missouri, of Big Box Elder, of Beaver Creek, the Cannon Ball, O'Fallon's Creek, none of which are streams less than 100 or 150 miles long, are superb stretches of fine country, well timbered, fine grass, and pure water, and at an early day must attract a great number of settlers.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. M. LAZELLE. Major, First Infantry.

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Yellowstone Command, Tongue River Cantonment.

> HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE, Cantonment at Tongue River, September 18, 1877.

Respectfully forwarded, inviting attention to inclosed report and drawing of march made with wagon-train. The country adjacent to the Upper Little Missouri is found to be less

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broken and far better than that lying near the lower portion of that stream. The distance from mouth of Powder River to the Black Hills I do not think will exceed 175 or 200 miles, and a new route will be opened up from Montana to the Black Hills by that route. I think there will soon be a town at mouth of Powder River, and I would respectfully request that telegraph-wire sufficient to connect these Yellowstone posts with Bismarck or the Black Hills be furnished.

NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General United States Army, Commanding.

10.—REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

[This report was not received in time to be printed in its proper numerical order on page 119 of this volume.—PRINTER.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA. Portland, Oreg., September 1, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of operations in this military department during the past year, excepting operations in the field against hostile Nez Percés, which is made the subject of separate reports.

GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES.

The geographical limits of the department remain the same as at the date of my last report, and embrace the State of Oregon and the Territories of Alaska and Washington and so much of Idaho Territory as lies west of the 37th meridian of west longitude.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

At the date of my last report the following was the distribution of the troops of this command:

Alaska.

Post of Sitka: Company A, Fourth Artillery; Company G, Fourth Artillery; Company M, Fourth Artillery, Capt. Jno. Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery, commanding.

Fort Wrangel: Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. S. P. Jocelyn,

Twenty first Infantry, commanding.

Idaho Territory.

Fort Boise: Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. George M. Downey, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding.

Fort Lapwai: Company F, First Cavalry; Company G, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. David Perry, First Cavalry, commanding.

Washington Territory.

Fort Canby: Company D, Fourth Artillery, Capt. Geo. B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, commanding.

Fort Colville: Company M, First Cavalry, Capt. Moses Harris, First Cavalry, commanding.

Fort Townsend: Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. Geo. H.

Burton, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding.
Fort Vancouver: Headquarters Twenty-first Infantry, Companies D, E, H, and I, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. Evan Miles, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding.

Vancouver Arsenal: Detachment of ordnance, Capt. Jno. A. Kress,

Ordnance Department, commanding.

Fort Walla Walla: Companies E, H, and L, First Cavalry, Capt. S. G. Whipple, First Cavalry, commanding.

Oregon.

Camp Harney: Company K, First Cavalry; Company A, Twenty-first Infantry, Major John Green, First Cavalry, commanding.

Fort Klamath: Company B, First Cavalry; Company F, Twenty-first

Infantry, Capt. Jas. Jackson, First Cavalry, commanding.

Fort Stevens: Company E, Fourth Artillery, Capt. M. P. Miller, Fourth Artillery, commanding.

PERMANENT CHANGES.

The changes contemplated in my former report were duly made. Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. George M. Downey, stationed at Fort Boise, transferred with Company A; Captain Collins, of same regiment, at Camp Harney, this change being completed in Septem. ber, 1876.

In obedience to your Special Order No. 126, of 1876, the headquarters of the First Cavalry arrived in this department in September, 1876, and were established at Fort Walla Walla on the 20th of October following,

having been detained in the mean time at Fort Vancouver.

Capt. S. P. Jocelyn's company (B), of the Twenty first Infantry, was in November, 1876, transferred from Fort Wrangle to Fort Stevens, its place at Fort Wrangle being supplied by the transfer of Company A, Fourth Artillery, Capt. E. A. Bancroft, from Sitka.

In March last, the object of its transfer to that post having been accomplished, the details of which are referred to in this report under the head of "Fort Stevens," Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, was relieved from duty at Fort Stevens and sent to Fort Walla Walla.

In view of the reduction in the garrison at Fort Walla Walla by the detail of two companies for the occupation of the Wallowa Valley, and the probable detail of the only remaining company for field service near Lewiston, Idaho, I transferred, in April last, Company A, of the Twentyfirst Infantry, from Fort Vancouver to the former post.

In accordance with your General Order No. 1, current series, Companies A, G, and M, Fourth Artillery, were relieved from duty in Alaska in June last, and ordered respectively to Forts Townsend, Canby, and Stevens, which posts are now considered their stations, although the companies are in the field.

In obedience to General Orders No. 63, Adjutant-General's Office, the Second Regiment of Infautry arrived in this department in July, and reported for duty at Lewiston, Idaho, on the 29th of the month.

37 w

POSTS AND GARRISONS.

The following table shows the posts, their respective garrisons, and commanding officers at the date of this report:

Tabular statement of posts in the Department of the Columbia, showing their respective garnsons and commanders, August 31, 1877.

Pests.		Garrisons.	Commanders.	Remarks.		
Fort Boise, Idaho T	1	A, Twenty-first Infantry	Capt. R. Collins, Twenty- first Infantry.	Absent from poon detached and lee against how Indians.		
Fort Canby, Wash. T	2	D, Fourth Artillery G, Fourth Artillery.	Mejor Joseph Stewart, Fourth Artillery.	Absent from po- on detached we ice against boot		
Fort Colville, Wash. T	1	M, First Cavalry	Capt. Moses Harris, First Cavairy.	Indians.		
Camp Harney, Oreg	2	K, First Cavalry K, Twenty-first Infentry.	Major John Green, First Cavalry.	Absent from page on detached artifice against hear Indians.		
Fort Klamath, Oreg	2	B. First Cavalry F, Twenty-first Infantry.	Capt. James Jackson, First Cavalry.	Absent from pos- on detached errice against hortis Indians.		
Fort Lapwai, Idaho T'	2	F, First Cavalry G, Twenty-first Infantry.	Capt. D. Perry, First Cavalry.	Absent from ps on detached ser- ice against her Indians.		
Fort Stevens, Oreg	2	E, Fourth Artillery M, Fourth Artillery.	Capt, M. P. Miller, Fourth Artillery.			
Fort Townsend, Wash. T	2	A, Fourth Artillery C, Twenty-first Infantry.	Capt. E. A. Bancroft, Fourth Artillery.	Absent from prior detached arrive against hour Indiana.		
Fort Vancouver, Wash T	3	D, Twenty-first Infantry E, Twenty first Infantry, I, Twenty-first Infantry, and field, staff, and band Twenty-first Infantry.	Col. Alf. Sully, Twenty- first Infantry.	Absent from per on detached are ice against bost. Indians.		
Vancouver arsenal, Wash T.		Detachment of ordnance.	Capt. John A. Kress, Ord- nance Department.			
Fort Walla Walla, Wash, T.	5	E. First Cavalry. H. First Cavalry. L. First Cavalry. B. Twenty-first Infantry. H. Twenty-first Infantry and field, staff, and band. First Cavalry.	Col. C. Grover, First Cav- airy.	Absent from po on detached en- ice against boy Indians.		
TEMPORARY POST.						
Lewiston, Idaho T	1	•	Col Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry.	Casually in the partment for service against It dians.		
	10	fantry.		In the field again the Indians.		
		riviu, seau, and pand	*****************	Attached at Fe Lapwal.		



GAINS AND LOSSES.

The following tabular statement will show as nearly as possible with the necessarily incomplete returns received the gains and losses of the command during the past year:

Months,	Gain.					Loss.									
	C.O. Enlisted men.					C.O.	Enlisted men.								
trange			ot.			1			Discharged.						
	By transfer, &c.	By transfer, &co.	Recruits from depot.	Enllsted.	Re-enlisted.	From desertion.	Aggregate.	Transferred, &c.	Expiration of service.	For disability.	For other causes.	Transferred.	Dled.	Deserted.	Aggregate.
September, 1876,	17 14 9 3 5 5 3 3 38	53 66 58 1 2 25 30 37 361	13 10 18 12 3 7 23 8 5 9	3 2 2 2 4 17	3 8 5 5 6 4 6 4 3	1 2 2 1 2 4 5 4 2 3 3 ···	93 94 94 21 11 16 39 50 62 45 405	9 11 6 1 4 5 8 4	24 12 20 22 17 21 33 6 8 9	4 1 1 3 2 1	5 3 3 2 4 2 6 4 1 33 4	36 23 41 1 25 2 32 38 2	1 1 20	5 2 8 2 1 2 15 5 6 1	7 5 7 2 2 2 8 2 2 5 10
Total	94	628	102	32	45	29	930	49	173	16	67	200	23	47	57

*Returns for June, July, and August incomplete.

FIELD MOVEMENTS, SCOUTS, ETC.

The movements of the troops under my command for the past year are shown in the table hereto appended marked A. For more detailed account of the movements since the commencement of the present Indian hostilities, I refer to my special reports of field operations. Those occurring before the present hostilities I have for the most part referred

to under heads of the respective posts.

Early in September, 1876, soon after my last annual report, I received information that Joseph with his band of Nez Percés had appeared in the Wallowa Valley and demanded the surrender of the two men McNall and Finley, accused of killing one of his Indians, and threatened, in case this demand was not complied with, to destroy the farms of the settlers therein, giving them a week's time to decide. Upon receipt of this intelligence I at once directed the commanding officer at Walla Walla to send one company of cavalry to the scene of the difficulty, and Company E, First Cavalry, Lieut. A. G. Forse, commanding, was at once dispatched. He had an interview with Joseph, which resulted in his withdrawing his demand and threats, and a promise on the part of the military authorities that they would use their endeavors to bring the accused men before the civil authorities for trial. The command returned to its station the last of September.

In May last, on account of the apparent restlessness of the so-called Columbia River bands of Indians, and in anticipation of the trouble that might occur, I thought best to place a few troops at some point upon the river, from which they could be rapidly and easily moved in any direction where trouble was likely to occur. Accordingly, on May 15, I ordered

Companies D and I, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. Robert Pollock, commanding, to Wallula, where they went into camp, and where they remained until the commencement of hostilities in Idaho, when they were at once transferred to the scene of active operations.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS, MAY 15, 1877.

The distribution of the troops of this command at the commencement of the present hostilities is shown by the roster of troops dated May 15, 1877, appended to this report and marked B. (I append also, marked C, a statement of the present whereabouts of the troops of this command as nearly as can be ascertained.)

ALASKA.

In compliance with your General Order No. 1, dated April 23, 1877, preparations were at once inaugurated for the withdrawal of the garrisons at Sitka and Wrangel, and the relinquishment "of all control of the military department over affairs in Alaska," and all surplus serviceable property, worth the transportation, ordered to be shipped from those posts by the May steamer, and in view of the contemplated arrival of a revenue-cutter by May 15, as foreshadowed in said order, the commanding officers were directed to hold their commands in readiness to move by the June trip of the steamer. Up to the date of the departure of the June steamer from Portland, however, no cutter had been ordered to the waters of Alaska for the purposes indicated in your This failure embarrassed me the more, that, on account of the failure of appropriations for the present fiscal year, I was anxious that the movement should be concluded in June. My inclination to carry out my original plan and bring the troops down in that steamer was fixed by your telegram to me of June 1, in which you informed me that you had telegraphed the Adjutant General "that no other cutter had been ordered to Alaska; that troops would leave by steamer about June 19," &c.

I accordingly dispatched my aide, Lieutenant Sladen, with special instructions regarding the withdrawal of the troops and with discretionary power to leave small guards at either or both of the posts, if his judgment should deem them necessary. Acting under this authority, Lieutenant Sladen withdrew the whole command, and Sitka and Wrangel were accordingly evacuated on the 15th and 16th of June, respect-

ively.

Maj. George H. Weeks, quartermaster, was sent to Alaska to superintend the disposition of the public property. All movable serviceable property worth shipment was removed; the other was sold, or, if unsalable, abandoned. The public buildings and ground at Sitka were transferred to the representative of the Treasury Department at that

place.

In view of the orders of the General of the Army, as contained in your General Order No. 1, before referred to, that "all control of the military department over affairs in Alaska will cease," I have construed that the authority for the introduction of liquor into that Territory, imposed upon me in General Order 40, Adjutant-General's Office, 1874, is revoked, and I have accordingly refused my sanction for such shipment since the removal of the troops.

Although some trouble from the disaffected Indians was anticipated in Alaska, upon the withdrawal of the troops, none has come to my

knowledge up to this date, and the apprehensions of the settlers have now been quieted by the recent arrival of a revenue-cutter in Alaska waters.

FORT BOISE.

As before mentioned, the garrison at this post was changed in September, 1876, Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. George M. Downey, transferring with Company A, Capt. P. Collins, of same regiment, at Camp Harney. During the recent hostilities, the latter company was removed to Indian Valley, Idaho, some 80 miles by trail (115 miles by wagon-road) north of Boise, for the protection of the settlers in that region, where it still remains. Fort Boise is now commanded by First Lieut. Daniel Cornman, Twenty-first Infantry, and is garrisoned by six enlisted men of its regular garrison.

FORT CANBY.

This post has been garrisoned during the past year by Company D. Fourth Artillery, Capt. George B. Rodney, and under command of Maj. Joseph Stewart, Fourth Artillery. It is a prison post, and has at present 14 military convicts. Under General Orders No. 13, from these headquarters, Company G, Fourth Artillery, Capt. Arthur Morris, was transferred to this post from Sitka, arriving June 20, upon which date, under telegraphic orders, both companies started at once for the scene of Indian hostilities. It is at present commanded by First Lieut. Wm. F. Stewart, Fourth Artillery, and its garrison is composed of 8 enlisted men, 3 of whom are non-commissioned general staff. Major Stewart, the regular commanding officer, is at present absent on detached service. The increase in the size of the garrison rendered some change in the quarters necessary for the accommodation of the additional company. Accordingly, a building nearly completed, and intended for the hospitalsteward, and an old set of laundresses' quarters, were altered and enlarged so as to make two additional sets of officers' quarters, and the necessary changes made to accommodate the increased number of laundresses. The company quarters were found ample for the accommodation of the men.

FORT COLVILLE.

There has been no change in the garrison of this post since my last report. It is composed of Company M, First Cavalry, Capt. Moses Harris commanding. Notwithstanding my great need of troops at the commencement of the present difficulty, on account of the isolated and exposed condition of this command, I did not call it into active service in the field; but on account of the restlessness of the numerous bands of Indians in its vicinity, and the apprehensions of the scattered settlers, the duty performed has been necessarily arduous and unremitting.

CAMP HARNEY.

This post has been garrisoned during the year by Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. Geo. M. Downey (which exchanged with Company A, same regiment, as before stated), and Company K, First Cavalry, Capt. Chas. Bendire, and under the command of Maj. John Green, First Cavalry. Under telegraphic instructions, Major Green proceeded at once to Fort Boise, upon the outbreak in Idaho, to organize and lead a column to operate in conjunction with my own immediate command. Major Green

also detached the cavalry company at this post, and ordered it to the vicinity of the Fayette and Weiser Rivers to scout that country, with a view to give timely notice of, or prevent, any attempt on the part of the Indians in that vicinity to join the hostiles, and to await there the arrival of the remainder of the Boise column. Its place at the post was supplied by the arrival, July 7, 1877, of Company A, First Cavalry, Lieut. Max Weisendorf, from the Department of California, it being deemed essential to keep up the force at this post on account of its isolated condition and its proximity to the Malheur Indian reservation. Capt. George M. Downey, Twenty first Infantry, is now in command of the post.

FORT KLAMATH.

The regular garrison at this post during the past year has been Company B, First Cavalry, and Company F, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. James Jackson, First Cavalry, commanding.

On the 25th of June last, under telegraphic instructions, the cavalry company left the post for field-service in Idaho. The post is now commanded by First Lieut. H. D. W. Moore, Twenty-first Infantry.

FORT LAPWAI.

Companies F, First Cavalry, and G, Twenty first Infantry, under the command of Capt. David Perry, First Cavalry, have garrisoned this post during the year. At the outbreak of the Indian troubles, Company F was at once ordered to the field, and the part it has taken in this campaign is referred to in my special report of field operations. The present garrison of the post is the above-mentioned infantry company, under command of Capt. William H. Boyle. During the year the loss of officers at this post has been two, both of Company G, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. Harry M. Smith, who died April 23, and First Lieut. Edward R. Theller, who was killed in the engagement of June 17, on the Cottonwood, Idaho.

FORT STEVENS.

The post has been garrisoned during the past year by Company E, Fourth Artillery, Capt. Marcus P. Miller commanding. In obedience to telegraphic orders, this company left the post June 16, for the scene of active operations in Idaho. Company M, Fourth Artillery, Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, en route to the post from Sitka, was intercepted with orders to report for duty in the field, which order, delaying at Fort Canby long enough to land company property, was complied with.

The post is now commanded by First Lieut. William Everett, Fourth Artillery, the command consisting of seven or eight enlisted men, in

cluding three non-commissioned general staff.

In contemplation of the addition to the size of the garrison, the quarters have had such additions made to them as the funds on hand for the purpose would warrant. Two sets of officers' quarters have, by additional rooms, been increased to four, and cheap additions have been made to the laundresses' quarters, so as to accommodate those of the company from Sitka.

First Lieut. Joshua L. Knapp, Fourth Artillery, and Assist. Surg. C. C. Andrews, on duty at this post, were both drowned while returning to

the post from Astoria, on April 19, 1877.

The breakwater referred to in my last report has been constructed at this post by the Engineer Department under the direction of Maj.

J. M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, mainly by the labor of the soldiers at the post; Company B. Twenty-first Infantry, having been ordered there for that purpose. It is hoped that the destructive inroads made by the sea will be stopped by this work, though, as the severest test comes in November and December, it has not yet been thoroughly tried since its completion.

FORT TOWNSEND.

Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. George H. Burton commanding, has occupied the post during the past year. Company A, Fourth Artillery, from Fort Wrangel, arrived at the post June 19, under orders to take station. Both companies left the post upon that day for Lewiston, with orders to report to the department commander in the field. Of the officers belonging to this post, two were wounded in the battle of the Clearwater, Idaho, July 14; Captain Bancroft, Fourth Artillery, being shot through the left lung, and Lieutenant Williams, Twenty-first Infantry, through the right forearm and right thigh. The post is at present under command of First Lieutenant Ebenezer W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry, with a garrison of eleven enlisted men, including three non-commissioned general staff.

The additional officers' quarters, rendered necessary by the increase of the garrison, were provided by altering and enlarging two buildings upon the line of the officers' quarters, heretofore used as guard-house and bake-house, for two additional sets, and making such changes in other buildings as were practicable for the accommodation of the laun-

dresses.

The ample accommodation in the company quarters rendered no change necessary in that building.

FORT VANCOUVER.

Of the four companies on duty at the date of my last report, one, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, was transferred to Fort Walla Walla, leaving the former place on April 30. May 11, Companies D and I were sent temporarily to Wallula, and from there were transferred to active operations in Idaho. The remaining company, E, Twenty-first Infantry, left June 18, for the Indian war. Colonel Alfred Sully, the commanding officer of the post, left for Lewiston, June 19, under orders to report to the department commander in the field; he has been on duty at Lewiston since that time.

The post is now commanded by First Lieut. George W. Evans, regimental adjutant Twenty first Infantry, and is garrisoned by 42 enlisted men, comprising the regimental band of the Twenty first Infantry, the regimental and non-commissioned general staff, and men casually at the

post awaiting transportation.

There are 33 Nez Percé Indian prisoners now in confinement at the post.

FORT WALLA WALLA.

At the date of my last report the garrison of this command comprised Companies E, H, and L, First Cavalry, under command of Capt. S. G. Whipple, First Cavalry.

In October of last year the headquarters of the First Cavalry were established at this post, and on the 8th of November Col. Cuvier Grover, First Cavalry, assumed command of the post and regiment. March

28, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, was added to the garrison. May 1, Companies E and L, First Cavalry, were ordered into the Wallowa Valley for field-service, and May 6, Company H, same regiment, was ordered to Lewiston, Idaho, on similar duty. May 2, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, arrived for duty, but, on the 19th of June, both the infantry companies, B and H, left for active operations in Idaho.

The present garrison comprises 30 men, including the non-commissioned staff and band, First Cavalry, and non-commissioned general

staff, under command of Col. C. Grover, First Cavalry.

A new set of quarters for the commanding officer has been constructed during the past year at a cost of \$4,000, and is now nearly finished.

One officer, Second Lieut. Sevier M. Rains, Company L, First Cavalry, of the regular garrison, was killed at the engagement on the Cottonwood, July 3, 1877.

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

A separate post was, in the latter part of July, temporarily established at Lewiston, being garrisoned by Company D. Twelfth Infantry, under command of Capt. A. B. MacGowan, Twelfth Infantry.

During the active operations in this department, Lewiston has been the depot of supplies for troops in the field. Major Weeks, quarter-

master, has been stationed there, in charge of the depot.

August 27 orders were issued making a military district of Eastern Washington Territory, north of the Snake, and Northern and Middle Idaho, and placing Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, in command.

His headquarters are now at Lewiston.

The Second Infantry, transferred to this department by orders from the War Department, arrived at Lewiston July 29. It at once proceeded to the vicinity of the Spokane River, with the intention of moving northeast through the Cœur d'Aléne country, to operate in conjunction with the troops under the immediate command of the department commander; but the movements of the hostiles rendering this unnecessary, the regiment has returned to Lewiston, leaving two companies at Palouze bridge for the protection of the settlers in that region.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of the command during the past year has been good. The supplies have been of good quality and ample in quantity. The changes in the staff officers serving in this department during the year have been as follows:

Capt. John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, was relieved from duty as chief ordnance officer of the department January 17, 1877, by Capt.

Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department.

April 11, 1877, Maj. R. N. Batchelder, quartermaster, was relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of the department by Lieut. Col. A. R. Eddy, deputy quartermaster-general.

June 4, Capt. W. H. Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry, aide de-camp, was at his own request relieved from duty on my staff and ordered to his

company.

May 3, Maj. John B. Keefer, paymaster, was assigned to duty in this department, relieving Maj. Charles W. Wingard, ordered elsewhere.

For a more detailed report of the staff departments I would refer to

the annual reports of the chiefs of those departments accompanying this report, marked D, E, F, and G.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding. The Assistant Adjutant General,

The Assistant Adjutant-General,
Military Division of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, Portland, Oreg., January 26, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my supplementary report of the non-treaty Nez Percé campaign, with a list of names of officers specially commended, and appendixes from A to I inclusive, omitting C. I desired to have the report as complete a record of the campaign as possible, and the delay in sending it forward has been occasioned by the difficulties in the way of completing the report as fully and accurately as I wished.

Have the kindness to detain the report in your hands until Lieutenant Fletcher shall have finished the tracing of his map,* and then please attach the same for forwarding with report, and oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The Assistant Adjutant General,
Military Division of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

NON-TREATY NEZ PERCÉ CAMPAIGN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, Portland, Oreg., December 26, 1877.

SIR: With a view to placing the official history of the expedition against the hostile Nez Percé Indians in a more connected form than now exists in record, I have the honor to submit a few facts and documents that should properly have been embraced in my report sent you from Henry Lake, Montana, dated August 27, 1877.

The "Report of Civil and Military Commission to Washington Territory and the Northwest" will be found published in the "Eighth Annual Report, Board of Indian Commissioners, 1876," commencing page 43.

It will be seen by this report that the commission failed to settle the difficulties with the non-treaty Nez Percé Indians, but made certain definite recommendations.

INSTRUCTIONS.

These recommendations, with extracts from the report, were forwarded from the Department of the Interior, with the following from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

^{*} Map referred to hereto annexed.

Requesting military occupation of Wallowa Valley for the establishment of pearas recommended by said commission, and an active co-operation with this depar-ment in the enforcement of a policy that it is hoped will restore and maintain proin the Territories of Idaho and Washington and the State of Oregon, but merespecially in the Wallowa Valley, which is claimed by Joseph and his band of Nr. Percés followers.

The Indian agent at Lapwai has this day been directed to take preliminary step to carry into effect the several recommendations reported by the commission for the adjustment of the difficulties existing between these Indians and white settlers in take valley and the adjace at country, and, if found to be necessary, will be instructed to ra-

for military aid to enforce a settlement of this question.

Also with the following extract from specific instructions of the same date to Agent Monteith:

You will also communicate with the military authorities of that department, www. will be requested to occupy the Wallowa Valley in the interests of peace, and requested. them to aid you in enforcing whatever policy you may with them agree upon for adjustment of all difficulties that may arise between the settlers and these root. Indians.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S INDORSEMENT, AND OTHER REQUISITIONS AV. ORDERS.

These requests and instructions were communicated from the hear quarters of the Army, of date January 13, 1877, with these words:

General Howard, having been a member of the commission, is familiar with all t. facts, and will comply with the request of the superintendent of Indian affairs in :interest of peace.

By command of General Sherman:

E. D. TOWNSEND. Adjutant-Genera

And from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, January 22 1877, simply transmitting the same, and were received at my head quarters in Portland, Oreg., January 30, 1877.

A little later letters were received from J. B. Monteith, Indian agent at Lapwai, communicating similar instructions to those above quoted received by him through his own channels of correspondence.

GENERAL HOWARD'S OFFICIAL ACTION.

The first official action I took is shown in a letter to the commanding officer, Fort Walla Walla, dated February 5, 1877, giving him an extract from the Washington instructions, and adding the following:

The department commander purposes, as early in the coming spring as practically to send a suitable force into the valley for a summer encampment, to remain and Joseph and his band leave in the autumn; and as this force will probably come for your command, re-enforced by a company of infantry, he would be pleased to recent from you suggestions as to its organization, its outfit, earliest time of its departed from Walla Walla, &c. He thinks not less than two companies, in their present induced state, should constitute this command, which will be an outpost of Fort Walla Walla.

I next made a personal visit to Fort Walla Walla (foreshadowed) this telegram):

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA. Portland, Oreg., March 1, 157.

Commanding Officer Fort Walla Walla:

Please correct impression in Walla Walla newspapers that campaign against Jeep has been ordered. Indians so informed may begin to strike scattered families. They go as they have gone before. Expect General Howard next week to consult as to numbers and object movement.

WOOD, Adjutant-General.

In addition, I desired to converse fully with the commanding officer with regard to the object and manner of occupying Wallowa Valley. Mr. Monteith's letters informing me of the steps that he had taken to induce Joseph and his band to come on the reservation were answered by me, of date March 12, 1877. An extract from this letter speaks for itself:

[Extract.]

I have just returned from Walla Walla, and have made arrangements to send military force, Captain Whipple in command, to the vicinity of Wallowa bridge, near the entrance of Wallowa Valley; this as soon as the roads are practicable for wagons, surely not before the middle of April. I do not understand that we can take the offensive at all until further instructions from Washington. I am glad, indeed, you did not fix any time for the ultimatum of Joseph's coming.

HOSTILITIES THREATENED-HOW MET.

March 13, 1877, General McDowell asked, by telegram, "Are you expecting hostilities at Wallowa! What prevents you taking a company from your own command to replace the one you wish to send to Wallowa?" My answer of the same date indicates the state of matters then existing, viz:

Dispatch received. Hostilities threatened; believe measures taken will prevent; can send infantry, but wished cavalry; none here available for Harney; not wise to deplete Harney; full report next steamer.

The next action in order of date is my order of March 14, paragraph 2, for the mutual protection of the citizens and Indians in that vicinity, and for the preservation of the peace:

[Special Orders, No. 25.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, Portland, Orey., March 14, 1877.

2. The commanding officer Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will prepare two companies of the First Cavalry, L (Whipple's) and E (Winter's), to proceed under command of Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, First Cavalry, at as early a date as the route of travel will admit the passage of wheeled vehicles, and establish a camp on the west side of the Wallowa River, near its junction with the Grande Ronde, for the mutual protection of the citizens and Indians in that vicinity, and for the preservation of the peace.

This encampment will be a dependency of Fort Walla Walla, from which post it will

draw its supplies, excepting such as can be obtained at less expense near camp.

The proper staff departments will furnish the necessary supplies and transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Howard:

H. CLAY WOOD, Assistant Anjulant-General.

To be a little more explicit, and to prevent any possible misunderstanding, the following letter was sent:

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA Portland, Oreg., March 14, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose copy of Special Orders No. 25, paragraph 2, current series, directing the establishment of a camp in the Wallowa Valley, and I am instructed by the department commander to state that this camp will probably have some permanency, and therefore a desirable and suitable location, having this end in

view, should be selected.

The companies will be posted by the commanding officer as near the crossing of the Wallowa River as may be practicable, consistent with a comfortable and pleasant camp—a camp to debouch from. It is believed such a camp can be found between the Grande Ronde and Wallowa Rivers. Of course an outpost beyond the regular camp will be placed and held by details or patrols, and in time to prevent the Indians from destroying the Wallowa bridge, or holding ground too difficult to keep clear, as they might attempt to do.

As remarked above, this camp may have considerable permanency, and probably a third company of cavalry or infantry will habitually be located there during the oc-

cupancy of the valley by troops. Therefore, temporary quarters and absolutely necessary buildings must be constructed from the timber which is convenient.

The companies will take with them the two Gatling guns, and an ample supply of

ammunition of all kinds will at all times be at hand.

The necessary pack-mules will be taken from the animals at Fort Walla Walla, eight or ten advised for each company. A supply of medicine will be taken from the post. The command will carry thirty days' rations, and this quantity of subsistence stores

will habitually be kept up.

The maximum number of men (of the companies) possible will be sent, and most of the mechanics, especially carpenters and men handy with an axe, should accompany the command. A reasonable detail for the gardens and care of company property should be left at Fort Walla Walla.

Requisitions will at once be made for cavalry horses and any other property absolutely

necessary to fully and completely fit out this expedition for any emergency.

Copy of this communication will be furnished the commanding officer of the expedition for his information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY WOOD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Commanding Officer, Fort Walla Walla.

March 15 the above Special Orders 25 was sent with a letter of advice to Agent Monteith, with a view of continuing the co-operation demanded:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Portland, Oreg., March 15, 1877.

SIR: The department commander instructs me to inclose herein for your information copy of Special Orders No. 25, paragraph 2, current series, from these headquarters, and to state that in addition to the two companies of cavalry therein ordered to the Wallowa Valley, probably an additional company will be sent there to habitually form part of the command.

The camp will be located at the junction of the Wallowa and Grande Ronde Rivers,

near the Wallowa bridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

J. B. Monteith, Esq., United States Indian Agent, Lapuai Agency, Idaho.

FIRST LETTER-A REPORT.

In explanation of purposes and action, as then appearing to be necessary, showing particularly how difficult it was to anticipate the actual place of an outbreak, should any occur, I introduce my letter to you of March 14, 1877:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, Portland, Oreg., March 14, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from headquarters of the Army, dated January 13, 1877, transmitting a communication from the Indian Office, I am necessitated to

establish a temporary post in or near Wallowa Valley.

The information that I have received through Indian agents, post commanders, and from a personal visit to Wallowa Valley, has led me to believe that should Joseph or his brother begin a foray, that Indians along the Columbia, in the Palouse country and elsewhere, Indians who are off the reservations and some discontented ones on the reservations, will give him sympathy and help. Now, to prevent this, I have ordered the establishment of a temporary post just at the entrance to the Wallowa Valley from the Grande Ronde.

There are two companies of cavalry available from Walla Walla.

As the Indians of Malheur agency are the least civilized of any, I thought it would be better not to reduce Harney below two companies, except in case of necessity; but to be perfectly secure at the temporary post, I wished to add Bendire's company to the two, if General McDowell would send a company from McDermit or Bidwell to replace his at Harney. I cannot safely diminish Fort Lapwai now, for the Indians are threatening the settlement of Kamiah. The friendly Nez Percés there are a little inclined to panic. If the movement from Bidwell or McDermit which I suggest is made, it will have the effect to quiet the restless Indians between our posts, and it will do the troops good to make the movement. There need be but small expense attending it, as the posts must have their own transportation.

If General McDowell thinks this is not best, not being able to spare a company from the Department of California, I shall send at least 50 men from Vancouver. ver is central for Alaska, the Sound, Klamath, Harney, or northward, according to need. I was once promised by General Schofield three companies at Harney, and I believe the order to Bernard was issued to effect this, but for some good reason it was

I have had the new (temporary) post selected so that the entrance to Wallowa Valley through the dividing ridge (between Wallowa Valley and Grande Ronde) may be secured. It will be located on the western side, with a view to security and also to economy, for the ridge is very difficult for wagons, and the distance to a good camp, after crossing over it, at least 20 miles farther from Summerville.

The camp location is about 25 miles from Summerville toward Wallowa Valley, just

this side of the crossing of the Wallowa River.

As it may be necessary to hold on there through the winter, I have directed the troops to put up log shelters. The pine woods are convenient.

My plan, if I have to take the offensive, which I cannot do under present orders, is to re-enforce this new camp, and move forward force enough to make short work. Walla Walla, Harney, and Lapwai can easily be brought together there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD. Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

Though I have to return a little in order of date, I will here introduce my letter to you of May 22, 1877. This affords quite a detailed account of all the operations concerning the "non-treaty Nez Percés" and "Columbia River renegades" to its date:

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, Portland, Oreg., May 22, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the War Department, dated Washington, D. C., January 13, 1877, which were a supplement to a communication from the Department of the Interior dated the 8th of January, 1877, I made all the preliminary arrangements for the occupation of the Wallowa Valley by two companies of the First Cavalry, to be sent thither as soon as it was practicable to cross the Blue Ridge

with wagons.

Although no violent measures were authorized without more definite instructions, still, I anticipated that the movements of troops would awaken hostile action on the part of some of the numerous bands named in Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Indians referred to were, first, Joseph's Band, of Wallowa Valley; the Hasotims, on a creek of that name south of the Snake River; the White Bird Indians, located on Salmon River, north of the Snake; and the band of Hush-Hush-Cute, scat-tered along the Snake River to the Palouse country. These, with numerous Indians, malcontents already on or near the Nez Percés reservation, of whom, in a sense, Looking Glass appeared to be the leader, constituted what has been called in reports "The Non-treaty Nez Percés Indians." It is difficult, even yet, to ascertain their numbers with accuracy; they will, however, not exceed a thousand souls, all told. In addition to these "Non-treaties" there are several bands that properly belong to the Umatilla, Yakima, and other established reservations. A "dreamer" by the name of Smohallie, an Indian of great shrewdness—not a hereditary chief—exercises a potent influence over these Indians usually encamped or roaming about somewhere in the Columbia River Valley. There are probably a thousand, including men, women, and children. The malcontents from all the reservations run to them for asylum; and it is these two classes that we will denominate "The Non-treaty Nez Percés" and the "Columbia River renegades," with which I have had to do.

The 1st of March, 1877, I visited Walla Walla to make arrangements for the anticipated campaign; I was shown by Colonel Grover's report that it would be impracticable to cross the Blue Ridge safely with wagons before the middle of April or first

of May. Returning to Portland, I received a second set of instructions, indorsed by direction of General Sherman upon a second communication from the Department of the Interior, dated March 13, 1877.

Accompanying these instructions was a letter of transmittal from military division headquarters, dated March 24, 1877. This letter recapitulated portions of the instructions of January 13, 1877, viz:

"You are to comply with the request of the superintendent of Indian affairs in the interest of peace, of March 13, 1877, viz:

"The removal to be conducted by the agents of the Indian Bureau, the military authorities merely protecting and aiding them in the execution of their instructions.

Again, the following is added, viz:
"As this question of the removal of Joseph's band is a very delicate and important one, the division commander directs it to be done under your personal direction if practicable. Please acknowledge receipt by telegraph."

I replied, March 31, the date of receipt of the above: "Will give personal direction,

as suggested."

When at Walla Walla, in March, I met there Mr. Cornoyer, the Umatilla Indian agent, who informed me in substance, as follows: Joseph and his people, or some of them, are wishing to cross the Blue Ridge and visit the Umatilla Indians, particularly to see me (Cornoyer) and learn what the government proposes, claiming that the interpreter at Lapwai, in the fall, had not altogether spoken the "truth." I replied the he had better encourage these Indians to make their proposed visit. Mr. Cornoye subsequently visited me at Portland, and told me that these Indians were coming at that he should meet them upon his return to the agency. Therefore I sent my side of the contract of camp, Lieut. William H. Boyle, to be present at the agency interview. This took place

Joseph's younger brother, whose name is Ollicut (sometimes called "Young Joseph and Old "Too-at" or "Dreamer," and a few others of Joseph's Indians were then. After the talk, Ollicut expressed a desire to see me, and wished me to appoint the time and place. Lieutenant Boyle telegraphed me accordingly as soon as he reached Walls Walla. Taking Ollicut for Joseph, I replied (April 11), that I would meet him at For

Walla Walla April 19.

THE OPERATIONS.

Taking with me Lieutenant Wilkinson, alde-de-camp, I left Portland April 16, was detained above Celilo two days by an accident to the steamer, but fortunately we were able to reach Wallula at 5 p. m. of the 18th. Cars were waiting to take me on. Just before passing into the train, several Indians, headed by "Old Homely," a Umatilla Indian, begged me to stay and meet a large number of Indians (Columbia River recegades), that were encamped in sight across the river, Somahallie with them. I replied that I was not sent to them. Just then the government required them to go on the reservation; that was all. Homely declared, "They will all go to the mountains if you do not see them." I said, "Let them go." I then proceeded to Walla Walla.

The 19th, in the afternoon, Ollicut, with several other Indians, makes his appearance at Fort Walla Walla, and excuses his delay, and explains that his brother (Joseph is not coming, but that he himself wishes to have a talk with me in the presence of several of his people. Colonel Grover has a barrack-room prepared, where the interview took place, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 20th.

There were present, Ollicut, Young Chief of the Umatillas, the Dreamer before mentioned, and several other non-treaty Nez Percés. Besides my aids, several officers of The Indian agent Cornoyer and his interthe fort and some citizens were present.

preter, McBain, participated.

I explained the requirements of the government; that the Indians would be required. to go on the reservation—on some reservation; that the government had consented to allow Joseph and his people a yearly visit to the Imnaha Valley for hunting and fish

ing, but always with a pass from the agent.

The Indians seemed at first to wish to join the Umatillas; then it appears there was a project (probably originating with white meu) to combine the reservation Indianof Umatilla with the non-treaty Nez Percés, and ask for them thus joined the Wallows and Imnaha country, giving up the Umatilla reserve. But I replied that the instructions are definite; that I should send troops very soon to occupy the Wallowa, and proceed to Lapwai as soon as possible in the execution of my instructions.

Ollicut, who manifested a good disposition, was evidently afraid to promise any thing, and I was aware that some representative of the Indian Bureau should take the initiative in dealing with these Indians, so that I was glad to have him ask to gather the Indians, all the non-treaties, to meet me at Fort Lapwai during my coming

I replied that I would be there in eleven or twelve days, and that all these Indians could see the Indian Agent Monteith and myself together. I showed them that Simiah, a dreamer, leader of a small band near Celilo, was already in the guard-house at Fort Vancouver, and that his people had come to the Yakima reservation, and that this would doubtless be the fortune of any other dreamer leader for non-compliance with government instructions. The council then broke up.

During the day I had received a dispatch from the telegraphic operator at Wallula station, that the Indians were thronging his office and begging for an interview with

I appointed the following Tuesday (the night following I could ascend the Snake River by steamer) to meet the Indians at Wallula, and hear what they had to say.

Monday, the 23d, Colonel Grover sent us (my aids and myself) in his spring wagon monday, the 23d, Colonel Grover sent us (my aids and myself) in his spring wagon to that place. The next morning (Tuesday, the 24th) an Indian messenger comes across the river from Somahallie, who coolly proposes that I should cross the Columbia and hold the interview at his (Somahallie's) camp. This I declined to do, stating that it was not material whether I saw him or not; the interview was of his own seeking, and Wallula was the appointed place. It was not till the afternoon that Somahallie decided to come to me; he crossed his band, men, women, and children, a will see more chosen the town. mile or more above the town.

The Indians with numbers, paint, blankets, and feathers, made all the ceremonial show they could. There were about 250 men, and some 50 or more women and children, that gathered into the old warehouse to meet me. Indian Agent Cornoyer was present. Agent Wilbur could not be summoned in season. Interpreter McBain was taken seriously ill en route, and did not come, so that we worried through the afternoon endeavoring to communicate ideas by using the jargon.

Just at night Mr. Pambrun, for whom we had to send at least 20 miles, came to our

The Indians had not much to say to us, but were evidently much disturbed by reports that had come to them. The situation of Skemiah had frightened them. were not very friendly in their manner; evidently under bad leadership; some people were putting them up to beg for a near reservation, opposite Wallula, conditioned upon buying out settlers improvements. Indians believed that if let alone they could live in peace with the white men, and pasture their stock on the same range.

Mr. Cornoyer explained the orders of the government; I did the same. Somahallie with great parade and tragic manner addressed the crowd, telling the Indians briefly, and seemingly with fierceness, what the government required. The Indians left after the talk, declaring that General Howard was "cultus." They were evidently, some of

thèm, much displeased.

VISIT TO LEWISTON.

I had sent a dispatch in advance for Capt. D. Perry, First Cavalry, post commander at Fort Lapwai, and Agent Monteith, to meet me at Lewiston, on the arrival of the steamer, the evening of the 26th of April. I did this because I had to return immediately to Wallula, to meet my adjutant-general and Lieutenant Sladen, to arrange matters with reference to the withdrawal of troops from Alaska and attend to

other general subjects connected with the department.

The gentlemen first named were in waiting at the Lewiston landing. We immediately had together a thorough review of all the orders and instructions from the Indian Bureau, Department of the Interior, War Department, and also my orders from General Sherman and General McDowell. The implication throughout was that the Indian agents should not only take the initiative, but proceed with whatever measures might be necessary to bring the wandering Indians upon the reservations. The Army was simply to aid and protect, and strain every nerve to preserve the peace. The agent, Monteith, had already written me the wishes of his department, and had

asked my advice and co operation.

We soon arranged that I should return the ensuing week to Lapwai from Wallula; that the agent and myself should hold a council with Joseph and his people, as Ollicut had requested, at the fort; next that I should telegraph from Wallula that if all the non-treaties came to the Nez Percés reservation it would be necessary to take the lands held without real title by several white men on the reserve; that probably it would be necessary to bring forward more troops to the vicinity of Lewiston, and also move up Captain Whipple's command, at least temporarily, to the vicinity of the mouth of the Grande Ronde, for at least one-half of the Indians were there encamped south of the Snake and between Lewiston and Wallowa Valley; that Agent Monteith was to send word to the Indians, through the friendly Nez Percés, to meet us on or soon after my return; and that Captain Perry should make all the necessary preparations for a council, under canyas, within the limits of his poet. I left my two aides de-camp, Lieutenants Boyle and Wilkinson, to co-operate with the agent and Captain Perry in

carrying forward the preliminaries to the plans just agreed upon.

I arrived at Wallula the evening of the 28th, when I received an application from Colonel Grover for a company of infantry immediately, in case I took H company (Trimble's), First Cavalry, to the front. I immediately carried out my previous intention, and ordered Lieutenant Haughey's company, H, Twenty-first Infantry, Fort

Vancouver, to Fort Walla Walla.

The 29th of April, Major Wood and Lieutenant Sladen met me by appointment, when all the matters affected by the change of troops from Alaska were carefully attended to; Lieutenaut Sladen being designated to proceed to Wrangel and Sitka to see the execu-

tion of the necessary orders.

While we were together, Mr. Pambrun, the excellent interpreter at Somahallie's council, came to me, having ridden some 25 or 30 miles, to report the increased hostility of the "Columbia River renegades." Pambrun speaks the Walla Walla language

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well, and knows the minds of the Indians. He told me that they were very angry with me.

The 30th I had an interview with Colonel Grover at Walla Walla, and with Major Towler, the paymaster, who was to accompany a court-martial to Colville during that week. I instructed the major to inform the Colville Indians, and those in that vicinity, that we had no orders concerning them. The object of this was to prevent the Indians in that direction from being induced, under a panic that had already begun among them, from joining malcontents.

Colonel Grover agreed to start the two cavalry companies across the Blue Ridgette next day, and have the other cavalry company in readiness at call. I then went of by stage toward Lewiston. Had an interview during the evening with Mr. A. J. Cair who was an Indian agent connected with Governor Stevens at the time the several very important treaties were made in this country. He said, "Somahallie has been connected with Governor Stevens at the time the several very important treaties were made in this country. to me since your talk; he is in trouble; asks my advice. I tell him to talk to you a fully and frankly as he does to me. I gave him a letter to you; told him you were a true man; that he must obey your instructions."

Mr. Cain sends a very interesting communication, a copy of which I attach to my

report (marked A).

To hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, the stage-proprietor, takes no hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, the stage-proprietor, takes no hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, the stage-proprietor, takes no hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, the stage-proprietor, takes no hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, the stage-proprietor, takes no hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, the stage-proprietor, takes no hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, the stage-proprietor, takes no hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, the stage-proprietor, takes no hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, the stage-proprietor, takes no hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, the stage-proprietor, takes no hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, the stage-proprietor, takes no hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, the stage-proprietor, takes no hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, the stage-proprietor, takes no hasten my journey, Tuesday, May 1, Mr. Fettis, Mr

Lapwai the same night.

On reaching Lewiston I received a verbal message from Agent Monteith requesting that I would look into some charges that were said to be in the hands of the editor of the Lewiston paper. The paper had just published what purported to be a summary of the charges made by the Delegate from the Territory. They claimed cowardice, or ruption, and falsehood, as they read in the newspaper. It would be improper for me to enter on this subject. It appeared to me from a prima-facie view that the charge promulgated just at this time were published in the interest of certain speculators who wished to hinder the operations of the government for their own purposes. Therefore I deemed it best to ignore the subject altogether.

OPERATIONS AT FORT LAPWAI.

Wednesday, May 2, I had an interview with Father Cataldo, the priest in charge of a mission allowed to be established some time during General Grant's administration on the Nez Percés reservation. I may say that I visited this mission. It is situated on a creek that rises in the Craig Mountains and flows thence into the Lapwai, entering it some five or six miles above its confluence with the Clearwater. The valley of

this creek (Catholic Mission) has choice land.

The mission, about midway, consists of a nicely constructed church, holding perhap-200 people, with an outbuilding and a small village of log houses for the Indiana These Indians take up farms, as do the Mexicans, at considerable distances from their village-some as far off as Lapwai Creek. The mission is quite thriving, but as is ofter the case, there is considerable controversy, above and beneath the surface, between the followers of the mission and the Protestants. The agent, Monteith, at a former talk with the Indians, understood from some of them that Father Cataldo and his followers had somehow opposed the bringing of the non-treaties upon the reservation and he (the agent) had so written to Washington. His letter, now published, brought a reply and a denial of this or other allegations from Father Cataldo. This explain my interview with the priest.

I heard his statement of points at issue between him and the agent; assured him that Mr. Monteith would look into the matter, and doubtless rectify any statement he found to be incorrect. He denied to me a desire to hinder the government plans. I told his that sometimes neutrality was, in my judgment, equivalent to positive opposition, and as he really favored, as he claimed, the plans of the government, I thought he ought to advise his mission. I invited him to be present at the councils, and I believe that after this I had the co-operation of the father and most of his people.

My own opinion is, that the same "speculators" who want the Indians land and

property, who are at the bottom of the fearful charges against Agent Monteith, have striven to promote their objects by fanning to a flame prejudices and misstatement that have for centuries existed between Protestant and Catholic Christians. I maybe mistaken. The investigation asked for by Agent Monteith, by his department, w.i settle this matter.

FIRST COUNCIL.

There came toge ther the morning of the 3d about 50 Indians, mostly of Josephi band, accompanied by Young Chief, of the Umatillas. The Indians approached mounted marched entirely around the garrison, on the outside, singing a sort of chant, and caure into the large hospital-tent which had been pitched in front of the guard-house, with tent-fly in front and the sides well up, and went through the usual ceremonies, hand-

shaking with Agent Monteith, myself, and other officers present; quite a number of treaty Indians immediately gathered around, inside and outside the tent. Father Cataldo being present, opened the talk by a short prayer in Nez Percéa. Then immediately Joseph is told by me, that I understood by his brother, twelve days before, at Fort Walla Walla, that he wished to see me; that I was there to hear what he had to say. Joseph explained that another band of Indians, White Bird's from Salmon River,

Joseph hopes I will not be in a hurry. I answer, "Mr. Monteith's instructions and mine are directly to Your people; if you decide at once to comply with the wishes of the government, you can have the first pick of vacant land. We will not wait for

White Bird; instructions to him are the same; he can take his turn."

One old "dreamer" lectured the interpreter, Mr. Whitman, urging him for the sake of coming generations, both white and Indian, to interpret correctly. Another old medicine-man, with a somewhat querulous spirit, said they wanted to talk a few days about their land. I replied that the agent and myself wished to hear what they had to say, whatever time it might take; but they must know in the outset, that in any event, they were to obey the orders of the Government of the United States. As it was evident that the Indians were more curious to get something from us, and more disposed to parley and waste time than to communicate anything to us, or make any request, I asked the agent, Monteith, if he had not better read his instructions from Washington to the Indians. This he then did, and they were slowly and clearly interpreted to them.

The agent then said, "I sent out Reuben and some others to your camp and invited you to come in; now you must come, and there is no getting out of it. You and White Bird's Indians can pick up all your horses and cattle and come on the reservation. I have the land for all of you. Joseph can pick the place he wants, if he will

Ollicut then said, "We must think for ourselves, whites and Indians; we have respect for the whites, but they treat me as a dog, and I sometimes think my friends are different from what I supposed. There should be one land for all. If I commit murder, I should be hung; but if I do well, I should not be punished. Our friends will be here to-morrow, and I will then tell what I think."

I answer, "Joseph and myself and the agent are under the same government; what it commands us to do, that we must do. The Indians are to come on the reservation first, then they may have privileges, as the agent has shown, viz., to hunt and to fish in the Imnaha Valley. If the Indians hesitate to come to the reservation, government directs that soldiers be used to bring them hither. Joseph and Ollicut know that we are friendly to them, and if they comply there will be no trouble."

Further discussion is had between us on the subject of law and obedience, when the

Indians still entreat for delay

Before dismissing the council I pay my respects to the two old medicine-men, who are evidently the worst malcontents; in fact, the leaders in opposition. They answer me saucily. I then show them plainly that if they persist I will have them arrested, as Skimiah was at Vancouver, and show them that if they continue turbulent and disobedient that they will be sent to the Indian country. I reiterate the orders to them, with as much severity of manner as I could command, to give good advice, until I saw that they were alarmed for their personal safety. From this time they kept in the background, and I believe advised compliance with our requirements.

SECOND COUNCIL

Friday, the 4th of May, the Indians came together again, very much re-enforced, part of White Bird's Indians and some others having come in. They go through a similar preliminary ceremonial around the garrison. We were finally seated at the council-tent, when a treaty Indian, Alpowa Jim, opened the council by a brief prayer in Nez Percés. Then immediately the agent, Monteith, read his instructions from Washington, explaining them as was done the day before. I indored the agent's speech and briefly recapitulated my orders.

Joseph simply introduced White Bird and his people, stating that they had not seen me before, and that he wished them to understand what was said. White Bird sat demurely in front of me, kept his hat on, and steadily covered his face with a large

eagle's wing.

They then put forth the old "dreamer" of White Bird's band, Too-schul-hulthey then put forth the old "dreamer" of White Bird's band, Too-schul-hulthey then put forth the old "dreamer" of White Bird's band, Too-schul-hulote by name, a large, thick-necked, ngly, obstinate savage of the worst type. His first remark was about the law of the earth; that there were two parties to a controversy, and the one that was right would come out ahead. We answered that we were all children of a common government, and must obey. The old man replied that he had heard about a trade between Indians and white men, bargaining away the Indians. land, but that he belonged to the land out of which he came. I answered, the Nez Percés Indians did make an agreement, and, as the commissioner explained last fall, the non-treaties, being in a minority, were bound by that agreement, and must abil-

by it.

The old man declared I had no right to compare him and grown-up Indians to small the old man declared I had no right to compare him and grown-up Indians to small the old man declared I had no right to compare him and grown-up Indians to small the old man declared I had no right to compare him and grown-up Indians to small the old man declared I had no right to compare him and grown-up Indians to small the old man declared I had no right to compare him and grown-up Indians to small the old man declared I had no right to compare him and grown-up Indians to small the old man declared I had no right to compare him and grown-up Indians to small the old man declared I had no right to compare him and grown-up Indians to small the old man declared I had no right to compare him and grown-up Indians to small the old man declared I had no right to compare him and grown-up Indians to small the old man declared I had no right to compare him and grown-up Indians to small the old man declared I had no right to compare him and grown-up Indians to small the old man declared in t children, but they don't think for one another; government at Washington cans:

think for us. This sort of talk was continued at some length.

White Bird's Indians, having come a long distance, were evidently very tired. I thought it was best to allow them to assemble again, with a view of keeping them to the reservation and gathering in others still, and let them have time to talk over what we had told them until I could get my troops in position; for I had ordered Capta:: Trimble's company to Lewiston and Captain Whipple's company forward across to Wallowa Valley to the vicinity of the confluence of the Grande Ronde and Snale Rivers. I had also directed that two companies more move from Vancouver and ecamp near Wallula, to keep the attention of the Indians in that quarter, or tob brought to me if needed; so when Joseph asked for a postponement till the more. I said, "Let the Indians take time; let them wait till Monday morning; meanwhethey can talk among themselves." This gave evident satisfaction, and Monday morning. ing at 9 o'clock was fixed for the next meeting.

THIRD COUNCIL.

Monday, the 7th of May, the Indians had still further accessions to their number Hush-hush-cute, from the Snake River below Lewiston, with his followers, was pre-The delay and the numbers, with their secret communings, had evidently give the Indians heart. After the usual form of opening the talk, Agent Monteith sat that he had forgotten to tell them one thing, that they would not be disturbed a their religious belief by the government, excepting where the "Too ats" or "drearers" caused a disturbance of the peace. I added that "it made no difference what church a bad teacher belonged to, if he gave bad advice, advice that caused disobel-

ence to plain government requirements, he would be punished."

We then called upon the Indians, as they had plenty of time to consider the instructions, to complete what they had to say. The same old "dreamer," Too-schill hul-sote, was put forward again to talk. His manner was loud, harsh, and impudett He had the usual words concerning the earth being his mother, and the wrong the was done to attempt to separate the Indians from the land which was theirs by E heritance, and that no decision should be arrived at till it be done in the right manual He repeats what he had said at the other council about chieftainship—chieftainship of the earth—and that he wanted Mr. Monteith and me to tell the truth. I answe "I don't want to offend your religion, but you must talk about practicable thing: twenty times over I hear that the earth is your mother and about chieftainship free the earth. I want to hear it no more, but come to business at once." The old 🖼 then began to speak about the land and became more impudent than ever, and said "What the treaty Indians talk about was born of to-day; wasn't true law at all. Yet white people get together and measure the earth and then divide it, so I want you talk directly what you mean."

The agent, Monteith, said, "The law is, you must come to the reservation. The law is made in Washington; we don't make it."

Other positive instructions are repeated. Too-schul-hul-sote answers. "We neve have made any trade. Part of the Indians gave up their land; I never did. The earth

is part of my body, and I never gave up the earth."
I answer, "You know very well that the government has set apart a reservative." and that the Indians must go on it. If an Indian becomes a citizen, he can have lar like any other citzen outside, but he has to leave his tribe, like old Timothy. The gr ernment has set apart this large reservation for you and your children, that you is live here in peace and prosper."

The old man, in a surly way, asked, "What person pretended to divide the land apput me on it?"

I answered, with emphasis, "I am the man. I stand here for the President at there is no spirit, good or bad, that will hinder me. My orders are plain, and will executed. I hoped the Indians had good sense enough to make me their friend in

not their enemy.

Looking Glass, a malcontent from near Kamiah, was spoken to, and answers with evasion, and in no good spirit, and indorses the old man. White Bird, in a milder manife said he agreed with Too-schul-hul-sote. He said if he had been taught from early yes to be governed by the whites, then he would be governed by the whites. "The estimates me." I then turned to the old man, whom they mean to keep at it, and a "Then you do not propose to comply with the orders?" He answers, "So long as to earth keeps me, I want to be left alone; you are trifling with the law of the earth reply, "Our old friend does not seem to understand that the question is, will the left the second triple of triple of the second triple of the second triple of the second triple of the second triple of the second triple of the second triple of the second triple of the second triple of the second triple of the second triple of the second triple of the second triple of the second triple of the second triple of the second triple dians come peaceably on the reservation, or do they want me to put them there ! force ! "

He then declares again, "I never gave the Indians authority to give away my land." I asked, "Do you speak for yourself ?" He answered fiercely, "The Indians may do what they like, but I am NOT going on the reservation." Speaking as sternly as I could,

"That bad advice is what you give the Indians; on account of it you will have to be taken to the Indian Territory. Joseph and White Bird seem to have good hearts, but yours is bad; I will send you there if it takes years and years. When I heard you were coming, I feared you would make trouble; you say you are not a medicine man, but you talk for them. The Indians can see no good while you are along; you advise them to resist, to lose all their horses and cattle, and have unending trouble. Will leave he and White Bird and Locking Class are with me to look offer the lead? Will Joseph and White Bird and Looking Glass go with me to look after the land? The old man shall not go; he must stay with Captain Perry." The Old Dreamer says: "Do you want to scare me with reference to my body?" I then said I would leave his body with Captain Perry, and called for the captain to take him out of the council.

He was led out accordingly, and kept away till the council broke up.

After this the Indians talked in a different spirit, readily agreeing to go with us the next day, first to inspect the valley of the Lapwai, and afterward other portions of the reservation where small farms could be set apart for the Indians' cultivation and where there would be sufficient wood, water, and grazing for their stock. That night the old malcontent was given a bed in the guard-house, with orders that he remain

until all matters were settled.

LOOKING FOR LOCATIONS-THE LAPWAI.

Tuesday the 8th it was raining quite hard in the morning early, but cleared up before ten. The Indian agent not appearing, Lieutenant Wilkinson, aid-de-camp, and myself, with two cavalrymen, rode out to the Indian camp; about a mile from the garrison we were joined by Joseph, White Bird, and Looking Glass. We then secured a half-breed interpreter, J. Roboses, at the first house up the valley, Jonah, the treaty subchief, joining us at his own house near the mouth of the Sweetwater Creek. The party then proceeded up the valley of the Lapwai. The well-cultivated farms of some of the treaty Indians; the 640 acres of the best land stretched along the valley, kept by a white man, Mr. Finney, and family; the 75 acres, Mr. Caldwell's, with elegant improvements, including an excellent house and barn; these seem to please the Indians exceedingly. I said to Joseph that I understood that he preferred a canvas house. He replied, "When I come on the reservation I want a good frame house." He looked through Mr. Caldwell's house with great interest when we stopped there, and were kindly received by the ladies of Mr. Caldwell's family.

From Caldwell's we went over the grazing lands, past the extensive upland agency farm, and back to the fort. The Indians begged of me to set "our old man" free from the guard-house. They said they would make him good. I permitted them to have an

interview with him, but declined to free him then.

The agent had followed me over the same route during the day. That evening Captain Perry and myself visited the agency, where we agreed to start with Looking Glass and White Bird to visit Kamiah, and the lands above, on the Clearwater, as it was understood Joseph and his people would have the Lapwai Valley, and White Bird and his people would go in the vicinity of Kamiah.

LOCATIONS-KAMIAH.

The next morning, Wednesday, the 9th, we leave the garrison at 5.30 a.m., having a small escort (six cavalrymen) and two pack-mules. The day was bright and almost cloudless; the country was in its best condition; grass land and trees fresh and green; the way was over the foot-hills, the Craig Mountains, and the extensive prairie lands on eastward to the valley of the Clearwater, a stretch of between 60 and 70 miles. made the journey on horseback, before sundown, experiencing considerable fatigue, but happy and successful in the influence we were able to exert over the Indians who accompanied us. White Bird and Looking Glass ever afterward facilitated our work as much as they could.

As we looked this evening from the crest down the three-mile steep into the valley of the Clearwater, where the valley is enlarged into an extensive basin by the influx of the Kamiah Creek, we beheld the best of evidence of Indian civilization in the merous farms on both sides of the river and along the creek, dotted with real houses,

and well fenced and planted.

That night we stopped at Mr. Fee's boarding-school. Here is a church, a nice boarding-school, a class of teachers taught under Miss McBeth's instructions; a saw and grist mill and a few other buildings belonging to the subagency.

The Kamiah Indians are well dressed and well behaved. The results so marked are

the evident fruits of the teaching referred to, the good management of the agent, and the clean separation from the influence of bad white men. Here there are plenty of spare farms still.

LOCATIONS-THE CLEARWATER.

The next morning, Thursday, the 10th, accompanied by the agent, the Indians as the rest of our party of the day before, we recrossed the Clearwater and went up it hilly banks (hills often properly mountains) for 16 or 18 miles, we found a county abundant in wood, water, and grass, with plenty of land susceptible of cultivation some of it already fenced in patches. Here Looking Glass encouraged White Birdteselect a home for himself and his people. We left the Indians and returned for ageneral meeting of the treaty Indians at Kamiah. The agent and I agreed that these civilized Christian Indians already well started in practical civilization would are select a home for himself and his people. We left the Indians and returned for agereral meeting of the treaty Indians at Kamiah. The agent and I agreed that these civilized Christian Indians, already well started in practical civilization, would exc. just the lever of influence necessary upon the wild ones now to come in.

Friday and part of Saturday (May 11 and 12) brought us back to the fort (Lapwathe Indians rejoining us at our half-way camp the evening of the 11th.

We found Captain Trimble's company, First Cavalry, at the fort on our return, with a small detachment at Lewiston. Believing that the Indians had fully made up the minds to comply with orders, I ordered the detachment forward to Lapwai for capanions of supply and to strengthen the above of force out the ground.

venience of supply and to strengthen the show of force on the ground.

NEWS FROM WALLOWA.

Sunday, the 13th, I met the treaty Indians at the agency, by appointment, and paticipated in their religious service. While here a dispatch dated May 12 was forward. to me from Captain Whipple, showing that with the worst roads he had been able get into position about 40 miles from Lewiston, where the trail crosses the Grand Ronde.

Sergeant Coffey (?), First Cavalry, with a citizen for guide, had swam the Grand-Ronde with their horses. It was with much peril, for the river is here wide, full as torrent-like, with water very cold. Joseph's outside camp being near this crossing word came speedily from his Indians of the presence of this force, so that he sough Lieutenant Wilkinson immediately for protection and passes against it. Thus the desired effect was evidently gained.

Monday, the 14th, we spent among the Catholic Indians, as I have before indicated

FINAL COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 15th, all parties come together at the fort for final adjustment. Ago:
Monteith and myself explain to the Indians where their several bands are to go. White Bird's to vicinity of Kamiah; Joseph's and Ha-sotim's upon the Lapwai and the Swewater; and Hush-hush-cute's on the Clearwater itself, above the agency buildings. gave to White Bird a paper of date May 15, 1877, as follows:

"White Bird to-day has agreed to come on the Nez Percés reservation, and I believe

he means to keep his word, and do right; do the best he can for himself and his proper. Wherever he appears with proper pass from the agent of the reservation at with good behavior he should be treated with kindness.

"O. O. HOWARD, "Brigadier-General United States Army, Commanding Department."

He accepted this paper with the approval of his people present, with the understanding that he should have thirty days to gather in his people and stock. Why Bird heard the petition of citizens (herewith) attached and marked B and replied substantially that when the white men sold the Indians whisky and drank it there selves, they both acted with folly. He had advised his people against it, but some of them it was impossible for him to control, and he might not be able to make the come to Kamiah. He was told that he must call on Captain Perry for help, who he had done his best.

When Joseph's paper, of similar import, was offered him, he said that he had cided to go above Kamiah, on the Clearwater, for he wished to be with his frice.

After a moment's consultation, the agent and myself said yes. For the arrangement relieved us of any arbitrary decision regarding Finney's and Caldwell's claim to land which would necessarily be absorbed by our first arrangement.

After a little talking by Hush-hush-cute that indicated to us that he might be

little slippery, we concluded that the agent should hold his "paper," and give him-little more time, as we had not visited his grounds. We agreed upon thirty-five day with permission to leave a few men with a pass to watch the growing crops (off the reserve below Lewiston) and to send enough more in time to harvest.

Of date May 3, the Indian agent wrote me a formal request for aid to assist him : the removal of Joseph's and other roving bands of Nez Percés Indians to, and local them upon, the proper lands within the boundaries of the Nez Perces reservation, by the

use of such troops as I might deem necessary.

Having now secured the object named, by persuasion, constraint, and such a gradu-

encircling of the Indians by troops as to render resistance evidently futile, I thought

my own instructions fulfilled.

The execution of further details I leave in perfect security to the Indian agent and Captain Perry, whom I put into my place for this work by issuing Special Field Orders No. 8 (copy attached, marked C). This instructs co-operation with the agent, in locating the Indians as agreed upon, directs Captain Trimble to remain, reporting to Captain Perry till completion of details, and permits the use of the Wallows force in case of need. It further provides for the employment of an interpreter, who will be needed every day for the present.

COLUMBIA RIVER RENEGADES.

The "Columbia River renegades" have not shown a good disposition. Mr. Pambrun wrote of date May 4 (copy attached marked D), that hostility is evidently intended; that as soon as the fighting begins in the Wallowa, they are prepared to do mischief all along the line (meaning the Snake and in the valley of the Columbia), and that I myself was in personal danger from them.

I had letters written to the agents of the Umatilla and Yakima, giving information of the favorable results with the non-treaty Nez Percés, stating to Agent Wilbur particularly that the present was a good time to bring in all the renegades, and that I should leave the two companies of infantry at Wallula to aid him should he attempt to secure Somahallie. An indorsement from General Sherman, telegraphed to me in

substance by my adjutant-general, indicated that the Indian Department were to determine, according to treaties, whether or not the Indians were to be put on reservations, and the Army was simply to aid and protect after the decision had been made. Upon this I did not feel justified in pushing operations against the "Columbia River renegades" until the Indian Department should in some way take the initiative. Therefore I made the suggestion that Agent Wilbur be designated to act toward these Indians as Agent Monteith had been instructed to do with the non-treaty Nez Percés.

Indians as Agent Monteith had been instructed to do with the non-treaty Nez Percés. I may say that it will merely create discontent among the latter, and sooner or later endanger the peace of this whole region, if the "Columbia River renegades" are suffered to roam at will. Complaints from the people are constant against them.

The principal difficulty arises from the growing necessity of restraining the Indians' "stock," to prevent the injury of the breed among both cattle and horses. The moment white people deal with the stock according to local law, the Indians are furious about it. Another cause is the rapid filling up of the country by emigrants from the East, and the necessary interruption of the Indians' meager farms along the streams. I believe if the operations now inaugurated in keeping with the report of the late Indian Commission sent to this section, be continued with vigor for a month longer, there will be no further trouble of any importance, certainly none till some ill-disposed Indian-hating, avaricious settlers begin actual encroachments upon the government resdian-hating, avaricious settlers begin actual encroachments upon the government reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General Commanding.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

MILITARY AID ASKED BY INDIAN AGENT.

To render the action of the Indian Department complete, the agent at Lapwai, who had been charged with the work of removal of non-treaty Indians upon the reservation, sent me the following, dated May 3, 1877:

Office Indian Agent, Nez Percés Indians, Lapwai, Idaho, May 3, 1877.

SIR: I would respectfully request that you assist me in the removal of Joseph's and other roving bands of Nez Percés Indiaus to and locate them upon proper lands within the boundaries of the Nez Perces reservation by the use of such troops as you may deem necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. B. MONTEITH, United States Indian Agent.

General O. O. HOWARD, Commanding Department of the Columbia.

After my return to Portland on the 19th of May I received only favorable accounts of the conduct of the several tribes of non-treaty Nez Percés.

INDIAN CHIEF SKIMIAH.

On May 30, Col. E. C. Watkins, inspector of Indian affairs for the Department of the Interior, having come from Washington to represent that department in the adjustment of Indian difficulties, accompanied me to Fort Vancouver, Wash., and after an interview with Skimiah, the Columbia River head chief, in confinement at that post, and ascertaining that he was now peaceably disposed, Colonel Watkins and myself agreed to release him and to permit him to accompany us, under guard, to Fort Simcoe agency. A number of renegade Indians joined Skimiah as we were en route from The Dalles, and accompanied us to Mr. Wilbur, the agent at the post, where we arrived June 2.

The morning of the 4th, Colonel Watkins, Lieutenant Wilkinson, my aide de camp, and myself went with Mr. Wilbur to the house of the head

chief, where a number of Yakima Indians met us.

PREPARATIONS FOR COUNCIL AT FORT SIMCOE.

We sent off several messengers, including Joe Stwyre, the head chief above alluded to. The messengers went to various points on the Columbia River; to Smohallie's camp, opposite Wallula; to Moses's, in the vicinity of Priest Rapids; and also to Captain Pollock, Twenty-first Infantry, encamped near Wallula, with instructions for him to hunt up and send Mr. Pambrun, the interpreter, to Simooe. The messengers were to request the principal men from all the various Columbia River renegades to come at once to Fort Simcoe. Mr. Pambrun, very influential with them, was requested to see as many as he could and hasten their coming.

The morning of the 8th several of the Indians, with Mr. Pambrun to act as interpreter, appeared at the agency, and before nightfall there were gathered there—

CHIEFS PRESENT AT COUNCIL:

Smohallie, Moses, Skimiah, Thomas of Snake River, One-Eyed John, Calwas, and Chief Jatoiah, with quite a number of Indians from their several tribes, principally males.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The interview took place just before sunset. Colonel Watkins told them that the government directed them to come upon the reservations and that I would enforce that command. Agent Wilbur also addressed them, talking principally to Smohallie, whom he now saw for the first time.

They were all invited to stay over Sunday and meet in another council on Monday morning, after they had had time to discuss matters with each other and investigate the wonderful progress made by the Yakima Indians since they had come on the reservation, calling attention to neat farms, school-houses, wagons, &c. They were invited to be present at the religious services next day, and the invitation was accepted: the friendly and renegade Indians mingling together made a large and interesting assemblage. The friendly Indians during these meetings,

addressed their wild brethren, and urged them to give up their "drumming" and come to join them in the ranks of civilization.

At 8 a. m., June 11, all the chiefs previously named were present with

their people at the council.

Moses, a leading spirit among them, and indeed a fine-looking Indian, first spoke, as follows:

MOSES'S SPEECH.

"My Indians are scattered over a large country. I cannot say what they will do. I am ready to tread on any reservation. If it is best for me to go on some reservation other than this, all right. The Indians above the Spokane, several tribes, have invited me to become their chief, and if they shall have a reservation, I would like to go to them."

SMOHALLIE'S SPEECH.

Smohallie said: "Your law is my law. I say to you yes, I will be on a reservation by September 1. I have but two or three hundred people."

THOMAS'S SPEECH.

Thomas said: "I have about fifty Indians in all. I will go to the

Umatilla reservation by the 1st of September."

The remaining chiefs, Skimiah, One-Eyed John, and Calwas, have each about the same number of Indians as Thomas, and they made a like agreement. All these agreements formally assented to in writing by by the contracting chiefs.

RESULT OF COUNCIL.

By this short interview we believe we have secured as residents on existing reservations at least 500 discontented Indian men.

JOURNEY TO FORT LAPWAI.

That same evening we journeyed thirty five miles through the valley of the Yakima, and the next day, by a ride of 60 miles, reached the point where the Yakima empties into the Columbia River, having traversed the entire length of the Indian reservation. That same night, setting out after dark, we descended the Columbia River, as far as Wallula, in a canoe navigated by Pambrun and two of Smohallie's Indians. We arrived Wednesday, June 13, 2 a. m., having been on the river nearly the whole night, and encountering no little danger in passing in the darkness the Homely Rapids.

At Wallula I sent forward telegraphic accounts of our success thus far, and then proceeded up the Columbia and the Snake to Lewiston. On our arrival, at 7 a. m. of the 14th, we were met at the landing by Captains Perry and Trimble and Lieutenant Bomus, and also by Mr. Charles Monteith, all from the Lapwai Creek. In the afternoon our

party proceeded to Fort Lapwai.

REPORTED STATUS OF NON-TREATIES.

The officers, the government employés at the agency, and the friendly Indians all expressed the belief that the "non-treaties" intended to comply with the promises made to the agent and myself the month previous.

They were reported assembled at Camas Prairie, near Cottonwood Creek, which is in the vicinity of the reservation. Many reservation Indians were said to be with them.

A sergeant, with two men and a half-breed named Joe Roboscoe, were sent to interview the Indians and ascertain if they were coming on the

reservation.

L. P. BROWN'S FIRST LETTER.

That evening, June 14, Mr. L. P. Brown's first letter, dated by mistake June 15, came, addressed to "Col. Perry, Fort Lapwai," and gave intimation that the Indians "are insolent, and have but little to say to the whites," and that "all their actions indicate trouble from them." Mr. Brown obtained his information from a Mr. Overman.

Mr. Brown says at this time: "I do not feel any alarm, but thought it

well to inform you of what was going on among them."

An Indian (Pu-ton-ah-loo) and an Indian boy met the detachment with Interpreter Roboscoe, whom we had sent out, somewhere in the mountains, and all returned together in haste, reaching Fort Lapwai between 11 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock noon.

FIRST RUMORS OF THE OUTBREAK.

Pa-ton-ah-loo was much excited, but, as nearly as I could make out, he reported that four white men on Slate Creek, about 30 miles beyond Mount Idaho, had been killed by a few Indians; that the Indians were going to Chapman's ranch, as the best place to fight; that he heard White Bird say the Indians were not coming on the reservation; but that they were in camp, part on the reservation, and part outside.

ACTION TAKEN.

For the purpose of obeying my instructions to act in concert with the Indian Department, I took the messengers at once to the agency, three miles distant, and there the story concerning Larry Ott, of Slate Creek, having killed an Indian, and that these murders were committed in revenge therefor, was drawn from them by Interpreter Whitman.

It appeared probable, just then, that but two or three Indians were engaged in the murder, and that it was from private revenge; but as everything seemed to indicate trouble, we thought it best to send the subchief Jonah and Joseph's father-in-law with all speed to the nontreaty Indians at Chapman's ranch. These couriers returned in great haste at 4:30 p. m., having with them Looking Glass's brother and a halfbreed, Mr. West, bringing letters from Mr. L. P. Brown, at Mount Idaho. one dated at 7, the other at 8 a.m., of the 15th.

L. P. BROWN'S LETTERS—THE RELIABLE INFORMATION FIRST RE-CEIVED.

These letters having been the reliable information on which military action was immediately taken, I will introduce them at length.

MOUNT IDAHO, Friday, June 15, 1877-7 a.m.

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COMMANDING OFFICER, Fort Laprai:

Last night we started a messenger to you, who reached Cottonwood House, where he was wounded and driven back by the Indians. The people of Cottonwood undertook to come here during the night; were intercepted; all wounded or killed. Parties this morning found some of them on the prairie. The wounded will be here shortly, when we will get full particulars; the whites engaged (about 40 of them) in getting in the wounded. One thing is certain, we are in the midst of an Indian war. Every family is here, and we will have taken all the precaution we can, but are poorly armed. We want arms and ammunition and help at once; don't delay a moment. We have a report that seven whites were killed yesterday on the Salmon River. No later word from there; fear that the people are all killed, as a party of Indians were seen coming that way last night.

Send word to Lewiston, and hasten up.

You cannot imagine people in a worse condition than they are here. Mr. West has volunteered to go to Lapwai; rely on his statements.

Yours truly,

L. P. BROWN.

MOUNT IDAHO, June 15, 1877-8 a. m.

Commanding Officer, Fort Laprai:

I have just sent a dispatch by Mr. West. half-breed. Since that was written the wounded have come in, Mr. Day, mortally; Mrs. Norton, with both legs broken; Moore, shot through the hip; Norton, killed and left in the road six miles from here. Teams attacked on the road and abandoned. The Indians have possession of the prairie and threaten Mount Idaho; all the people are here and will do the best we can; lose no time in getting up with a force. Stop the stage and all through traveling. Give us relief, and arms, and ammunition. Chapman has got this Indian to go, hoping he may get through. I fear the people on Salmon River have all been killed, as a party was seen going that way last night. We had a report last night that seven whites had been killed on Salmon. Notify the people of Lewiston. "Hurry up"; hurry; rely in this Indian's statements; I have known him for a long time; he is with us.

L. P. BROWN.

OFFICIAL ACTION TAKEN.

After careful-inquiry concerning all the circumstances as given by the letters from Mr. West and Looking Glass's brother, I felt convinced that every band of non-treaty Nez Percés was involved in this mischief, and therefore directed Captain Perry to get ready and move as quickly as he could to the relief of the citizens of Mount Idaho and vicinity, and also sent my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Wilkinson, to Walla Walla with all speed with dispatches, by means of which concentration of troops at Lewiston and Lapwai and Boise City was effected. This was done with as much speed as the telegraph and steam could make, hampered by occasional transportation by means of pack animals and wagons.

To complete this report and make a connected history of events it will be necessary to introduce here my field report made at Henry Lake,

Montana Ter., dated August 27, 1877.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, In the field, Camp Ebstein, Henry Lake, Idaho, August 27, 1077.

COLONEL: For the information of General McDowell, and to enable him to mention our operations in his annual report, I will furnish such brief account as I can during an active campaign. I would like the privilege of making a full and connected supplementary report embracing operations of other of my troops than those in this column after my return to my department. You already know the steps that were taken as required by orders to put renegade Nez Percés and other wandering bands of Indians upon their proper reservations.

My efforts in conjunction with Col. E. C. Watkins, the inspector of the Interior Department, and the Indian agents concerned were apparently completely successful on

June 14th, the date of my arrival at Lapwai.

The Indians belonging to Joseph, from Wallowa; to White Bird, from Salmon River; and to Looking Glass, from the Clearwater, were then assembled near Cottonwood Creek, on the borders of the Lapwai Reserve. As they seemed to hesitate at the last moment to fulfill the promises made to me thirty days before, I directed Capt. David Perry, First Cavalry, to send small detachment of men thither to observe and bring back report; detachment to start early the 15th. Meanwhile, just at dark, a citizen, Mr. L. P. Brown, gets a letter to me from Mount Idaho, expressing suspicions of Indians keeping faith.

Friday, June 15. The detachment having proceeded part of the way, returns at 12 m., with two Indians, much excited. They report four citizens on John Day's Creek

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killed. Murderers, three or four in number, had rushed into Indians' camp, and talked excitedly. White Bird mounted his horse, rode around and avowed that the Indians would not go on the reservation. I then go at once with the reporting Indians to Colonel Watkins, and Indian Agent Monteith, at Nez Percés agency. After examination, it seems to have been a private quarrel, according to Indian story. Colonel Watkins sends the head chief and Joseph's father-in-law immediately toward Indian camp. At 4.30 p. m., these Indians, with Mr. West and Looking Glass's brother, returned with letters from Mount Idaho, one letter dated 7; the other 8 a. m. the same morning. These letters give detailed accounts of massacres already begun. Captains Perry's (F) and Trimble's (H) companies of the First Cavalry, that were by my direction already being prepared from first report of outbreak—these being the only cavalry within reach for the emergency—were dispatched without delay to the scenes of disturbance. They numbered 99 men. As Captain Perry had no officer with his company, unless he took the post quartermaster, Lieutenant Bomus, Lieutenant Theller, Twenty-first Infantry, was detailed to his command. The troops marched all night, found the Indians gone from Cottonwood, so proceeded on to Grangeville, and thence, after an hour's rest, through the next night to the head of White Bird Cañon. Having made a forced march of upwards of 70 miles, with the loss of two nights' sleep, they came in sight of the Indian camp, a few miles below in the cañon.

Assisted by eleven volunteers from Mount Idaho, Captain Perry proceeds at once to assault the Indians, that everybody expects are hastening with all speed to cross the Salmon. Unexpectedly the assault is not successful. The Indians turn the left flank of the command, and with more than double Perry's numbers force him to retire from his position and to return fighting all the way to Grangeville. His losses are 33 enlisted men and one commissioned officer, Lieutenant Theller, killed. This battle occurred, as I have indicated, the 17th of June. I refer to Captain Perry's report for a detailed account of the engagement. More than twenty people on Camas Prairie, White Bird Creek, and vicinity had been reported as murdered, accompanied in several cases with horrible outrage, so that the terror and excitement in the whole community were extreme. This precipitated the encounter, and I have only high commendation for the conduct of Captain Perry and his officers for an effort that deserved better results. He remained with his remnant at Grangeville till re-enforced and resupplied. Meantime at 5 p. m., June 15, I start my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant M. C. Wilkinson, to telegraph orders from Walla Walla, W. T., and to send dispatches to Wallowa by messenger, so as to concentrate at Lewiston a sufficient force to make the effort successful beyond doubt against the treacherous bands now combined.

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Friday, June 22d, having assembled at Lapwai, Whipple's (L) and Winters's (E) companies of cavalry, that had marched over 200 miles in 6 days, Pollock's (D), Eltonhead's (I), Miles's (E), Jocelyn's (B), Haughey's (H) companies of Twenty-tirst Infantry, and Miller's Company E, of Fourth Artillery, armed as infantry, making an effective force for the field of 227 men, I deemed it best to take the field at once in person, so as to operate carefully till the remainder of my troops could be concentrated

and brought up.

From the direction the Indians were taking, and from information, I saw the necessity of interposing some force at once between the renegade Nez Percés and the Weiser Indians. This was to be done by organizing a force at Boise City under Major Green. First Cavalry, and moving it to Weiser River. He was to draw his forces from Boise and Harney, and looked to General McDowell for re-enforcement from the military division. Bendire's company, First Cavalry, was sent direct from Harney to the Weiser country, and was in position on the 29th of June in season to effect the object desired. The other troops, of which I shall hereafter speak, three companies of cavalry and three of infantry, were more slowly brought together from great distances, so that Green did not commence his northward march from Boise until the 10th of July. My immediate command arrives at Norton's rauch, 43 miles, the 23d of June. The 24th I send Trimble's small company to re-enforce a few citizen families that were protecting themselves on Slate Creek by a temporary barricade. I hoped that this post at Slate Creek would check the Indians in that direction, serve to occupy their attention, preventing further outrages there and beyond, while I was moving on them more directly.

The 25th I moved my command by two routes to Johnson's ranch, some 4 miles from the head of White Bird Canon. The 26th with my whole force I made a reconnais-

sance into the canon and beyond Captain Perry's battle-field.

Captain Page, with some twenty volunteers from Walla Walla that had joined me at Lapwai, moved along the crest of the mountain-ridge on the right of White Bird Canon, till he came in sight of the country beyond the Salmon. He discovered and reported the enemy in force. After burying the dead found on the battle-field (Perry's) and in the rayines leading to the rear, we returned to camp.

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June 27th and 28th marched to the crossing of the Salmon, about a mile and a half above the mouth of White Bird. The second force, Throckmorton's (M), Rodney's (D), Bancroft's (A), and Morris's (G), companies of Fourth Artillery, and Burton's (C), company Twenty-first Infantry, collected at Lapwai, here joined the advance, making in

all an effective force of 400 men. In the afternoon Indians charged to the river, a brisk skirmish ensued, after which they left the valley for the heights beyond.

The 29th Lieutenant Miller, First Cavalry, is sent with trains to Lapwai for supplies, and is escorted by Captain Perry's company and Page's volunteers returning home. The Salmon River is at this time high and the current very swift, so that it takes all day of July 1st to cross the command. Captain Trimble gets over opposite his position on Slate Creek. The evening of the 29th positive information is obtained that Looking Glass, who, with his people, had stood aloof from the hostiles, had been furnishing re-enforcements to them of at least twenty warriors, and that he proposed to join them in person, with all of his people, the first favorable opportunity.

His grounds for cultivation lay near the mouth of the south fork of the Clearwater, supposed to be about 40 miles from our present position. With a view of preventing the completion of this treachery, I sent Captain Whipple, commanding his own and Winter's companies, and the Gatling guns, with instructions to make a forced march, surprise and capture this chief and all that belonged to him.

Captain Whipple made the march, finding it at least 10 miles longer than anticipated, and did not make his attack until next morning. With a short parley and a brisk skirmish the Indians escaped. Between six and seven hundred ponies were captured and the Indian lodges destroyed. The loss of the ponies and the attack unfortunately had the effect to give prompt re-enforcement to those who were fighting, and caused me some disappointment.

Whipple's command the evening of the 1st of July reached Grangeville, where he received an order from me to march to Norton's ranch, on the Cottonwood, where Cap-

tain Perry's company, returning with supplies, was to join him the 3d.

The object of this movement was to meet the enemy and hold him in check should he anywhere attempt to recross the Salmon and turn upon my communications, which he would probably do as soon as I crossed and pursued him, since the report of Bendire's position kept him from going south, while my troops and those at Slate Creek hindered a return on the front and left.

The 2d of July we ascended the mountain after forming junction with Captain Trimble's command, now consisting of his own company and McConville's twenty volunteers. Another small company of mounted volunteers, under Captain Hunter, had joined me from the vicinity of Dayton, W. T. The ascent was by a blind trail, exceedingly steep and difficult, and rendering a march of not more than 10 miles equivalent to three

times as much on an ordinary road.

A heavy rain followed by thick clouds so impeded the command that several packmules were killed by rolling down the mountain, and the greater part of two days epent in completing the ascent. Several caches of Indian supplies were found about half-way up and destroyed. Abundant Indian trails showed which way the enemy had gone, viz, toward our right. The first destination, whether by Canoe Encampment to Snake country or to one of the lower crossings of the Salmon, is yet uncertain. Besides finishing the march the 3d of July, a reconnaissance is made by Lieutenant Fletcher, my aide-de-camp, for 10 miles.

The 4th we reached the vicinity of Rocky Cañon. Here news is brought me that the enemy, probably part of his force joining Looking Glass, had recrossed the Salmon and turned back, crossing my communication beyond Norton's; that Captain Whipple had sent out Lieutenant Rains and ten men in advance of his own reconnaissance on the 3d; that Rains, with the ten brave men, had been ambushed and all killed; that

there was also fighting on this day when the couriers left.

I sent Hunter's and McConville's volunteers immediately by the way of Rocky Cañon to re-enforce Whipple's (now Perry's) command, the latter having reached Cottonwood

one day later than expected.

Captain Whipple had made a prompt and gallant movement toward Lapwai, succeeding in bringing in the supplies with Perry's escort in safety, though surrounded by 300 Indians. It was the next day after the arrival of Captain Perry that 17 citizens (volunteers), having started of their own accord from Mount Idaho to re-enforce the cavalry, were attacked by the Indians en route, losing their captain and several men killed and wounded, not far from Norton's. Complaint has been made that our troops were slow in going to their rescue. Captain Perry, whose gallantry at the White Bird battle is undenied, has demanded a court of inquiry. I shall receive the official reports and the investigation of the court, and will forward them as the best record and judgment. I may say, however, that reasonable caution under the circumstances, in the presence of a superior force of the enemy, was to be expected.

The reason I did not cross my whole force immediately at Rocky Canon was that I believed from the reports that the enemy was making only a raid, and that his main camp, with women, children, and plunder, was yet on or near the Snake River. Therefore I deemed it best, with my footmen and Trimble's company, to pursue his main

trail.

The 5th of July brought us to Craig's Ferry, where it became evident that all the Indians had passed back and taken the trail toward the Cottonwood, 16 miles distant.

At first I hoped by a prompt crossing to join Perry and throw my whole force upon the enemy before he could reach the Clearwater or pass my front to Wallows, if such were his intention; but having no boats, a raft had been constructed from the timber of a cabin near the ferry.

Our first attempt the morning of the 6th to cross the river (here a perfect torrest lost us our raft, which tumbled down the rapids at a swift rate, with all on board, for

three or four miles.

About this time by Indian couriers I ascertained that the enemy had already panel from the Cottonwood to the Clearwater, so that my shortest line was to turn back via White Bird Canon. That evening we again ascended the mountain, making aix t miles by dark.

The evening of the 8th my head of column had reached Grangeville. Here McCoville, who after a visit to Norton's had escorted the wounded volunteers to Mour Idaho, reorganized by forming a battalion consisting of his own, Hunter's, and the Mount Idaho companies. He had proposed to me in writing to make a reconnaissator in force toward Kamiah, and now made report.

He said: "We occupy a strong position six (6) miles from Kamiah, on a hill, where we can see the enemy near the Clearwater, three or four miles further from Kamiah." I resolved upon this information to take Whipple's route to Looking Glass's camp

via Jackson's Bridge, with the hope of taking the enemy in reverse.

About twenty volunteers were sent directly to McConville, and he was urged to hold steadily where he was until I could get into position. This he did until the 11th July, when the volunteers left their position and went to Mount Idaho.

The 9th of July (the cavalry from Norton's having joined us the evening before'. proceeded four (4) miles beyond Jackson's Bridge, and here waited one day for the infantry and artillery, a portion of which was still en route from the Salmon. Several companies of Miller's and Miles's battalions made a march, from the evening of the Mh to the evening of the 10th, of 38 miles, without halt, being assisted in part by a few wagons, and rejoined me.

The next day, the 11th, we marched from this camp at 7 a. m., following the ridge

between the forks of the Clearwater.

About 12 o'clock my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Fletcher, discovers the enemy in a

deep ravine near mouth of Cottonwood Creek.

Numbers of horses and a few Indians are seen. I sent Captain Trimble's company. accompanied by an aide-de-camp, to watch toward the front and right, while I role to the bluff at the left, and saw plainly the hostiles, who, judging from their motions, had just discovered our approach.

By one o'clock a howitzer, maneuvered by Lieutenant Otis, Fourth Artillery, and two Gatling guns were firing toward the masses of Indians below. They were running their horses up the South Fork on both banks near the river, and driving their stock as fast as possible beyond our range. In ten minutes it was impossible to reach them longer, owing to the craggy mountain shores back of and close by the river border. My guide, Mr. Chapman, assures me that they can escape only by a canon on my left which makes a small angle with the river and leads toward my rear.

The next bluff in that direction was beyond a deep and rocky transverse ravine perpendicular to this cañon. I instantly order my howitzer battery and Gatling gun-

supported by Winters's cavalry, to go thither with all speed.

Around the head of the ravine our distance was over a mile, the enemy having lethan a third to go, so we found him dismounted and in position already on our approach, beyond the second bluff, while some thirty or forty mounted Indians galloped just beyond range to compass my left. For a few minutes I feared the result of this attempt, when just in time, Major Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, department inspector general, appeared close by with Burton's company of infantry, having anticipated my order (at every juncture Major Mason thus has supplemented my efforts). This company deploying to the right enabled Winters to take care of his left. Firing now became very brisk. My line was extended to the left by the cavalry and to the right by the infantry and artillery battalions, gradually refusing my flanks until the whole was enveloped. Four hundred men held a line of two miles and a half in extent. Mr main pack-train had passed by this position. A small train with a few supplies was on the road nearer us.

The Indian flankers by their rapid movement struck the rear of the small train killed two of the packers and disabled a couple of mules loaded with howitzer ammunition. The prompt fire from Perry's and Whipple's cavalry saved the ammunities from capture. I had previously sent an orderly to conduct the trains within my line: the fierce onset of the Indians requiring greater haste. Lieutenant Wilkinson, aided camp, being sent, brought in the trains under cover of Rodney's (artillery) and Trimble's (cavalry) companies.

The enemy manifests extraordinary boldness, planting sharp-shooters at available points, making charges on foot and on horseback with all manuer of savage demonstrates. strations. These attempts are successfully resisted at every part of the line. At 3.5"

p. m. a spirited counter-charge is made on the right, down into a ravine, by Companies H (Haughey's), D (Pollock's), E (Miles's), and B (Jocelyn's), Twenty-first Infantry, A and part of E, Fourth Artillery, participating. Captain Miles commanding the infantry battalion, supported by Captain Miller's artillery battalion, led in this charge. Captain Bancroft, Fourth Artillery, and Lieutenant Williams, Twenty-first Infantry, were wounded about this time. A number of Indians were killed and several wounded in this charge, and the ravine cleared.

Captain Miller a little later led a second charge near the center, Burton, Haughey, Eltonhead, and Winters with their companies participating. Lieutenant Wilkinson, aide-de-camp, by my direction, meanwhile, led a demonstration on the right, using artillery and infantry and every available man from the cavalry, horse-holders, orderlies, extra-duty men, and train. Lieutenant Fletcher, acting aid-de-camp, also using a howitzer at this and at several other times during the battle, did effective service by

lodging shells within the enemy's barricade.

Miller's charge gained the ridge in front and secured the disputed ravine near Winters's left. Further spasmodic charges on the left by the enemy were repelled by Perry's and Whipple's cavalry, dismounted, and Morris's artillery, Company G. Yet a few Indian sharp-shooters managed to so annoy every man who approached the spring, our water-supply, that in spite of our successful charges matters were not very bright at dark. During the night stone barricades and ritle-pits were constructed by ourselves and the enemy. At daylight the 12th, every available man was on the line. I directed that food should be cooked and coffee made at the center and carried to the front, but we had first to get complete possession of our spring, as sufficient water was not secured in the night. This was executed by Captains Miller and Perry, using Lieutenant Otis's battery, supported by Rodney's company. The sharp-shooters were driven from their hiding places and the spring secured against recapture. As soon as every man had been provided with food, I directed that the artillery battalion be withdrawn entirely from the lines, thin though they were already, and that the lines be held by the infantry and cavalry battalions. It may be remembered that the number of the Indian warriors and the number of men that I could put on the line were about equal, owing to the fact that with us a large number are necessarily absorbed in holding the horses and in performing extra duty.

Captain Miller withdrew his battalion at about 2.30 p. m. (the time I had selected),

and was preparing to execute this movement, viz, to push out by the left flank, piercing the enemy's line just left of the center, cross his barricaded ravine, then face suddenly to the right and charge, striking the Indian position in reverse, assisting himself

As he was about to move, a dust appeared in the distance beyond the Indians' position. Our glasses revealed it as an expected supply-train, escorted by Captain Jackson's company, B, of the First Cavalry. Immediately the artillery battalion is sent to meet the new-comers. With a little skirmishing and delay of an hour, the train was brought in in safety.

Major Keeler, of General McDowell's staff, accompanies the escort and brings

ns cheering words from his general. His subsequent generous aid will not be for-

gotten.

Then at once Captain Miller, instead of returning to our position with the train, is marching slowly in column by the right flank toward us; when just at the right point he faces quickly to the left, moves steadily for nearly a mile across our front, and charges the enemy's position. The usual attempt to double his left is made by the Indians, when a reserved company (Rodney's) in Miller's rear deploys and flanks the flankers. For a few minutes there is stubborn resistance at the enemy's barricades. Then the whole line gives way. Immediately the pursuit is taken up by the infantry and artillery and Winters's cavalry company, dismounted, and the remaining cavalry as soon as they can saddle and mount. Captain Jackson's company, just arrived, fol-

They are closely pursued through the ravines into the deep canon, thence to the river, over rocks, down precipices, and along trails almost too steep and craggy to traverse. The footmen pursued them to the river opposite the Indian camp. The river being too deep and rapid for the men to ford, they here waited for the cavalry cracks.

under Captain Perry.

The cavalry worked its way as rapidly as it could from its position on the left down the rugged mountain steeps to the deep ford, and crossed slowly into the Indian camp, and was strongly posted beyond it, while the Gatling guns and the howitzers, near which I was observing, were doing their best to reach the Indians, who were fleeing in every direction up the heights to the left of Cottonwood Creek and beyond the Clearwater.

At this time (about 5 p. m.), I was following up the movement, descending a steep

trail, when about half way down the mountain side I discovered a number of the warriors apparently returning toward their camp from the Cottonwood ravine, at least miles from us. I warned Captain Perry, and directed him to immediately carry over the footmen with his horses.

While doing this, time was consumed, and the Indians had turned eastward, cross-u the Cottonwood Canon, and under cover of a transverse ravine got well in advance of us, so that I concluded to postpone further pursuit until the next morning.

The Indian camp abandoned in haste had their lodges still standing filled with their

effects, blankets, buffalo-robes, cooking utensils (food cooking on the fire), flour, jerkel beef, and plunder of all descriptions. The wounded and dead horses showed that our artillery had reached their camp. I reported at the time tifteen Indians killed and. large number wounded.

After that, 8 dead were found on their trail, of those who died from mortal woundmaking for this battle 23 warriors killed; and there were at least twice as many wounded. Twenty-three prisoners, warriors, and 17 women and children were subquently secured in the pursuit. Our loss was 2 officers and 22 enlisted men wounded

and 13 killed.

I have denominated this battle of the 11th and 12th of July as the "Battle of the South Fork of the Clearwater." The Nez Perces fought with skill and the utmost obstinacy. Their numbers were about 300 warriors, aided by their women, who formed for them a substantial reserve. My force engaged amounted, in effectives to #00. The conduct of our troops, officers, and men, during this battle, could not have been better. No man was seen to leave his post of duty from alarm, and the movement

were spirited and confident throughout

The 13th, as soon as the battery could be brought down from the trail where it was obstructed and left at dark the evening before, the pursuit was resumed by all the troops, except Winters's company, which was to finish burying the dead and escort the wounded to Grangeville. As soon as we reach the heights above Kamiah, we see that the enemy's families, their stock and effects, are mostly across the Clearwater, about a mile above the ferry. We press down the trail as rapidly as possible, and move the advance in two columns at a trot to the place of crossing, Captain Jackson's company leading on the left road, and the rest of the cavalry on the right. When Jackson reached the river, the last warrior had gotten over and well up the other bank.

The Gatling guns and musketry were used profusely from our side, but with little apparent effect, except to increase the rapidity of the enemy's retreat. As Perry's and Whipple's cavalry were passing a high bluff, which was beyond the river, a brisk fire was opened by the enemy for a few minutes, throwing this cavalry into considerable confusion for a time, but without loss. We learned that the enemy had intended from behind barricades and natural cover to meet us near the river, but our resolute and rapid approach, after their defeat the day before, they could not withstand; so they jumped upon their skin rafts, already overloaded, and swam over, occasioning the loss of many of the supplies which their women had saved and brought off from their camp the day before. One enlisted man, only, was slightly wounded in the skirmish at the

The 14th was spent in reconnoitering. The 15th I started a column of cavalry with intention of ascending the heights to the rear, as if ca route to Lapwai, to move? miles down the Clearwater to Dunnwell's Ferry, and crossing there, to attempt to gain the trail to the rear of the Indians, as they were encamping in plain sight, not more than 4 miles from Kamiah. I had not proceeded more than 6 miles before the Indians. began their retreat in good earnest along the Lo Lo trail. Therefore, leaving Captain Jackson with his company and a few volunteers who had just returned to me, to watch Dunnwell's Ferry, I returned to Kamiah and prepared at once to move my entire command over the river.

My own return was hastened by a request, said to be sent in from Joseph, asking on hat terms he could surrender. While I was talking with his messenger, not far from what terms he could surrender. the river, a shot was fired from the enemy upon our picket near by. The messenge himself and his family and some others subsequently surrendered, but not Joseph.

It was doubtless a ruse to delay our movements, but it did not affect them.

The 17th I sent Major Mason, of my staff, in command of the cavalry, Indian scout. and McConville's volunteers, to pursue the hostiles for two marches. The trail is exceedingly difficult, and passes mostly over wooded mountains, the woods being filled with fallen timber. This enables the Indians to form ambuscades with each Major Mason followed the enemy to within 3 miles of Oro Fino Creek; his scouts rainto the enemy's rear guard. Three of them were disarmed, and I wounded and I killed. One of the enemy was killed, and two pack-animals captured. Having accomplished, as he believed, the object of his movement, and finding the trail unfit for action with the cavalry, where a small rear guard could easily throw them into confusion, he concluded it wise to return, so that, at 8 a. m. the 18th, the pursuing column returned to Kamiah. This really ended the campaign within the limits of my department.

I count some of the results as follows:

First. From Perry's battle, 17th June, all murders of citizens by the Indians imme-

diately cease, their attention being fully occupied by the troops.

Second. The hostiles are kept in constant motion. They are prevented from going southward; forced from the country between the Salmon and the Snake; their treacherous allies under Looking Glass defeated, and lodges destroyed, and 600 ponies cap-

Third. They are anticipated in their plans at Cottonwood, met by troops at every point, and finally, by our forced marching on inner lines, brought to battle and defeated

with loss.

Fourth. They are then immediately pursued, and faintly attempt to make a stand at Kamiah, on our side of the river, but again are driven, with loss of provisions and

Fifth. They are then pressed beyond the river along the Lo Lo trail, their fightingforce having been reduced at least one-third, till it is certain that the main body of the murderous hostiles have departed for the "buffalo country" and the Department of the Columbia freed from their presence.

This completes the first period of the campaign against the hostile Nez Percés.

SECOND PERIOD.—Campaign without the department.

My first plan, which I commenced the morning of July 19 to execute, was to leave a small garrison at Kamiah, proceed with my fighting-force by the way of the Mullan road to Missoula, Mont., picking up twenty days' supplies at Lewiston en route. I believed that Major Green with his Boise force would arrive within a week, and sufficiently guard Camas Prairie and neighboring country against any small scouting parties that the hostiles might have left behind and I knew, further, that Colonel Wheaton's regiment (Second Infantry) would reach Lewiston in season to keep everything quiet to the north and west among the discontented renegades of other tribes. I was halfway to Cold Spring with the cavalry—artillery and infantry being already there—when messages came to me from Colonel Watkins and Mr. Monteith, the Indian inspector and agent, that the Indians were turning back toward Kamiah; and soon after from the Hon. S. S. Fenn, that parties of Indians were burning houses along the North Fork of Clearwater; and from Captain Throckmorton, commanding at Kamiah, that they were threatening his position; a little later from James Sawyer, head chief of the Kamiahs, that several hundred of his people's ponies had just been stolen by the hostiles.

I now know that the alarm was occasioned by a small observing party that had followed our cavalry on its return from the Lo Lo trail, and that the only mischief done by them was the stealing some of the Kamiah Indians' horses. But at the time, the excitement was too real to admit of my leaving the vicinity, till Green or Wheaton should arrive. I moved my command to Croesdale's farm on Camas Prairie, a point about equidistant from Norton's at the Cottonwood, from Rocky Cañon on the Salmon, from Mount Idaho, and from the forks of the Clearwater, and only sixteen miles from Kamiah; here I waited, gathering in my supplies.

Having modified my plan, I embodied it in General Field Orders No. 3, as follows:

"Headquarters Department of the Columbia, in the Field, "Camp A. Sully, Idaho T., July 23, 1877.

[General Field Orders No. 3.]

"I. The hostile Indians, according to the latest information, having retreated via the Lo Lo trail toward Montana Territory, leaving but a few families, supposably con cealed in the rocky fastnesses of the Snake and Salmon Rivers country, it is directed—

"That two columns and a reserve shall operate as follows:

"A. The right column, personally commanded by the department commander, consisting of the battalion of artillery under command of Capt. Marcus P. Miller, Fourth Artillery, the battalion of infantry commanded by Capt. Evan Miles, Twenty-first Infantry, and a battalion of four companies of cavalry under command of Maj George

Intantry, and a battaion of four companies of cavalry under command of Maj George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, will immediately upon the arrival of Major Green's force from Boisé, enter upon direct pursuit of the Indians over the Lo Lo trail. Objective point, Missoula City, Mont.

"B. The left column, commanded by Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, consisting of his force of infantry, increased by a battalion of cavalry to be commanded by Col. Cuvier Grover, First Cavalry, and composed as follows, viz:

"Companies F (Perry's) and H (Trimble's), First Cavalry, and two companies (200) of Washington Territory Mounted Volunteers will proceed northward by way of Hangman's Creek and Cœur d'Alené Mission. Objective point, Missoula City, Mont. The design of this column will be: design of this column will be:

"1. A co-operation with the right column; frequent communications to be kept up

by means of reliable couriers via the reserve column near Mount Idaho.

"2. By overawing malcontent Indians, or occupying their attention to prevent any re-enforcements of the hostile Indians, and should the latter attempt to return through the Cœur d'Alene country, to engage them.

"3. To quiet the fears and apprehensions of the settlers, that they may return to

their peaceful pursuits.

"4. A cordial co-operation with the officials of the Interior Department in their endeavor to settle disputes and controversies between so-called friendly Indians and settlers.

"Colonel Wheaton will, as soon as practicable, furnish the commanding officer of Fort Lapwai, Idaho, with a small detachment of ten or fifteen men, and will leave a

guard at Lewiston sufficient to protect the main depot.

"Finally, recent indications of a reconcentration of fugitive hostile Indians on the Lo Lo trail having altered the department commander's original intention of pursuing the northern route in person, he desires that the commander of the left column exercise the greatest caution in the anticipation and prevention of complications tending to cause an increase of allies, either direct or indirect, to those Indians now actually

at war.

"C. The reserve column will be commanded by Maj. John Green, First Cavalry, and

Paint aventing the cavalry designated to accompany the right column, increased by L Company (Whipple's) and E Company (Winter's).

First Cavalry, and a body of Warm Spring Indian scouts.

"Major Green will locate his main force at or near Croesdale's farm, Cotton wood Creek, protecting with at least one company and two pieces of artillery the subdepos at Kamiah, and maintaining a small outpost at Mount Idaho as a nucleus for the Mount Idaho and Grangeville Volunteers. He will closely watch, by means of scouting parties and patrols, the crossings of the South Fork of the Clearwater River and Salmon River, e. g., the forks, Kamiah, Dunnwell's Ferry, &c., on the former, and White Bird Creek, Rocky Canon, &c., on the latter. The country between the Salmon and Snake Rivers, and beyond the forks of the South Fork of Clearwater River, will be thoroughly and constantly scoured by scouting parties, its most hidden recesses probed by the Warm Spring Indians, and any scouts, little parties, or hiding families left by the hostile Indians, be captured and brought in. Major Green will forward promptly communications between the operating columns.

"II. The right column will move well across the South Fork of the Clearwater River. so as to be ready to take its departure from the Wey-ipe Monday, the 30th instant. Colonel Wheaton will endeavor to make the movement of the left column northward as nearly simultaneous with the movement of the right column as possible. It is desirable that any necessary delay in the left column take place as far northward (near

the Cœur d'Alene country) as possible.

"Each column will be supplied with 20 days' small rations, and will take with it a herd of as many steers as necessary. As a general rule forage will not be carried, but

will be obtained en route.

"III. The Lewiston depot is designated as the main depot for the army in the field. The general staff will keep it well furnished with at least three months' supplies in advance.

"By command of Brigadier-General Howard.

"R. H. FLETCHER. "First Lieutenant Twenty-First Infantry, A. A. D. C."

In execution of this order, my movement commences Thursday, the 26th of July,

the first march being to Kamiah.

The 28th, with McConville's eighteen volunteers, while the right column is assembling and crossing the river, I make a personal reconnaissance to the Little Camas Prairie, 11 miles distant, and find no signs of the families of the hostile Indians suspected to be there. After this reconnaissance the volunteers return home. During my absence, Major Sanford, First Cavalry, arrives at Kamiah, with Bendire's (K), Carr's (I), and Wagner's (C) companies. (This is the first appearance of Major Green's troops.) The 29th of July is spent in crossing the cavalry and supplies and completing the preparations for the movement over the Lo Lo trail.

The 30th (Monday), the march beyond the Clearwater commences. A heavy and continuous rain renders the mountainous trail slippery and exceedingly difficult. trail runs for the most part through pine forests, with thick underbrush and fallen timber. There are occasional openings. At the Camas Prairie (the Wey-ipe) there is

grazing and good water. Here we encamp, having made 16 miles.

The 31st, the weather is clear, the trail narrow and difficult from fallen timber and

miry bog-holes. At our camp we had fair grazing.

During August 1, 2, 3, and 4 our way is made through a rough wilderness, for
the most part along what is called a "divide," or narrow and winding crest, where we find scarcely grass enough to keep our animals alive. During the 4th, I am met by two messengers that I had sent ten days before from my camp at Croesdale's farm to

They bear to me a message from Captain Rawn, Seventh Infantry, saying that the Indians had been permitted to pass through the Lo Lo Cañon, and were moving slowly up the Bitter Root Valley, and that Colonel Gibbon was expected at Missoula immediately. This dispatch determines me to divide my command, with the hope of forming junction with Gibbon earlier than I could with the whole.

August 5, I march the cavalry 21 miles, camping after dark at another fork of the

Clearwater, where there is not a particle of food for the animals.

Before breakfasting the 6th, the command moves at dawn till grass is reached at Summit Prairie. After grazing for a few hours, we push on to Hot Springs, where we met a messenger from Colonel Gibbon himself. He had left Missoula the 4th, and was in pursuit of the hostiles. He wishes, if possible, I get to him a hundred cavalry. The same night I dispatch two couriers to let Colonel Gibbon know that I am making the longest possible marches with my cavalry, and will press it in person, bringing him two hundred instead of one.

The 7th, from Hot Springs, I send an aide-de-camp ahead to Missoula, to secure forage and other supplies, and have them meet us at the mouth of the Lo Lo Fork of the Bitter Root, so that there shall be no delay in the march. This day the trail is found to be even more trying to the animals than before, but we came at the end of 22 miles out

of the timber and mountain trail into excellent grazing.

August 8, leaving the camp by dawn, we soon reached Captain Rawn's fortifications, now vacant, in the Lo Lo Cañon, and are shown by a citizen where the Indians ascended the heights on his right and passed his flank without hinderance. He had about twen-

ty-five regular troops, with about two hundred volunteers.

It seems that the Indians really negotiated their way by promising the citizens that they would do them no harm if permitted to pass by unmolested. Captain Rawn thought it wiser under the circumstances to let them go than attempt a fight, which he feared would be disastrous. The position was a very strong one, and it is to be regretted that the Indians could not have been met and driven back upon me. It was with a hope of such a result that I had sent dispatches in advance as soon as the Indians started upon the Lo Lo trail. In truth, I should have been in Missonla by the northern route in season had I not been detained by the reports of the return of the hostiles after they had started for Montana. This day our supplies met us as provided, and we succeeded in making a march upon good roads of 34 miles.

The 9th we proceeded up the Bitter Root Valley, making a little over twenty miles, the cavalry horses being too weak to go farther. We got word from some citizens returning concerning Gibbon's progress. He had passed beyond Ross's Hole and was making rapidly in wagons for Big Hole Valley in close pursuit.

The morning of the 10th, feeling very anxious to form junction with Gibbon or communicate with him, I have 20 of the best horses picked out, 5 from each company, under command of Lieutenant Bacon, First Cavalry, and take this detachment with the Indian scouts, 17 in number, as escort, and ride all day from 4 a. m., generally at a trot, making at sundown 53 miles; the last 16 miles was over the Rocky Mountain divide. Here I found myself from 15 to 18 miles from Colonel Gibbon's position. Seven volunteers who had left after his battle met us on the road just before we encamped, and give a fearful picture of matters at the front. They report that Colonel Gibbon had been successful at first in yesterday's battle, but that the enemy had rallied and driven him into a dangerous position, taken his artillery, cut off his supplies, and killed and wounded more than half of his force, including all of his officers but one, and that he was in distress, without blankets or food, or a medical officer. I knew that men escaping from the field invariably exaggerate the horrors of a battle, and made due allowance, on this account, for their stories. Yet I was intensely anxious for Gibbon's command till I came in sight of it, between nine and ten the next day. His wagons were near his fortified camp, his men were bathing and washing their clothes at the creek, and the horses grazing quietly in the bottom. There was no sign of an enemy in the vicinity. On reaching his position, which was on a wooded point just above the willow bottom, we found Colonel Gibbon's command, covered by small barricades, with many wounded, including Colonel Gibbon himself, but all cheerful and confident as troops are wont to be who have remained in position and slept on the field of battle. They had saved their supplies at the reserve camp, excepting about 2,000 rounds of ammunition captured while en route to the front. After his first successful assault at dawn on the 9th, Colonel Gibbon had withdrawn to this point, and had been very much annoyed by Indian sharp-shooters posted in favorable positions above and beyond him, some of them being between him and his supply-camp. When in this condition, the evening of the 9th, Sergeant Sutherland, Company B, First Cavalry, whom I had sent from Hot Springs, Lo Lo trail reached him and recovered that I was coming. Colonel Gibbon Springs, Lo Lo trail, reached him and reported that I was coming. Colonel Gibbon said this gave them great encouragement and the men cheered. Ahead of us, during the last 10 or 12 miles, the fresh moccasin-tracks of an Indian scout indicated that the hostiles were apprised of my approach, so that though we were not permitted to participate in the battle, which evidently did the Indians much damage, yet our extra-ordinary marches and early approach were not lost, for the Indians had abandoned

their apparent advantage and left Colonel Gibbon's position at eleven o'clock the night before our arrival. When I met the seven volunteers from Gibbon's battle, the evening of the 10th, a messenger was immediately dispatched who went back 40 miles toorder forward the cavalry. A messenger from Colonel Gibbon's supply-camp was sent mele. Sergeant Sutherland, who, taking another route, passed on to my camp without mering me. Major Mason, in charge, sends back to the infantry, at least two marches: rear, to hasten forward, and moves on with the cavalry, coming up on the afternoof the 12th. Colonel Gibbon had also sent a dispatch, begging that a medical office be sent to him. This dispatch also passed me by en route. Surgeon C. T. Alexander at Assistant Surgeon Fitzgerald, being present with the cavalry, made the ride of 53 min without rest, reaching Gibbon's camp ten hours before the command. They were thanked by the colonel for the prompt, effective, and generous aid which they renders to more than 30 wounded officers and men.

The next day, the 13th of August, Colonel Gibbon, with the wounded, starts for backgoned detailing to accompany my cavalry fifty of his command under Captain Browing, Seventh Infantry. Hoping to overtake the enemy before he gets beyond the lathole Valley, I engage to permit this company to return home from Bannock City, miles distant. I march 23 miles and pitch camp, and here I am overtaken by Captar Welle's and Lieutenant Humphrey's companies, fifty strong, in wagons. A courier rives from Horse Prairie with the story that eight men had been murdered near the head of that valley the night before; that the enemy, instead of passing near Bannoa City, had left the Big Hole country by a pass to Horse Prairie, farther to the right

called Bloody Dick Canon.

From my full conviction that the Indians were working toward their old haunts in the buffalo country, and were only deviating to blind our pursuit and get supplies for themselves undisturbed by large settlements, I resolved to head them off by pushing to their left first at some point along the stage-road from Deer Lodge to Corione or a Henry Lake; so, in that view, I determine to continue my march through Bannock

Tuesday, the 14th, we march 25 miles. More messengers arrive from Horse Prainbearing a letter from Sheriff Bray. The Indians left the head of Horse Praine, bearing to the right, and went directly through the Stephenson's Cañon pass toward the julition in Lemhi Valley; a few hostile raiders having secured some 200 horses fro-Horse Prairie; also some straggling parties were reported as at the head of the prairie and moving as if to return to Bloody Dick Canon, and, being so near the Indianal determined to retain Captain Browning's command a little while longer. On the litt sending Lieutenant Adams, First Cavalry, ahead to secure supplies and forward the to the camp, we leave Bannock City a little to our left, and march on to Barrett. ranch. A message from Colonel Shoup, of the volunteers, shows that the Indians havenveloped the temporary fortifications at the junction, Lemhi Valley, which contains some forty people, and that he himself with some sixty Bannock volunteers had reconoitered their camp and found them too strong for him. The Indian camp was stoated west of the junction, and Colonel Shoup, with his men. was near Fort Lembi. was urged by everybody I met from Lemhi and Horse Prairie to go straight to Lemb. and by Colonel Shoup to take my way by the fort. But with the same conviction wever, I knew that my pursuit of them by a stern-chase would be hopeless, should attempt to do this. Yet, for fear that they might murder more people before leaves Lembi Valley, I agreed to try and intercept them by a trail that would put me east of their position. In the night I was relieved of my embarrassment by another count bearing intelligence that the Indians had moved rapidly eastward in the direction of Birch Creek, agreeing with the people of the fortifications not to harm them. Therefore, on the 16th, I continue my march for the stage-road, hoping to reach the perwhere the Indians will cross it before they can, whether they emerge by Sheep Cross Basin or Medicine Lodge. Two companies of volunteers, Captains Stewart and Clarks had joined me the day before at Horse Prairie. As I was moving this morning a co rier comes up, bringing a note from Captain Clarke, which states that these companies have resolved to make two days' march into Medicine Lodge Valley and then return

I immediately sent an aid, Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, to explain my movement, and show them that theirs will be likely to result as a diversion in favor of the enemy. The request that they move near my right flank, watching all approaches from the right They consider the matter, and for some reason return home. We encamp at Red Red stage-station.

On the 17th, the march is continued for 23 miles to Junction Station. Captain Browning with his command, having been detached, sets out for Deer Lodge. As soon we are encamped, Major Sanford, commanding the cavalry, selects forty (40) cavalry men who had horses in the best condition of any in the battalion, and details Liest George R. Bacon, First Cavalry, to command them. I send this picked force, increase by the Indian scouts, under their captain Mr. Orlando Robbins, with instructions for out at midnight, and proceed by Red Rock Lake to Mynhold's Pass, near Henry Lake

with a view of intercepting and hindering the Indians should they come in that direction, or of procuring and transmitting to me early information of value.

This expedition was resolutely undertaken. While at the Junction, another com-

pany of volunteers, under Captain Calloway, arrives from Virginia City, Montana, and

go into camp.

While here I am visited by the superintendent of the stage-road, Mr. Salisbury, who informs me that the stage-line has been interrupted, and that Indians have already been seen beyond the Dry Creek Station. Several citizen-scouts; with Mr. Charles Carlton, are sent to Pleasant Valley, and beyond, to watch the enemy. During the night another agent of the road, Mr. Pollinger, rides back in haste from Pleasant Valley, beinging an argued dispatch from Mr. Salishaway at the condition of them. Valley, bringing an urgent dispatch from Mr. Salisbury as to the condition of things at the front.

I had not quite determined at this time whether to push my main column down the road with the risk of the Indians getting past me, they having the shorter line, or to send it to Henry Lake by the trail north of the divide. On the morning of the 18th I delay my command in camp, hoping to give the animals rest and grazing, till three in the afternoon, but go forward myself to Pleasant Valley. While on the road my scouts bring me word that the Indians are in force near Dry Creek Station, and that they all have not yet crossed the road, and that turning off at that station is the best possible road to Henry Lake. Upon this information I sent for my command at once, and it is moved forward with the utmost rapidity to Dry Creek Station, the rear of the column not getting into camp until 10 p. m. Captain Norwood, with his company, L, of the Second Cavalry, who had overtaken my command in the morning before it marched, encamped at the same point with us. Part of the volunteers returned home from the Junction, and the remainder came up to Pleasant Valley, and staid there that night. Here Lieutenant Benson joins, having been sent forward by Colonel Gibbon with instructions to organize the volunteers and head off the Indians before they shall emerge from Medicine Lodge; but as I had anticipated the movement, and as the majority of the volunteers had already returned home, he asked to be assigned to duty, and was sent as a lieutenant to Captain Norwood. The next day, Sunday, the 19th, we leave the stage-line and take the road to our left, soon coming into the large Indian trail.

The command makes camp 18 miles distant, just across the Camas Meadows, quite early in the afternoon, and take up a very strong natural position on the first elevated ground which overlooks the meadows toward the west and some lava-beds toward the north and east. The cavalry was posted in line of battle covering the camp; the infantry in reserve near the creek, and great pains taken by my inspector, Maj. E. C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, to cover the camp with pickets in every direction. Before night every animal was brought within, the horses tied to the picket-ropes, the animals with the few wagons, to their wagons, and the bell-mares of the pack-trains were hobbled. Captain Calloway's volunteers came up and encamped about one hundred yards from me, across a creek. They are between two streams of water whose banks were fringed by thickets of willows. Two or three Indians were seen by one of our scouts just before night, but as this was an ordinary occurrence, it excited little notice. An unusual feeling of security pervaded the camp. My command, with Lieutenant Bacon's detachment absent, did not at this time exceed in effectiveness one hundred cavalry and fifty infantry. This was, however, sufficient for any defensive purpose. The enemy were encamped 16 or 18 miles farther on toward Henry Lake. They started, as we subsequently learned, before sunset on Sunday evening, and rode back to our position and worked themselves carefully around our camp, sending into the herd a few skillful men.

When everything was in readiness a column of fours, so much like one of our companies in movement as to deceive in the night, approached, at a walk, the picket-line along the road; the column is challenged, but not giving satisfactory answer, the picket fires; then immediately there is firing from every quarter. The citizens' camp is near this approach, and many of their horses break away, all the nules between the two creeks are easily stampeded, and a rush is made for the other animals. Our men are quickly dressed and in position, our horses at the picket-ropes; the mules with Norwood's company, most of the animals at the wagons, and at least half of the horses of the volunteer company are saved; but the enemy escaped in the darkness with some 150 pack-animals and horses. Though there was considerable firing, some of the bullets striking the wagons, yet fortunately but one man of the command was hit, and he only slightly wounded. In a few minutes, as soon as I was informed of what had resulted, I ordered Major Sanford to have the cavalry saddle up at once and to move out just as soon as it was light enough to see, and to attempt to recover the lost animals. Carr's, Norwood's, and Jackson's companies galloped out a tew minutes later, accompanied by Major Sanford in command. The moving column of Indians and animals. mals could then just be discovered four or five miles away. I remained to organize the remaining troops against an attack still possible. The cavalry succeeded in striking

the escaping herd, and at first recovered at least half; but many, made wild by the charge and the firing, ran to the enemy. The Indians had bastily prepared defended behind some rocks, so as to envelop our head of column at least eight miles from an extension of the column at least eight miles from an extension of the column at least eight miles from an extension of the column at least eight miles from an extension of the column at least eight miles from an extension of the column at least eight miles from an extension of the column at least eight miles from an extension of the column at least eight miles from an extension of the column at least eight miles from a column camp. As Captain Carr, in the advance, charged upon the Indians who were drives the mules, his company received the sudden fire from this position. This checked or onward movement. Norwood and Carr went into position nearly abreast of each other, while Jackson with his company came up on the right. Now the skirmish came quite general. Sanford's left was turned by a considerable force, and to prote: himself, he ordered his men to draw back. Soon his right was also turned and threeened, so that there was danger of his being cut off from camp; therefore he hastento retire from an untenable position. Captain Norwood began to fulfill the order sing taneously with the rest, when, finding himself pressed too hard to do it with safety. selected a defensive position and remained, repelling the enemy from every side. A: received word at camp of the position of affairs at the front, I took Captain Welson company of infantry and Wagner's company of cavalry, and one howitzer under Listenant Otis, Fourth Artillery, and pushed forward till I came up with Sanford's latenant Otis, Fourth Artillery, and pushed forward till I came up with Sanford's latenant Otis, Fourth Artillery, and pushed forward till I came up with Sanford's latenant Otis, Fourth Artillery, and pushed forward till I came up with Sanford's latenant Otis, Fourth Artillery, and otis of the company of the cavalry, and one howitzer under Listenant Otis, Fourth Artillery, and otis of the cavalry of Reorganizing it, with the infantry on the right, we moved slowly forward till we car to Norwood's position, where for a time he had really been cut off from the rest of the troops. In the engagement, Lieutenant Benson, serving with him, and 5 enlisted not of his company were wounded. One enlisted man of Jackson's company was kilot and one of Carr's wounded. As I am not prepared to push the pursuit farther at the time, we return to camp, arriving about 3 p. m. The battalions of infantry and arthery overtake me in the evening about 7 o'clock. They had that day made the extraordinary march of forty-six miles, by alternating in the use of wagons. They were stimulated to this activity by hearing of the attack upon my advance.

The 21st, the command advances eighteen miles, the wounded, escorted by the solunteers, taking the road to the rear by the way of Dry Creek to Virginia City (five of the volunteers, however, accompanied me on the march as far as Henry Lake). During the day's march we were overtaken by several Bannack Indians from Fort Hall followed in the night by Captain Bainbridge, Fourteenth Infantry, with more locate scouts, increasing the number to fifty. These, he told us, were sent by direction of General Crook to report to me and assist me against the hostiles. The scouts were under the immediate charge of Mr. Fisher, Captain Bainbridge merely coming :

see them safely under my command.

Next day we make a long march, and camp on the North Fork of the Snake River a a glade closely hemmed in by the thick woods. The Indians were supposed to be new by, and there were rumors of another attempt at a night attack, which kept the command on the qui rire and prevented the usual rest. I resolved to make one me effort to overtake and attack the hostiles before they got beyond Henry Lake, so the we were up at 2 a. m., and on the road before dawn. By 8 a. m. our Indian scouts, with the column following in sight, had reached the Tachee Pass, through which the regress to the National Park. The hostiles had camped at this point, but were already gone. The Tachee Pass is about two miles east of Henry Lake. Being necessitated to obtain supplies of every kind, I delayed my main command in this vicinity for few days, sending, however, Cushing, Field, and Norwood immediately, via Fort Ellis. operate from the Crow agency, and keeping the Indian scouts constantly in the neighborhood of the hostile Indians to determine and report the directions they might take and annoy them by capturing their stock if opportunity offered.

SUMMARY.

The infantry and artillery have met the enemy four times.

1st. Skirmish upon the Salmon. The Indians were across the river and retreated after the skirmish. Date, June 28, 1877.

2d. General engagement; battle of the Clearwater. Date, July 11 and 12, 1377.

3d. Skirmish at crossing of Clearwater at Kamish. Date July 13, 1877.

4th. Night attack upon our camp at Camas Meadows. Date, August 20, 1377.

The cavalry has envaged the enemy nine times: lst. Captain Perry's engagement, June 17, 1877; White Bird Cafion. 2d. Captain Whipple's skirmish with Looking Glass, July 1, 1877, at Forks of Ckar

3d. Skirmish of July 3, 1877, near Cottonwood Creek.

4th. Skirmish of July 4, 1877 at Norton's Ranch.

5th. Skirmish at the Wey-ipe, July 17, 1877.

Sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, were in conjunction with the infantry and artiller as named above.

The number of miles marched by the active column of infantry and artillery during the campaign thus far is over eight hundred.

The number of miles in the saddle by the cavalry now with me, during same period, is as follows:

	Miles.
Company I (Carr's), in saddle	1,256
Company C (Wagner's), in saddle	1.164
Company B (Jackson's), in saddle	1.017
Company K (Bendire's), in saddle	866

From Kamiah to Henry Lake, at which point the cavalry and infantry arrived together, the command was marching continuously without a day's halt 26 days, making an average of 19.3 miles a day; baggage carried generally by pack-trains, the Indian trail from Kamiah to the Bitter Root Valley being impassable for wagons. The command suffered often for want of shoes, overcoats, and underclothing during the command suffered often for want of shoes, overcoats, and underclothing during the latter part of the march, owing to the rapidity of the march and the difficulty of procuring the supplies in Montana. Another cause of serious embarrassment has been the absolute want of money by every department, and the necessity of giving vouchers that do not even pledge the credit of the government. The weather has usually been warm by day, but of late the nights exceedingly cold, water freezing in basin overnight an inch thick at Henry Lake, and also at other camps.

The command has lived on the country as much as possible, and supplies have been purchased from the small villages along the route as far as their scanty stores would go. Accompanying this report is a list giving recognition of service and recommending brevet promotions or other substantial reward.

Though under known interpretation of law our campaign against hostile Indians is not recognized as war, yet as it has been a severer tax upon the energies of officers and

not recognized as war, yet as it has been a severer tax upon the energies of officers and men than any period of the same length of our late civil war, surely some method must be found to encourage and properly reward such gallantry and services hardly ever

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General U.S. A., Commanding Department of the Columbia.

COLONEL GIBBON POINTS OUT ERROR IN REPORT.

Colonel Gibbon points out an error in my report made at Henry Lake as to the time of the arrival of Sergeant Sutherland, as follows:

I received no dispatch from you on the 9th (the day of the battle). The first information received was a dispatch by the hands of a citizen conrier named McGillen, who reached our position at 6.30 a.m. of the 10th, after all hostile operations against us had ceased; a sergeant of cavalry came in from our train later in the day, bringing a dispatch of an earlier date, having spent the night previous at the train. This was, I presume, the Sergeant Sutherland you refer to.

Sutherland's report to me, in answer to my reference to him, is as follows: he arrived, as he states, at this supply camp, at 11 a.m. of the day of the battle, but did not reach Colonel Gibbon himself till 5 a. m. of the next day. (This was the day preceding the Indians' withdrawal at 11 p. m. at night.) Surely I am glad to put the matter just in accordance with the facts.

GENERAL HOWARD'S REQUEST FOR RE-ENFORCEMENT.

In answer to the following application:

[Telegram Western Union Line.]

PORTLAND, OREGON, July 2, 1877.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

From camp on Salmon River near mouth White Bird, June 30th, just received telegrams:
"Send following to Assistant-Adjutant-General, Military Division Pacific:

"'Please ask General Sherman to send one regiment of infantry for duty in this department. This force will be needed for permanent occupation as well as for the present Indian difficulties. I consider this regiment necessary, as the Indians throughout the northern and eastern parts of the department are very restless and uneasy. The citizen volunteers serve only for a short period. If one of the infantry

regiments in the East were sent by rail to San Francisco, thence by steamer to Portland, it could get to Lewiston in fifteen days from Omaha."

WOOD, Adjutant-General.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS EN ROUTE.

On July 15 I received information that the Second Infantry was en

route to my Department, to be placed at my disposal.

Though my force might seem sufficiently large, when reckoned by companies, the present organization is such that the number of effectives was painfully small, and I felt much relieved at having a new supply of troops to fill the troublesome vacancies.

SECOND INFANTRY ASSIGNED AS A SEPARATE COLUMN AND INTER-CEPTING FORCE.

This regiment, on reaching my department, was forwarded, with its impedimenta, without delay to Lewiston, where Colonel Alfred Sully, Twenty-first Infantry, was commandant, and had already received in-

structions how to dispose of the new regiment.

Wishing to have some force to operate where I had originally intended to conduct my immediate command, that is, to march by the Mullan road to the Bitter Root Valley, and make a demonstration to intimidate the Northern Indians, as well as to head off Joseph should be turn northward, I ordered Colonel Wheaton, with his entire regiment, and Companies F (Perry's) and H (Trimble's) of the First Cavalry, to move along the route indicated, and ostensibly to form a junction with me at Missoula, Mont., my then objective point.

Missoula, Mont., my then objective point.

Colonel Watkins, inspector of Indian affairs, accompanied this column, to represent the Interior Department, and I sent my aide-de camp, First Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, with a letter of instructious, to represent

myself at the Indian councils heretofore promised.

INFLUENCE OF THIS COLUMN.

The letter of Colonel Watkins and the official report of Lieutenant Wilkinson accompany this report, as Appendices D and E, respectively, and furnish a detailed account of dealings with the Indians, under protection of the troops, by which the attention of at least a thousand malcontents was fully occupied, and they were prevented from either going themselves, or sending aid to the hostiles.

FINAL DISPOSAL OF LEFT COLUMN.

On August 9, my right column being then in the upper end of Bitter Root Valley, and Gibbon in close proximity to the Indians in the Big Hole Valley, who, having left their usual route, were moving to the south instead of the north, no emergency could then arise that would require the Second Infantry out of Idaho. Therefore orders were sent to Colonel Wheaton, directing, that after he had completed the more immediate and important object of his movement, he return by slow marches to the vicinity of Lewiston; giving him the general situation of affairs, requiring him to co-operate with the Indian Department, and indicating the disposition of officers and troops on his arrival. A dispatch inclosing a copy of Wheaton's instructions was sent through Colonel Sully at Lewiston. The communication sent direct to Colonel Wheaton was received by him August 17, 1877, from the hands of Sec-

ond Lieut. H. L. Bailey, Twenty-first Infantry, who had been intrusted with the task of carrying the dispatch from near Missoula, via the Mullan road, to Wheaton's column.

WHEATON'S REPORT.

The following day, August 18, Colonel Wheaton forwarded to me the acknowledgment of his receipt of this order, and accompanied his letter with his official report of the movements of his command, dated Spo-

kane River, near Falls, August 18, 1877.

He had previously, under date of August 10, reported to me his arrival at the Spokane bridge, where he was to meet Colonel Watkins, and hold council with the Indians. He says in this dispatch that he has not heard from me since he left Lewiston; alludes to the difficulty of inducing couriers to carry communications on the Lo-Lo trail; to the good effect his march had in quieting Indians, &c. Both these reports were received by me at the same time, September 13, 1877, while I was on Clark's Fork, Montana. They accompany this as Appendices F and G.

PRESENT STATION OF SECOND INFANTRY.

In obedience to orders, this left column returned, by slow marches, through the Spokane country to Lewiston, near which place the Second Infantry is located. It has three important outposts, one at Mount Idaho, one at Spokane Falls, and one at Fort Colville. Colonel Wheaton's full official report has been asked for, and, if received in time, will be attached.

RESERVE COLUMN.

The object of the reserve column, under command of Maj. John Green, First Cavalry, is set forth in General Field Orders No. 2, dated Kamiah, July 16, 1877, and fully explained in my report from Henry Lake, Montana, to which I respectfully refer.

GOOD EFFECT OF THE RESERVE COLUMN.

The presence of this column had the good effect of allaying the excitement in the neighborhood of the first outbreak. It protected my base of supplies and, more than all, gave me confidence that the enemy could not double on his trail, which he several times threatened to do, without being promptly met in the mountain passes by an efficient force under a tried commander. Knowing that there were malcontents in the hostile camp, who were displeased with the line of march which day by day lengthened the distance between them and their homes, and hearing that some of these had set out to Idaho on the Elk City trail, I ordered that trail to be carefully scouted by a strong force from the reserve column moving well forward on it. Major Green sent 110 men and 20 Indian scouts, under command of Capt. E. V. Sumner, First Cavalry, whose letter reporting the result of his scout is attached as Appendix H.

OPERATIONS OF MAIN OR RIGHT COLUMN SUBSEQUENT TO AUGUST 27, 1877.

My report of the Nez Percé campaign, previously submitted, of which this is intended to be a supplement, was dated at Henry Lake, Montana,

August 27, 1877, and furnished full information of affairs up to that time and place.

THE START FROM HENRY LAKE, MONTANA.

On my return from Virginia City (a journey of 150 miles, made in the shortest possible time), where I had exchanged dispatches with General Sherman, General McDowell, and others, and had partially refitted my command, with no further delay of my part of the command, I pushed directly along the Indian trail on Monday, August 28, 1877, at about seven o'clock in the morning.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HOSTILES.

On the 24th I had received information from my scouts that the hostiles were moving in the direction of the Crow agency. These scouts—Bannock Indians under Mr. Fisher—had not paused with the command, but during our four days' rest had kept on the Indian trail leading through Mynhold's Pass, and were now following close on the heels of the enemy.

SUPPOSED OBJECTIVE POINT AND ROUTE OF HOSTILES.

Supported by this definite information. I was confirmed in my opinion that the final objective point of the hostiles was their traditional hunting grounds in the buffalo country of the Upper Missouri. Therefore, I believed that the route of the enemy, conforming to the features of the country, would be through National Park to Musselshell Valley, by way of Clarke's Fork, or possibly leading further south by way of some point between Crow agency and the Stinkingwater, crossing to the valley of the Musselshell.

ACTION TAKEN.

Acting on this supposition, I had, on the 24th of August, detached three companies under Captain Cushing, and sent them via Fort Ellis to Crow agency, with instructions to procure additional force en route, and operate in advance of hostiles, while I pursued the direct trail. The intention was for this column to operate from Crow agency and head off the Indians as they attempted to pass out into the valley of Clarke's Fork, as explained in the following letter of instructions:

LETTER TO CAPTAIN CUSHING.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, IN THE FIELD, On the Road, Madison Valley, September 25, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with telegraphic instructions from division headquarters you will act in connection with this command until further orders. You will proceed with your company (C, Fourth Artillery), Field's (L, Fourth Artillery), and Norwood's (L, Becond Cavalry) immediately to Fort Ellis, Mont.

Thence besides the above, you will take what troops can be spared from the post (Ellis), and proceed towards, or to the neighborhood of, the Crow agency, and endeavor to head off hostile Nez Percés. Communicate with Colonel Sturgis and with these headquarters. Procure at Fort Ellis 8,000 rations of bacon, hard bread or flour, beans, sugar, coffee, soap, salt, and pepper, and 4,000 rations of vinegar, to accompany your column, and await this command at or near Crow agency.

By order of Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard:

GUY HOWARD,

Second Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. H. C. Cushing, Fourth Artillery.

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CAPTAIN CUSHING'S DETACHMENT-RESULT EXPECTED.

It will be remarked that this detachment had made no delay, but had received its orders *en route*, and at the time of my renewal of my march on the 28th was already four days on the road.

Knowing Captain Cushing's energy and the ample time he would have to act, and believing he would be promptly assisted to the very letter of my instructions, I confidently hoped to find him holding the enemy in check with at least the force I had detached him with.

SANITARY CONDITION OF COMMAND.

My own delay was reluctantly forced from me by the official reports of my medical officers, that my command was unfitted for further exposure and labor, especially in regard to the destitution of clothing, not from any weariness or debility of my own, as seemed at the time to be the impression with some of my military superiors. The medical reports referred to are appended.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS.

I make the following extracts:

Asst. Surg. W. R. Hall reports to Capt. M. P. Miller, commanding artillery battalion:

* * Many of the enlisted men are unable to march, and they are all leg-weary.

* * I consider that your command is unfit to take the field without at least one week's rest, and longer time would be advisable.

* * I repeat that they are unfit to take the field again without a long rest.

Captain Miller closes his indorsement on this report by this statement: "Fifteen men, at least, will have to be left to-morrow."

Maj. C. T. Álexander, surgeon United States Army, my chief medical officer, in his indorsement to the same report, says:

The command is very deficient in overcoats, blankets, socks, and shoes. * * * Some of the men already complain of rheumatic pains. * * * Unless the men are properly provided, &c., many cases of rheumatism and other diseases are to be expected in a short time.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Fitzgerald, on duty with the cavalry battallion, reports as follows:

" " Within the past ten days, in addition to ailments, &c., prescribed for, but not excused from duty, the sick-list has increased from 0 to 9 " " " from causes incident to the campaign. " " " Privation of rest from many causes, and a short and indifferently prepared ration of food.

Surg. C. T. Alexander indorses this report, saying, among other things:

Without an issue of suitable clothing, the command is not in a fit condition to continue field-service in this region, and must rapidly, from rheumatism and other diseases, become worthless.

INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Hardly had my column began its march on the morning of the 28th, when I was met by a most wretched figure, worn and ragged. He was one of the tourist party, surprised in the Lower Geyser Basin by a band of the hostiles. Later in the day we picked up Mr. Oldham, one of his companions in misery. Mr. Oldham was shot through the face, and was in a famished condition; but I was enabled to get reliable information from him, confirming and enlarging on what I had already received. The next day information accumulated by my receiving account

of the scout made by Lieutenant Schofield, Second Cavalry, and by my messenger bringing word from my own scouts.

DISPATCHES SENT.

The situation, my actions, and my plans were somewhat explained in the following dispatches sent that night from my second camp on the Madison River:

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA. In the Field, Camp near head of Cañon west of Lower Geyser Basin, Wyo., August 29, 1877-8 p. m.

To Assistant Adjutant-General,
Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Indians still aim northward; bearing east to avoid my troops. Sent Cushing five days ago with three companies, and more from Ellis, if possible, to operate from Cruw agency in advance of hostiles. Hostiles may yet go southeast to escape the different detachments moving toward them. They crossed the Yellowstone Sunday last, below the lake. One party of citizens reported massacred in National Park have all come in alive, except one.

> HOWARD. Brigadier-General, Commanding Department of Columbia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, In the Field, Camp near head of Cañon west of Lower Geyser Basin, August 29, 1877-8 p. m.

To COMMANDING OFFICER, Fort Ellis, Mont.:

Please communicate with officer in command Seventh Cavalry, probably Colonel Sturgis. Nows of Indians crossing the Yellowstone, near Mud Springs, below Sulphur Hills, came from two of the party of nine from Helena thought to be killed there Sunday last. It is probable that the Indians will go by Clarke's Fork, or make a wider detour, if bothered by troops, in order to reach the Yellowstone again below. I do not think they will go to Wind River country unless forced in that direction. I shall pursue their trail, and wish Cushing, with his command, to press out beyond Crow agency, communicating with Colonel Sturgis, or joining him if he deems it best. Sorry to have Norwood detached, for Cushing's command must be kept large enough to take care of itself, protect my sumplies, and binder Indians from going porthysmi to take care of itself, protect my supplies, and hinder Indians from going northward if he meets them. So inform Colonel Gibbon.

Telegraph General Crook in my name as follows: Indians will cling to Yellowstone country. Sturgis and part of my command are heading them from the north. They may break toward the east or southeast, at the rate of thirty miles a day, on discovered ering their situation. If so, please watch out for them from Fort Reno by scouts far out, and also from Camp Brown or Wind River reservation.

HOWARD. Commanding Department of Columbia.

The first party of eleven, reported massacred, are all alive and accounted for but Mr. Corwin. Mr. Oldham, shot through the face, not dangerously wounded, is with us HOWARD

Brigadier-General, Commanding Department of Columbia.

This latter dispatch was triplicated for General Crook's and Colonel Gibbon's information, as I deemed it exceedingly important that my leading column under Cushing should be made independent and assisted to the utmost speed.

GENERAL ORDERS TO COMMAND.

At this time, on considering the physical and mental condition of my command, I thought it best to issue the following order, which is a glance at the work done, with a cheerful look at that still before us:

[General Field Orders No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, In the Field, Camp Cañon, Wyoming, August 29, 1877.

After the briefest rest, which was rendered imperatively necessary by the extreme fatigue of the men and the exhausted state of the supplies, the pursuit of the enemy has been resumed, a pursuit which it is believed will only end in his capture or in

driving him beyond the boundaries of our territory.

The general commanding takes this opportunity of expressing to men and officers his thorough appreciation of the labors they have performed. After contending for two days against superior numbers, they drove their enemy in headlong flight from fortified positions, and forced him to abandon the country for which he fought and to seek refuge in the rugged paths of barren mountains. He was followed into these fastnesses, now robbed by the retreat of the hostile band of even the scanty forage they once possessed, and in thirty-one days the command traversed a distance of 540 miles, constructing a road much of the way, twice crossing the chain of mountains which constitute the great continental divide, and pressing so closely upon the wearied enemy as to force him reluctantly to relinquish the fertile valleys where he sought rest, compelling him to forego all marauding excursions from his line of march, pushing him from the settlements; and it is believed these exertions found a reward in bringing relief to brave comrades, who were closely pressed by the enemy, and certainly to parties of civilians exposed to outrage.

The campaign was begun with the minimum allowance of summer clothing, and, with no renewal of supplies, has been continued into the heart of mountains, where day brings the oppressive heat and dust of August, and night the ice and piercing

winds of December.

The surgeon's reports show the effects of exposure and hardships that have already been passed through, and the insufficient bedding and clothing and tattered shoes

attest those still bravely endured.

The general is not ignorant that two companies are destitute of overcoats, and that a still greater number of the command are without them by the sacrifice of these garments on the day of battle to the necessities of the wounded. He is aware that many men of this command have not underclothing sufficient to preserve health and cleanliness; their condition in this respect is deplorable; but being far removed from our base of supplies, though every exertion has been made, the unsettled and destitute condition of the country in which we are operating renders it extremely difficult to make adequate provisions for the men's comfort, for such has been the rapidity of our march that supplies pressing after it have not been able to overtake the command.

The march may truthfully be said to have been an incessant "forced march," in which a command, composed partially of foot troops, in thirty-one days gained fifteen days on a body of the best-mounted Indians in the world; but specially may be mentioned the march made by the cavalry command under Maj. George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, directed by Maj. Edwin C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, chief of staff and department inspector-general, of more than 70 miles in two days; that of the artillery and infantry battalions under Captains Miller, Fourth Artillery, and Miles, Twenty-first Infantry, of 46 miles in one day, wagons partially assisting; and that of Captain Cushing's and Captain Field's companies, Fourth Artillery, of 56 miles in one day.

The horde of Indian marauders, with their vast band of horses, swept their path clean of subsistence, forage, and supplies, so that where they had abundance our ration was scanty. Several times have the larger portions of the command, of necessity, been twenty-four hours without food. Where their animals grazed ours starved; where they had a horde of 2,000 fresh horses to replace their exhausted stock, we found only the useless ones they had abandoned. Nevertheless, by a persistence only possible with

willing men, we steadily closed upon them.

With frequent opportunities for desertion, in the villages through which the command passed, the general is gratified to know that only two men in his command were found so forgetful of their oath and regardless of their honor as to desert their alle-

giance and turn back from the pursuit of the enemy.

It is impossible to notice, even briefly, the innumerable privations of necessity suffered by troops operating in this wild country. The general can only state that he is not unmindful of what his command has done in the face of unusual obstacles. Now that, with soant supplies and burdened with sick, it is plunging into a wilderness, he relies, under God, on that same disciplined spirit which supports the United States soldier in the sharp conflict of war to the death with a savage foe, and sustained him in the suspense, anxiety, and hardship of a protracted campaign—a spirit that looks for its reward in the conscientious performance of duty.

By command of Brigadier-General Howard:

Second Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY.

The country in which I was now operating was a river-gorge, or canon, walled in by precipices and choked by marsh and undergrowth, the river so winding that in one day it had to be crossed five times, to the

great delay and discomfort of the column.

This cañon opened into the National Park, a mineral basin of sterile alkaline flats, and sulphur hills mottled with tracts of stunted pines, the country glaring with white deposits, steaming with geysers and boiling sulphur springs, and yet furnishing very good water and grass for our animals.

MR. COWAN.

Here we found Mr. Cowan (the last of the tourists reported masscred), suffering from several severe wounds. We gave him every attention, but I believe he died shortly after reaching his home.

CONSTRUCTING BOADS.

Here, too, our wagon-road ended. (A few country wagons had been hired after entering Montana, and were increased by those which brought

part of our clothing supply from Fort Ellis.)

From this point to the banks of the Yellowstone, and down that river, we cut and constructed our own road, the work being done by civilian employes under charge of Capt. W. F. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantr. It was a most tedious and laborious task, and may be appreciated in the fact that a wagon road through that section has been always considered by the inhabitants of Montana as an impossibility. Working forward as rapidly as possible, my command reached the Yellowstone about ten miles below the lake, on Saturday, September 1. The next day clothing sent for arrived from Fort Ellis, and the command was made more comfortable in clean and warm clothing than it had been for weeks past.

PRISONER ESCAPED FROM HOSTILES.

On the evening of this day a discharged soldier named Irwin came into my camp. He had been held a prisoner in the camp of the enemy for several days, but finally escaped to us. His communication to me of matters relating to the camp, organization, and discipline of the hostiles, and their mode of marching and scouting, was interesting, and the fact that they had a white man detained as prisoner and compelled to act as guide was encouraging as showing their ignorance of the country.

ENEMY'S SUPPLIES.

Irwin reported them as uncertain of their exact whereabouts and rather bewildered; stated that they had an abundance of clothing and provisions, and a superabundance of fine guns and revolvers.

IRWIN'S REPORT CONFIRMED.

My Indian scouts confirmed Irwin's reports by sending me at this time a message that the enemy was wandering around between my campand Clarke's Fork, and three days' later I learned that they had passed to the right of Soda Butte, and were pushing on toward Clarke's Fork I communicated this intelligence to the commanding officer at Fort Ellis,

and rested, anxious to know of the doings of my co-operating columns under Cushing and Sturgis. I heard rumors that Colonel Miles was in front of me with a strong force, but I always presumed it to be Sturgis, and so mentioned it in my dispatches.

REBUILD YELLOWSTONE BRIDGE.

At the bridge over the Yellowstone, Wednesday, September 5, I was detained until I could repair the damage wrought by the hostiles in their efforts to destroy the bridge by fire. I was fortunate at this time in procuring a miner (George Huston) as guide, who, by his perfect knowledge of the country, saved me nearly two day's marching.

WEATHER AND COUNTRY.

At this time the days were rainy and the nights exceedingly cold; the country mountainous, rugged, and densely timbered; the trails obscure and obstructed.

RAIDS OF HOSTILES.

My scouts brought me intelligence of depredations, burning, and murdering done by foraging parties of the enemy, one of which, probably not more than ten in number, had recrossed the Yellowstone at Barronett's bridge, descended the river on the left bank for 20 miles, to the vicinity of Mammoth Springs, where they burned a store, killed a citizen, had a slight skirmish with Lieutenant Doane, and then returned, murdering another citizen en route, and, after recrossing the bridge, burned the stringers sufficiently to render it impassable. They had recrossed this bridge just before our arrival.

CONTINUE MARCH-HEAR OF STURGIS.

I now pushed on as rapidly as possible, hoping that by the shorter route taken by my guide I might yet intercept the enemy before he reached Clarke's Fork. On Friday, the 7th, I received my first positive information of Sturgis's whereabouts, in a letter addressed to "Miners and others in the mountains," which I took from his couriers. I was pleased to know that he was in a position to block the Indians, as seemed now beyond a doubt, they only having two outlets; but I was sorry and surprised to see that he had no suspicion of my vicinity, as I had previously sent him, via Fort Ellis, three dispatches in ample time for his receipt.

DISPATCHES TO STURGIS AND CUSHING.

To remedy this, I sent three couriers at once, a frontiersman, a French scout, and a Crow Indian, all well acquainted with the country, none of whom reached him. I also hurried the following dispatch to Captain Cushing:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, In the Field, Clarke's Fork, near Mouth of Crandall's Creek, September 8, 1877. Captain CUSHING.

Commanding Detachment:

Please bring forward my supplies from Crow agency to Clarke's Fork as soon as you can. Indians are between me and Sturgis, and I hope we shall entrap them this time. By marching toward Clarke's Fork you will be ready to re-enforce either Colonel Sturgis or myself. Yours, truly,

O. O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General. Digitized by GOOGLE

INDIANS NOT INTERCEPTED.

On reaching the month of Crandall's Creek, I was disappointed to find that the Indians must have swept into Clarke's Fork Valley and down it only about a day before I arrived there. But I felt encouraged by the reflection that Sturgis, according to his communication, would, for days yet, be in the vicinity of Heart Mountain, where he could easily watch both the Clarke's Fork and Stinkingwater trails. That we were in close proximity to the enemy was shown by our finding at this time a camp he had just left, and in which our advance scouts killed an Indian

My continual effort had been to shorten my own line of march by bearing to the northeast of the Indian trail; and feeling confident that I was only one day behind the enemy, I moved out of camp on the 10th, almost expecting to engage him myself or to find Sturgis come to blows with him; but, misled by false information, Sturgis had left his position at Heart Mountain and hurried to the Stinkingwater crossing, leaving Joseph a clear path out into the lower basin of Clarke's Fork.

Dead couriers, miners, and prospectors were found in this vicinity in fearful frequency, showing how difficult it had been for Sturgis and me to communicate.

FORCED MARCH OF THE ADVANCE UNDER STURGIS.

When he discovered his mistake, Sturgis instantly countermarched with all speed, and by the evening of the 11th was within four miles of me. I went to him and assumed command, arranged with him for a series of forced marches to begin on the morrow, reinforcing him as expressed in the following letter, which was sent to him at this time; the calvary company alluded to was increased to 50 men, on selected horses, and was under command of Captain Bendire, First Cavalry:

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, In the Field, Camp Hall, Clarke's Fork, near Bridger Crossing, Wyoming September 11, 1877.

COLONEL: As our forces have formed junction, I assume command of both while operating together against the hostile Nez Percés.

As you suggested and have already ordered, please continue the pursuit on the trail of the Indians, and endeavor to overtake them.

I will strengthen your force by a detachment from my immediate command, under Major Sanford, First Cavalry; this will consist of one company of cavalry, numbering 50 men, Lieutenant Otis's howitzer battery, and the scouts, 25 in number, now at the front, under the charge of my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Fletcher.

I will follow you with the remainder of my command as rapidly as possible. Please, through the scouts, keep me informed of your whereabouts, and anything concerning

the Indians that I ought to know.

Yours, respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD. Brigadier-General, Commanding Expedition.

Col. S. D. STURGIS,
Seventh Cavalry.

As I have been blamed by some for not being personally present in the running fight that ensued, I may here say that it would have gratified me to have pressed on, but I thought it due to Colonel Sturgis, then somewhat disappointed at the Indians' escape from him at Heart Mountain, to give him the opportunity he coveted, to command my advance.

COLONEL MILES'S FIRST INFORMATION SENT TO HIM.

By five o'clock the next morning, Stugis was on the road, and he by evening, having much distanced my immediate command, I for-

warded to him the following dispatch, in duplicate, to be gotten to Colonel Miles, at Tougue River, at all hazards, one to go by courier and one by boat down the Yellowstone. Major Merrill, Seventh Cavalry, had shown me that I could reach Colonel Miles sooner by way of this river than by any other route, for I now felt that since Sturgis had become part of the pursuing force, it rested with Miles alone to take a diagonal line of march and intercept the hostiles:

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, In the Field, Bridger Crossing, Clarke's Fork, Wyoming, September 12, 1877.

COLONEL: While Colonel Sturgis was scouting toward Stinkingwater, the Indians, and my force in close pursuit, passed by his right, and then after a short detour turned to Clarke's Fork, and by forced marches avoided Sturgis completely.

I have sent Sturgis with Major Sanford, First Cavalry, and Lieutenant Otis, Fourth

Artillery, with howitzer battery, in fastest pursuit, and am myself following as rapidly as possible with the remainder of my own immediate command. The Indians are reported going down Clarke's Fork and straight toward the Musselshell. They will, in all probability, cross the Yellowstone near the mouth of Clarke's Fork, and make all haste to join a band of hostile Sioux. They will use every exertion to reach the Musselshell country, and form this junction, and as they make exceedingly long marches, it will require unusual activity to intercept or overtake them. I carnestly request you to make every effort in your power to prevent the escape of this hostile band, and at least hold them in check until I can overtake them. Please send me return courier with information of your and the hostiles' whereabouts, your intended movements, and any other information I ought to know.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD.

Brigadier-General, Commanding Expedition against Hostile Nez Perces. Col. NELSON A. MILES,

Fifth Infantry.

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY OF FINAL OPERATIONS.

The country from the valley of Clarke's Fork to the Bear Paw Mountains, where the chase terminated, is of the same general character; rolling table-land cut by bluffs and crooked water-gulches; the soil sedimentary, a clayey loam, very clogging to march in, wearying both men and horses; the stony plains, covered with stunted cactus, known as prickly pear, annoying the horses' feet; the water frequently alkaline; the wood, sage bush or cottonwood; the grass good and generally in ample quantity.

STURGIS'S FIGHT.

Learning by note from my acting aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Fletcher, that Sturgis had engaged the enemy, I, with 50 men, hurried on ahead of my main command, marching all night of the 13th, and arriving at Sturgis's battlefield the next morning. That day I sent the following letter to Colonel Sturgis:

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, In the Field, Cañon Creek, Montana, September 14, 1877-11 a.m.

COLONEL: On hearing that you had engaged the Nez Percés, I had selected as many horses as I thought could make the march (35 miles), and started at 9 o'clock last night; reached your camp about fifteen minutes ago. Hear that you are still 15 miles away. I have about 50 men with me. As your beef could get no further than last night's camp, I had a quantity killed and packed on mules, and brought with me (about 500 pounds). As the opinion here is that you will return to this camp to-night, I will detain the meat for your order. My main command will be detained near Rocky Creek to day for Cushing with supplies upless he comes this propring. If was want the life to-day for Cushing, with supplies, unless he comes this morning. If you want the little help I can render with my escort (50 men) please send word by bearer.

Yours, respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD. Brigadier-General, Commanding Expedition.

Col. S. D. STURGIS, Seventh Cavalry.

On reaching Sturgis's camp, I visited his wounded and made arrange ments, as explained by the following extracts from a letter sent to Co. onel Sturgis on the evening of the 14th:

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA. In the Field, Cañon Creek, Montana, September 14, 1977

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that, inasmuch as rewill probably have to delay for supplies, he himself, with the remainder of his command, will endeavor to intercept the hostiles by moving from this point down the Yellowstone to Baker's battle-ground, thence across to the Musselshell.

While he is moving as rapidly as possible on this indirect route, the general desire

that you continue the pursuit of the Indians along their direct trail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. S. WOOD,

Second Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry, Acting Aide-de-Canp Col. S. D. STURGIS, Seventh Cavalry.

REPORT OF STURGIS'S FIGHT.

The following telegram is my report of Sturgis's fight made at the time to headquarters Division of the Pacific, and I believe it need not be enlarged on:

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA. In the Field, Camp on Yellowstone, below Clarke's Fork. Montana, September 15, 1:77.

KELTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division Pacific, San Francisco, California:

Onr advance, consisting of Sturgis's cavalry and a detachment under Sanford, One battery, and company of scouts under my aide-de-camp, Fletcher, by a forced mark of 85 miles in two days, overtook hostile Nez Perces on the 13th instant; are having running fight with them for over 20 miles. Our own loss thus far 3 enlisted met killed and 9 wounded. Loss of Indians not much in excess. Indians' horses are not constantly dropping out, too lame and worn to go further; more than 400 of the have fallen into our hands along the trails, mostly worthless for use.

The battle began 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Clarke's Formula 10 miles north of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, near the Medical North Nort

and continued to the lakes, some 40 miles from the Musselshell River. Sturgis a soon as he discovered that the enemy had passed him at Heart Mountain, has make extraordinary and most praise worthy efforts to overtake and engage him. My plant to press along the trails with present engaging force under Sturgis, while I move remainder via Baker's battle-field to Musselshell.

HOWARD.

Brigadier-General United States Army.

CUSHING'S COMMAND.

Captain Cushing with the same command he had set out with, less Norwood's company of cavalry, had rejoined my column on the 14th. bringing supplies from Ellis, for want of which we had been in some dis tress.

GIBBON'S DISPOSAL OF CUSHING'S COMMAND.

It will be noticed that Colonel Gibbon countermanded a part of my order to Captain Cushing. He detached Norwood's company, and the other company available, viz, Lieutenant Doane's, or other troops from Gibbon's district, were not added to strengthen Cushing. sible reason for thus detaching Norwood is given in the following en tract from Colonel Gibbon's dispatch to me, received August 29, 1877:

HELENA, August 27, 1877.

To HOWARD, Commanding Department:

I have instructed commanding officer, Fort Ellis, to retain him at Ellis to use emergency for couriers, &c., if it does not interfere with your object in sending him GIBBON.

Colonel Secenth Infantry.

My reply, sent the same day through commanding officer, Fort Ellis, s in these words:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, In the Field, Camp near head of Cañon west of Lower Geyser Basin, August 29, 1877-8 p. m.

'o ('OMMANDING OFFICER, Fort Ellis, Mont.:

Sorry to have Norwood detached, for Cushing's command must be kept large enough o take care of itself, protect my supplies, and hinder Indians from going northward, he meets them. So inform Colonel Gibbon.

> HOWARD. Commanding Department of Columbia.

The real or perhaps additional reason was probably a desire to give ientenant Colonel Gilbert a command while en route to join me and o meet a supposed emergency in the direction of Mammoth Springs Yellowstone River), where the Indian raid, before described, had just ccurred.

RESULT OF COUNTERMANDING MY ORDERS.

I was exceedingly annoyed at this conflict of orders, for it certainly revented Cushing from being at Clarke's Fork with sufficient force to ake either the offensive against the crossing Indians or from co operaing effectively with Colonel Sturgis at Heart Mountain. Had Cushing een at Clarke's Fork with the force I had directed him to have, the scape of the enemy across the Yellowstone in the direction he took, sithout an engagement, would have been absolutely prevented. Indeed, laptain Cushing reported to me that Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert had reated him with marked official coldness, and when he, at Fort Ellis, sked him for the means of complying with my orders, and said, "What, sir, is my status?" Colonel Gilbert replied, "You have no status, sir," and directed him to report to the commanding officer at Fort Ellis for laty, which, if he had been constrained to do, would have cut off my. spected supplies.

CUSHING'S CONDUCT GOOD AND JUDICIOUS.

I am grateful to Captain Cushing for comprehending the situation etter, and for pushing on as nearly in accordance with his written intructions as his depleted force and unwarranted detention would allow; nd to throw further light on what I must regard as very unmilitary and aconsiderate conduct of my military subordinates, I make the following xtracts from Captain Cushing's official report, dated as follows:

CUSHING'S REPORT.

Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., November 24, 1877.

On the 25th, while en route, I was met by General Howard, returning from Virginia ity, who gave me the orders embodied in the letter of instructions, a copy of which

Ty, who gave me the orders embodied in the letter of instructions, a copy of which appended, marked A. (This letter previously referred to.)

Under these I proceeded that day twenty-two miles; camped on the Madison River. he next day 16 miles; camped at Madison River bridge. Here I placed the battabu under the charge of Capt. E. Field, Fourth Artillery, and rode into Virginia City to elegraph to the commanding officer at Fort Ellis to prepare rations, &c., for me. The attalion marched on 27th to Hot Springs, and I rejoined at that place.

On the 28th marched to Gallatin River bridge, 23 miles, and on the 29th into Fort llis, Mont., 12 miles. Exhibiting my letter of instructions to Capt. D. W. Benham, eventh Infantry, commanding post, I was informed by him that he had no men to

spare. I had the sick and disabled men of the command carefully examined by the post surgeon, and they were all left in the hospital at Fort Ellis, as unfit for active I prepared my wagon-train, and was intending to start for the Crow agency service. I prepared my wagon-train, and was intending to start for the Crow agency on the 31st of August, when a dispatch was received by Captain Benham directing him to hold Captain Norwood's troop at Fort Ellis to rest and refit, if it did not conflict with General Howard's plans. As General Howard, when giving me my orders, was under the impression that Colonel Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, was with his command between the Crow agency and Fort Ellis, and it was really the fact that that regiment was at or beyond the agency, Captain Benham and I agreed that it would be best to leave Captain Norwood long enough at Ellis to reshoe his horses, and then he could rejoin me. I proceeded on toward the agency. This resulted from various reports brought in by ranchers and others, as to the reported appearance of Indians in the neighborhood of the Yellowstone River, and it was considered well to have a strong troop of cavalry within call of Fort Ellis for a day or so, in case of any raid or strong troop of cavalry within call of Fort Ellis for a day or so, in case of any raid on the settled portion of the Gallatin Valley by small parties. So Captain Norwood was directed to immediately put his company in order, holding himself in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

A second dispatch, however, was received from Colonel Gibbon, completely detailing Captain Norwood from my command, and directing that he be held ready to move on the arrival of Col. C. C. Gilbert, Seventh Infantry. That officer arrived at Fort Ellis on the evening of the 29th Angust and assumed direction of affairs there. I submitted my orders to him, and he informed me that I was to constitute a part of the garrison at Fort Ellis, to be used for escort duty. As Colonel Gilbert was an officer of rank and experience, and had just come from a conference with General Sherman and Colonel Gibbon, I did not consider it proper for me to insist on a literal carrying out of General Howard's orders to me, and therefore acquiesced without any opposition in his change of my movements. I was governed in this by the necessity imposed on all to further in every way all efforts made to intercept the hostiles, and I believed it would be better for the general success to comply with his orders than to oppose a factious resistance because I had not direct instructions from General Howoppose a factous resistance occases I had not direct instructions from ceneral now-ard. Colonel Gilbert left on the 31st and I remained at Fort Ellis awaiting definite information as to what was going on. At last it seemed that no one knew anything as to what was going on, and I concluded to start out with my supplies. I therefore marched to Shield's River bridge, 31 miles, where I remained in camp a day, waiting Lieut. J. Q. Adams to come out with a herd of horses and mules. Here a train of five wagons, with supplies for Colonel Sturgis's column, joined me, to be escorted up to that command.

Lieutenant Adams not coming up, I resolved to wait no longer but act on my own responsibility, and I started on the 7th September, 18 miles, to Gage's Ford, on the Yellowstone; on the 8th, 22 miles, to Little Deer Creek; on the 9th, 12 miles, to the foot of Bridger Hill. The shortness of the march resulted from the fact that the hill was very difficult to ascend, and there was no camping ground after ascending for 12 miles. On the 10th, after three hours, and doubling upon all my wagons, I got to the top of the hill and marched 22 miles to Stillwater Creek; and on the 11th, 10 miles to Crow agency. Here I was met by my first dispatch, for some time, from General Howard, directing me to bring on the supplies to Clarke's Fork.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HARRY C. CUSHING, Captain Fourth Artillery, Commanding Battalion.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Department of Columbia.

It will be seen that Captain Cushing was in perfect readiness to star: from Ellis on August 31, but was kept in idleness and suspense until the 5th of September, and for no apparent reason whatever. To use his own words, "It seemed that no one knew anything as to what was going on, and I concluded to start out with my supplies."

This officer, so detained by those living in the ease and ignorance of a distant garrison, had all the supplies for my entire command. With out him my men must be brought to the verge of starvation, and it was this thought that finally urged him to take the important matter into As has been shown, his detention resulted in the enemy his own hands. proceeding unchecked and unmolested, and in my troops being in some distress for want of rations.

SUPPLIES FROM FORT CUSTER.

I now inclined somewhat toward Fort Custer, in order to replenish my supplies from that post, which I did without delaying my march in any particular.

On the 16th I transmitted the following information to division head-

quarters:

DISPATCH TO DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
In the Field, North of Yellowstone, twelve miles below Clarke's Fork, Sept. 16, 1877.
To Assistant Adjutant-General,

Military Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Dispatch morning of 15th received yesterday from Sturgis, in Musselshell Valley. Reports our advance close on heels of enemy all day of the 14th; marched 38 miles; 5 Nez Percés killed and left on the field, indicating many wounded carried along; compelled hostiles to drop over 600 horses. Sturgis said he intended to go ahead yesterday, and purposed pushing them until they abandoned entire herd or his own horses dropped.

Colonel Gilbert, with General Sherman's dispatch, which concerns my return, is still

far in my rear. Heard of the tenor of it last night.

HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Expedition.

COLONEL GILBERT HEARD FROM.

Shortly after sending this telegram I received a letter from Colonel Gilbert, saying that he and his cavalry escort had abandoned their energetic and long-continued pursuit of me as hopeless; therefore I did not receive the documents in his possession until the campaign was over.

STURGIS RELINQUISHES PURSUIT.

The accompanying extract from Colonel Sturgis's letter announces his forced abandonment of the chase:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH CAVALRY, Camp on the Musselshell River, September 15, 1877.

GENERAL: After leaving camp this morning it became manifest that the Nez Percés were heading for the Judith Basin, instead of for the Big Bend of the Musselshell, as I had been led to believe; and as I find it impossible for my command to gain upon them, and their direction is taking me further and further from supplies, I have, after consultation with my principal officers, reluctantly determined to abandon a hopeless pursuit before my horses are completely destroyed, or placed beyond recuperation for such further movements as may be determined upon. All I could hope to accomplish at best would be the abandonment by the Nez Percés of their few remaining worthless ponies, while they hold on to their best ones to enable them to keep out of our way; and I do not feel that I would be justified in breaking down my regiment and putting it hors du combat for so trifling a hope.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

['] 8. D. STURGIS, Colonel Seventh Cavalry.

General O. O. Howard, Commanding Expedition, &c.

MILES'S REPLY TO MY DISPATCH.

Five days after the departure of my dispatch to him, Colonel Miles, under date of the 17th, answers as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE, Cantonment at Tongue River, Montana, September 17, 1877.

DEAR GENERAL: Acting on the supposition that the Nez Percés will continue their movement north, I will take what available force I have, and strike across by the

head of Big Dry Musselshell and Crooked Creek and Carroll, if I do not get any information before. I fear your information reaches me too late for me to intercept them, but I will do the best I can. Please send me information of the movement and course of the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES, Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General United States Army, Commanding.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD,

Commanding Department of the Columbia, in the Field.

I have asked to have abundant supplies of rations and grain sent up the Missour. I would respectfully request that the movement of my command be kept as seem as possible, so that it may not become known to the Crows or other friends of the nemy.

N. A. MILES, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS YELLOWSTONE DISTRICT, Tongue River, Montana, September 17, 1877.

DEAR GENERAL: Your dispatch reached me to-night, and I will start to-morrow morning for the head of Big Dry Musselshell, Crooked Creek, and Carroll, with th-hope of intercepting the Nez Percés or preventing them from crossing to Sitting Bullscamp.

I expect to be about six or seven days to the Musselshell, and two more to the Missouri River, near Carroll. If you get any information that shall change my converplease send me word.

NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A.

MARCH SLOWED.

The march through the Musselshell and Judith Gap was "slowed, in accordance with the intimation of Colonel Miles, to give him the time named in the above dispatch to get into position before the fugitive were hurried upon him, for, as I had the shorter line, if I had pushed the enemy at our recent rate of pursuit, of 25 or 30 miles a day, it would have been impossible for Colonel Miles to have intercepted him this side of the British line.

Keeping my sconts a day or so ahead, I marched in a less hurried manner than heretofore, making short cuts wherever the Indian trail admitted of so doing.

FIRST CAVALRY ORDERED HOME.

On the 27th I replaced the exhausted cavalry under Major Sanford by the fresher troops under Colonel Sturgis, and turned the First Caralry homeward, that they might reach their posts before the mountain passes were blocked with snow. I at this time sent another dispatch to Colonel Miles, giving full information of the trails, scouts' reports, mactions, plans, &c.; and I furthermore detached an officer to watch the Missouri River, and procure me steam transportation to convey my troop up or down that stream, as might be required, for it was evident that in any event the campaign was soon to close.

REACH THE MISSOURI.

About this time the rains, softening the slippery sticky soil, made the marching and campaign very severe on the foot troops; besides, there was a scarcity of wood, and many complaints came to my ears. I did what I could to remedy hardships and restore energy, and pushed per sistently on to the Missouri, the sight of which was inspiring to the entire command.

STEAMER BENTON.

At Carroll I found the steamer Benton awaiting my arrival.

INDIANS ACROSS THE MISSOURI-MILES'S POSITION.

Here (at Carroll) the news that I had received on the 26th that the Indians had crossed the Missouri at Cow Island was confirmed, and it appeared from Colonel Miles's dispatches that he was nearing the Indians in the vicinity of Bear Paw Mountains, and that they had not yet discovered his presence.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS AT CARROLL.

I resolved, immediately upon getting this information, to divide my force, sending the artillery, battalion of foot troops under Captain Miller, the citizen and Indian scouts on the Indian trail, via Cow Island, and retain the remainder of my main force at Carroll until I could communicate with Colonel Miles, if possible, in a personal interview.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS,

To this end I accompanied the detachment to Cow Island, pushed out thence with the scouts, under the guidance of one of Colonel Miles's returning couriers.

FIRST INTIMATION OF MILES'S FIGHT.

The evening of the second day, having made a journey of at least 70 miles from the Missouri, I found myself north of Bear Paw Mountains on Miles's trail, but quite uncertain as to his distance from me, when fortunately two couriers descended to us from a high butte in that neighborhood, and gave us the first knowledge that we had obtained of the engagement with the Indians. They said Colonel Miles was from 12 to 15 miles off; that there had been a terrible fight; that they had carried the news of it to my main column at Carroll, and were returning; that in accordance with the instructions I had left, that command was in motion under Colonel Sturgis; that they had just now seen from the high butte Indians chasing game between them and Miles's camp, and they, the couriers, were returning to hurry forward my troops.

NEWS OF SITTING BULL.

We were joined here also by couriers from the other direction; they had come from Sitting Bull's lodges, by the way of Tongue River, and brought the last news from him.

HOWARD PUSIES ON TO MILES.

The necessity of my forming a junction with Colonel Miles now seemed more imperative than ever, so that we proceeded immediately, as rapidly as our tired horses would permit, and reached the vicinity of Colonel Miles and the Indians after dark.

APPROACH TO MILES'S CAMP.

Firing was going on, and at first it appeared as if the shots were intended for us, and, as I did not then know the Indians were there still, I sup-

posed the shots came from Colonel Miles's pickets, so that we called out loudly for them to cease firing; but as news had been carried in by couriers who had ridden in advance of us, it seemed to me very singular that we should be fired on.

In a few minutes our suspense was relieved by a party of horsemen meeting us on the trail. It was Colonel Miles himself and several of his command. After the mutual recognition, Colonel Miles said: "We have the Indians corraled down yonder in the direction of the firing." This accounted for the unexpected shots, and was indeed grateful news.

POSITION OF MILES'S CAMP.

We then proceeded together to Miles's own encampment, somewhat further to the left of our approach. It was so sheltered in a ravine that we could not even see the lights of the small camp-fires till very near.

HOWARD PERSONALLY DOES NOT RECEIVE MILES'S DISPATCHES.

I saw none of the dispatches sent to me by Colonel Miles on account of my absence from my own immediate command, but they were received in my camp.

HOWARD AND MILES.

The night of my arrival at Colonel Miles's camp I had a long consultation with him, I premising that I had no desire to assume immediate command of the field, but would be glad to have him finish the work he had so well begun; we arranged for the bringing up of my troops, as then it seemed a long siege lay before us, with the possibility of interruptions from Sitting Bull. Colonel Miles told me of his interview with Joseph and his failure to bring about a surrender.

CAPTAIN "JOHN" AND "GEORGE."

I mentioned my two friendly Nez Percés, members of Joseph's band, old men, with daughters in the hostile camps, and as I had brought these men from Idaho for this very purpose, I suggested that we try them and see what we could do with Joseph. Accordingly, on the following morning at about eleven o'clock these Indians. Captain "John" and "George," were sent with a flag of truce to the enemy. After much parleying and running to and fro between the camps, Joseph being promised good treatment, sent the following reply, and White Bird concurred, saying: "What Joseph does is all right; I have nothing to say."

JOSEPH'S REPLY.

This reply of Joseph's was taken verbatim on the spot by Lieutenant Wood, Twenty-first Infantry, my acting aide-de-camp and acting adjutant-general, and is the only report that was ever made of Joseph's reply:

Tell General Howard I know his heart. What he told me before I have in my heart I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. Too-hul-hulsote is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes or no He who led on the young men is dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills and have no blankets, no food; no one knows where they are—perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired: my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever.

THE SURRENDER.

- In accordance with this pledge, Joseph himself, accompanied by four or five of his warriors, came inside our lines, and Joseph set the example by offering me his rifle; but as the surrender was being made to Colonel Miles, I so instructed Joseph, and then they all delivered up their weapons to that officer. From this time, about 4 p. m., until after dark a straggling stream of captives flowed into Miles's camp.

WHITE BIRD'S FLIGHT.

At dusk, White Bird, with his two squaws, and accompanied by about 14 warriors, crept out between the pickets and fled to British Columbia. Other fugitives sought refuge among the neighboring tribes of Gros Ventres and Assimboines, and by them were murdered or driven to the hills. After the surrender, news came of several of these squads wandering in the mountains, but such was the fear with which the Nez Perces had inspired the friendly Sioux of the country that none of them could be induced to pursue these fugitives.

COLONEL MILES'S CAPTIVES.

Colonel Miles's capture was about 100 warriors, 300 women and children, and 600 or 700 ponies.

JOSEPH'S BROTHER.

Joseph's brother, Ollicut, was killed in this action.

COLONEL MILES'S REPORT.

Colonel Miles's report of the engagement and surrender is appended (Appendix J).

DISPOSITION OF THE PRISONERS.

The surrender being consummated, couriers were sent on the 6th to halt my advancing columns.

I sent to Colonel Miles the letter given below:

Headquarters Department of the Columbia, In the Field, Battle-field of Eagle Creek, near Bear Paw Mountains, Montana, October 7, 1877.

COLONEL: On account of the cost of the transportation of the Nez Percés prisoners to the Pacific coast, I deem it best to retain them all at some place within your district, where they can be kept under military control till next spring. Then, unless you receive instructions from higher authority, you are hereby directed to have them sent under proper guard to my department, where I will take charge of them, and carry out the instructions I have already received.

You will treat them as prisoners of were and provide for them accordingly until the

You will treat them as prisoners of war, and provide for them accordingly, until the pleasure of the President concerning them shall be made known.

Should you need any special authority for the issue of necessary supplies, including

clothing, it is hereby given you.

As my orders with regard to the pursuit, capture, or driving the hostiles beyond the limits of the United States are now fulfilled, I shall move the troops belonging to my department and the Military Division of the Pacific back to their posts.

General Sturgis's troops, that have been under my command since we formed junction near Clarke's Fork Canon, will report to you for orders. You will certainly need them with you to guard against any possible movement of hostile Sioux, until you shall have crossed the Missouri. Then I hope you may see proper to permit them to return to their post, as their condition, from hard service, plainly requires rest and refitting.

Permit me to congratulate you, with all my heart, and give you, your officers and

men, my sincere thanks for your grand success. It is the co-operation with my overworked column which I coveted, and knew beforehand, from your past history and well-known promptitude, that I should receive the moment I came within the scope of your operations.

A forced march of nearly 300 miles, quick attack, successful battle, ending with capture of main body of enemy, their chief and their main camp, and driving of the remnant across the boundary of the United States, afford a meager outline of the

achievements of your command.

I am gratified to have been present and to have contributed ever so little to facilitate the surrender and disposal of your capture.

With great respect, I remain, respectfully yours,

O. O. HOWARD.

Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

Col. NELSON A. MILES,

Fifth Infantry, Commanding District of the Yellowstone.

MILES'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

On the 7th of October, Col. Miles issued the following congratulatory order to his troops:

[General Orders No. 3]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE, In the Field, Camp near Bear-Paw Mountains, Montana, October 7, 1877.

The commanding officer takes great pleasure in expressing to his command his thanks and congratulations for the recent exhibitions they have given of the highest degree of endurance under hardship and unyielding fortitude in battle. The secret forced marches that enabled you to surprise the enemy when in fancied security, the resistless charge that at once shut them in the fastnesses of their camp, and the courageous fight, with death and maiming thick about you, are all your own.

ageous fight, with death and maiming thick about you, are all your own.

In the entire success that has attended your efforts, the complete capture of the hostile camp and animals, and the surrender of the chief, Joseph, and his followers, the entire country will share, with gratitude to you who have accomplished the work.

It is an added source of congratulation that General O. O. Howard, who has so persistently urged a war against these hostile Nez Percés and driven them from the slopes of the Pacific into this remote country, was present to witness the completion of his arduous and thankless undertaking.

By command of Col. N. A. Miles:

G. W. BAIRD, First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, Adjutant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORT TO DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

On the 8th, I sent my telegraphic report to division headquarters, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, In the Field, near Little Rockies, October 8, 1877.

To Assistant Adjutant-General,

Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Myself, with small escort, arrived at Miles's camp, evening, October 4; firing going on; battle-field, neighboring country, and mountains covered with snow.

Next morning communicated with Joseph by my two Nez Percés Indians and inter-

pretei

Joseph (at 2.20 p. m., October 5) agreed to surrender; organized his people, and, led by him, they began to come in and deliver up their arms about 4 p. m.; continued till long after dark. Joseph and Hush-hush-cute came in. White Bird, during surrender, crept through lines under cover of darkness, escaped with family, three members of which are badly wounded. Every means taken for his recapture.

which are badly wounded. Every means taken for his recapture.

Joseph's brother Ollicut, Looking Glass, Too-hul-hul-sote killed; also 33 warriors, either in battle or as fugitives to other tribes; between 40 and 50 wounded; Camas Prairie murderers now all killed in action. Number of surrendered men, women, and children between 300 and 400. About 30 warriors, some 20 of them wounded, with 200 ponies, reported by Red River French half-breeds to have crossed the boundary. About 700 ponies captured in this action; majority in miserable condition, lame and

I directed Colonel Miles to take the prisoners to Tongue River and retain them till spring, then by ponies send them under guard to Department of Columbia, unless otherwise ordered. Miles is returning to his post as fast as he can with prisoners.

Troops for your division return by boat down the Missouri. Sturgis ordered to report to Miles.

Our casualties, 25 killed, including 2 officers; 42 wounded, including 4 officers. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PREPARATIONS FOR HOMEWARD MARCH.

On the 4th, I had sent orders to have all stores, troops, and supplies concentrated at the mouth of Little Rocky Creek, and steamers awaiting my command at that place.

The troops were then marched to and embarked at this landing, while Colonel Miles, with his wounded and his prisoners, moved slowly on to the mouth of Squaw Creek. On Wednesday, the 10th, my command, on board the steamer Benton, left Little Rocky at about 3.30 p. m. and arrived at Squaw Creek on the evening of the 11th.

MILES'S INTERVIEW WITH HOWARD.

In compliance with the request sent me by letter from Colonel Miles, that he wished to see me on important matters, I waited at Squaw Creek until the afternoon of the 13th, when Colonel Miles arrived with his prisoners, at a point of the river about five miles below the mouth of the creek. I had ridden out in the morning to meet Colonel Miles, so with but little delay, after his arrival at the river, my command was en route to Omaha.

HOWARD'S PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

After having arranged for the transportation of the troops and their final distribution, I remained with them until I arrived near Bismarck, Dak. The shortest practicable route for me, consistent with reasonable time, was to go from Bear Paw Mountains to Bismarck by the first steamer, and thence via Saint Paul to Omaha direct. But as I had made arrangements with Colonel Miles respecting the Indians, which he and I deemed most important, and as we feared, without a full and proper explanation to General Sheridan, that we might be overruled, we thought it best for the public interests that I should go through Chicago and see General Sheridan, as it would take me but about twenty-four hours longer than to go directly from Saint Paul to Omaha.

I went with reluctance, because I was more anxious to get to General

McDowell and my department, but duty seemed to demand it.

HOWARD'S DISPATCH TO SHERIDAN.

Previously, while on the steamer Benton, I noticed in the published accounts of the campaign and last battle, what appeared to me must be garbled dispatches. These, with attending comments, were deemed by me unjust to a part of the troops that had served under my command. Deeming it also due to General Sheridan, within whose geographical division I was then operating temporarily, to have what I believed to be a clear statement, I sent him the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, In the Field, Steamer Benton, Missouri River, October 19, 1877.

It is due you as commander of this military division to know the facts that I have already telegraphed General McDowell, from the battle-field, concerning the final operations and surrender of the hostile Nez Percés.



First. On the 11th September I assumed command of Sturgis's troops after I had passed him at Clarke's Fork, and he operated in conjunction with my force proper till the close.

The advance—Sturgis immediately commanding—then made a forced march of somiles in two days; struck the hostiles; captured quite a number of their ponies; killed and wounded several warriors, and drove the band beyond the Musselabell. The 12th of September I sent from Clarke's Fork a dispatch to Colonel Miles, showing him that the hostile Indians were making for the Musselshell country by exceeding long marches, and urging unusual activity, and earnestly requesting him "to make every effort in his power to prevent the escape of this hostile band." Colonel Miles received the dispatch at Tongue River the evening of the 16th, and promptly moved his command, two battalions of Second and Seventh Cavalry, and one, his own, mounted infantry, on the 17th, to the mouth of Musselshell.

Meanwhile, as he requested nine days to get into position, I "slowed" my march to about fifteen miles per day, knowing that the hostiles, watching me, would do the

They slackened their pace after crossing the Missouri at Cow Island. As soon as Miles found that they were beyond the Missouri, he crossed where he was and made forced marches diagonally across our front, to the north of Bear Paw Mountains: struck the Indians about 7 a.m. of the 30th ultimo. They were encamped near a creek bottom in a strong natural position, but their numerous ponies, now nearly worn out, were scattered over the open country grazing. Miles charged the camp and herd simultaneously. A desperate fight occurred in which 2 officers and 25 men were killed simultaneously. A desperate fight occurred in which 2 officers and 25 men were killed and 4 officers and 42 men wounded. The ponies were nearly all captured, some 700 but the Indians, hemmed in by Miles's pickets, held out till after my arrival (firing was then still going on), the evening of the 4th. I had with me two friendly Nez Percés and an interpreter. The two Nez Percés were sent the next morning into the hostile camp. Through them the surrender was arranged. A few Indians, including White Bird, crept out through the lines during the night. A portion of my artillery and infantry and Sturgis's cavalry were brought up within 25 miles of the battle-field; but as the Sioux under Sitting Bull continued quiet, I deemed it best, on account of the difficulty of surplaing the command to return the foot two set to the Missenri. Stur difficulty of supplying the command, to return the foot troops to the Missouri. Stur gle's cavalry was ordered to report to Colonel Miles and moved in conjunction with him back to the mouth of the Musselshell. I embarked my troops on the steamer Benton. On account of Sitting Bull's proximity, I delayed their departure from the 10th to the 13th instant, till Miles, burdened with the wounded and the Indian prisoners. 375 in number, had reached the Missouri.

Colonel Sturgis and his regiment deserve special credit for energetic, persistent, and successful work. Colonel Miles and his command have and deserve the great honor of the final battle and surrender; while appreciation and gratitude are due our officers and men who engaged the hostiles with success in Idaho, cheerfully made forced marches for 1,600 miles, and were part of the last operating force north of the Missouri,

and were represented by their commander at the surrender.

I directed Colonel Miles to keep the prisoners till next spring, it being too late to send them to Idaho by direct routes this fall, and too costly by steamer and rail.

Can 1 meet you in Chicago the 25th instant?

O. O. HOWARD. Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

General P. H. SHERIDAN, Commanding Division of the Missouri.

My interview with General Sheridan detained me but one day, when I proceeded to San Francisco and reported in person to the division commander.

I reached my department headquarters, Portland, Oreg., on Sunday, the 11th of November.

FINAL GENERAL CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

[General Field Orders No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA Portland, Oreg., December 1, 1877.

The campaign against the hostile Nez Percés is ended, and the last company of the forces operating against them has at this date reached its station.

The commanding general considers this a fitting time to express to all who served under his command, officers and soldiers of the Army, volunteers, scouts, and other citizens who rendered in various capacities willing and valuable aid as occasion demanded.

his appreciation of their services, and the assurance that they have won his high

regard and warm esteem.

From the 14th of June to the 5th of October pursuit was continuous. Not a day passed that some part of the force was not marching, crossing torrents, climbing mountains, or threading their rocky defiles. From the Snake and Salmon Rivers, in Northern Idaho, across the continent to within one day's march of the "British line," you pursued a foe, at first cruel, arrogant, and boastful, but after the successful battle of the Clearwater, intent only on escaping and eluding your attack, and this they were enabled to do with the fresh animals stolen from the friendly Indians and from the settlements along their line of flight through Idaho, Montaua, Wyoming, and Dakota. Through heat and cold, at times in ragged and insufficient clothing and without proper food, by marches of extraordinary length, often pressed in the hope of bring the enemy to bay, to the limits of human and animal endurance, you followed the trail until Joseph and his people were prisoners of war.

To the officers of the adjutant general's and supply departments, at the headquarters in Portland and in the field, the commanding general expresses his thanks for the zeal and ability which characterized the performance of their important duties. His wishes were frequently anticipated and his instructions relative to the necessary supplies promptly obeyed, in spite of the many obstacles and embarrassments that want of the usual payments necessarily engendered. Success in the field is impossible without the conscientious and faithful discharge of duty on the part of officers charged

with the vital matter of supplies.

In this campaign the officers of the medical department have, by their care of the sick and skillful treatment of the wounded, in some cases under very adverse circumstances, noticeably so at the "battle of the Big Hole," added to their already excellent

reputation and standing in the Army.

It was an unusual campaign, and the ultimate successes reflect high credit upon all who were called upon to exhibit the courage, energy, endurance, and determina-tion by which alone the end was so happily accomplished. Certainly it is gratifying to all of us who were engaged in this successful expedition to receive the unqualified approval of those in authority over us. The general commanding therefore accompanies this recognition of your eminent services with the congratulatory order of the commander of this military division, which contains, besides his own, the favorable opinion of the General of the Army.

The following complimentary remarks from the General of the Army are published .

for the satisfaction of all concerned:

"The capture of Joseph and the Nez Percés completes the campaign, and reflects credit on all engaged; on General Howard's command that pursued them, as well as upon the commands of Colonels Sturgis and Miles that headed them off and finally

captured them.

"The division commander desires also to express his appreciation of the conduct and efforts of the troops of the division engaged in the campaign, and in welcoming them back hopes that in the knowledge gained in Indian warfare and strong companionship which comes from sharing together fatigue, difficulties, and danger, they have found satisfaction and conscious strength which will be treasured for further endeavors."

By command of Brigadier-General Howard:

EDWIN C. MASON, Major Twenty-first Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Undoubtedly to every thoughtful officer of the Army who acquaints himself with passing events, particularly with those of a military character, the charge of slowness, so freely imputed to my command by many public journals of the country, has been put to rest. Still, as such a thought may remain somewhere—of unnecessary delays, or that somehow sheer weariness from prolonged exertion, attended with shortness of supplies, was the cause of them-permit me to show that these representations have resulted from misinformation.

RATE OF MARCHING.

1st. The march to Captain Perry's battle-field, of 80 miles, averaged 25 miles per hour, including all rests and halts.

2d. The much of the main column, of .6 mles, from the crest of the

hill south of the Salmon, near Craig's Ferry, to the battle-field, averaged 303 miles per day for infautry. The infantry had assistance by turns from a few country wagons.

DELAY IN STARTING.

3d. It is objected that the column delayed starting in the pursuit from the 17th of July, the date of Major Mason's skirmish at Wey ipe, till the 26th of July, nine days. Yes, because the cavalry force from Fort Boisé, under Major Sanford, did not reach Mount Idaho till the end of nine days. There was no real delay, because the available force under Sanford was continually in motion, over a bad trail, making a march of over 20 miles per day. It would have been folly to have set torth with the few troops I had the 17th of July for Montana. The skulking "non-treaty Indians" left in Idaho would surely then have made it uncomfortable for the inhabitants near Camas Prairie. In fact, Colonel Wheaton, with his command, did not reach Lewiston till the 29th of July, over 50 miles then from my camp, while Major Green, with his infantry, was still over 70 miles away on the Boisé and Mount Idaho The "renegade Indians" to the north and west, from 1,000 to 1,500 strong, excited by the discontent of the whites, left alone, would undoubtedly have broken out, and I would have been justly held responsible for the consequences.

I did attempt to force matters and to set out by the Lewiston and the Mullan road ten days sooner, but the disturbed condition of my department absolutely prevented this. It was too much of a risk to run, for either the return of Joseph's or the breaking out of other Indians in the next ten or twelve days after the date of my departure, would

have been disastrous in the extreme.

WHEN THE PURSUIT WAS BEGUN.

4th. One official telegram says that I did not start on the march in pursuit beyond the limits of my department till after the hostiles had passed beyond Captain Rawn, in the Lolo Cañon. This is a mistake. I made my first day's march the 26th of July from my camp on Croasdaile's farm, Camas Prairie. The hostiles passed by Captain Rawn in the afternoon of August 1, so that excluding one day's delay at the river, and one in an important reconnaissance, I actually marched five days from the point of departure when the Indians passed Captain Rawn. After Major Sanford's arrival at Kamiah, the evening of the 27th, it took all the next day to complete crossing the river. We reached the vicinity of Captain Rawn's fortified camp the evening of the 7th of August. The Indians then had six days the start of us. My command had now gained three days on them.

PROXIMITY OF HOWARD'S COMMAND TO THE HOSTILES AT VARIOUS DATES.

At Gibbon's battle-field we were but tico days behind them with the whole column.

At Camas Meadows, the morning of the 20th of August, we engaged them in battle, their camp and herd being only some 16 miles ahead.

In the National Park, beyond the Yellowstone, my scouts skirmished with them; and again on Clarke's Fork, before ascending the dividing ridge to Heart Mountain, we struck a camp at night, which they had left in the morning, the advance scouts killing an Indian straggler.

The 13th of September our advance with Colonel Sturgis overtook

the Indians again, and had a running fight with them.

After this I delayed purposely, making short marches, in the hope that Colonel Miles, might head them off, as I had earnestly requested him to do in a dispatch of September 12, till I learned that the Indians had crossed the Missouri; and after that, when Colonel Miles reported to me that they had not discovered his movements, I held back my main column at Carroll till news came that he had struck them, though I had proceeded myself with my artillery battalion to Cow Island, and had kept on in person in order to concert action, having special regard to supplying the troops, and to the position of the hostile Sioux under Sitting Bull.

The command was then moved as near Colonel Miles as I deemed essential. One day would have completed the junction of troops had it been required, either for Joseph's Indians or for the hostile Sioux.

A few extracts from reports received show the rapidity with which movements were made by different detachments of the command along the main route or branching out from it; and the following table of averages shows mathematically how much the men and officers of my command deserve praise for energy and endurance, rather than censure for slowness. But the t. ble cannot show the difficulties of the wilderness through which these marches were made; and it must be remembered that we were constrained to subsist our animals on the natural forage of the country, and must allow them time to graze, necessitated as we were to keep our animals alive by grazing alone.

I cannot forbear to introduce some of the exceptional marches made

by my entire command—cavalry, infantry, and trains.

EXCEPTIONAL MARCHES.

Cavalry.

```
70 miles in two days.
55
30
    155 miles in four days.
30
            Infantry.
```

46 miles in one day, wagons partially assisting.

31 miles in one day.

22 miles in one day.

22 miles in one day.

Entire Command—Cavalry, Foot Troops, and Trains.

```
25)
25
18
25 \ Marches of seven consecutive days.
23
26
18 \
   Marches of three consecutive days.
```

25 miles in one day.

Table of Averages.

From August 28 to September 15, inclusive, to the cessation of pursuit of the hostiles by advance under Sturgis, camp on Musselshell:

From September 17 to October 1, inclusive, from camp on Musselshell to Missouri River:

From August 28 to October 1, inclusive, including all halts and rests from Henry Lake to Missouri River:

Same, deducting all halts and rests (3 days in camp):

Grand total average from beginning of the pursuit across the Lolo trail until the embarkation on the Missouri River for the homeward journey, including all halts and stoppages, from July 27 to October 10:

Days, 75 | 1321 miles | 17.61 miles per day, average.

 $\frac{1321}{311}$ $\frac{311}{1632}$ Total from Lewiston to mouth of Little Rocky Creek. $\frac{311}{501.8}$ From Lewiston to Henry Lake.

Lieutenant Fletcher has in process of preparation a map of the campaign and battles, quite in detail, which I will send as soon as it shall be finished, to be placed with this report.

Permit me to express to the general commanding the division and to the General of the Army my grateful sense of renewed obligation for needed counsel and prompt and energetic official support during the late trying campaign against the hostile non-treaty Indians of Idaho.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier General, U. S. A.,

Commanding Department of the Columbia.

The Assistant Adjutant-General,
Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

APPENDIX A.

Mr. A. J. Cain's communication.

THE INDIANS OF THE UPPER COLUMBIA-AN EXACT AND IMPARTIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CONDITION AND SITUATION—NECESSITY OF ACTION IN REGARD TO THEM-A PLAN OUTLINED.

PORTLAND, December 12, 1877.

SIR: Being aware of the deep interest you take in securing a just and humane solution of the Indian problem, and having had many years experience with the Indians in Eastern Oregon and Washington and North Idaho, I take the liberty of submitting

some of the results of my experience.

The incipient causes of the late outbreak date back many years; in fact, to the time the treaties were made, although there were many minor causes that tended to aggra-

vate matters, all of which you are familiar with.

I wish particularly to rofer to the present feeling among the Indians occupying the district of country before referred to. The Indians east of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, and residing this side of the Bitter Root range of mountains, have never been treated with, although promised from time to time, from the period that treaties were made with the other Indians, they should have the same consideration at the hands of the government. These Indians, with but few exceptions, were quiet during the war of 1855-'56. The war with them in 1858 was mainly due to their belief that they were not to be cared for as promised, and the apprehension that the whites would occupy their country without any regard to their rights.

The same anxiety still exists in their minds. They are fully aware of the great inducements their country offers to the agriculturist and miner, and they view with great alarm the large immigration pouring into the country before any provisions have been made by the government to secure them their rights. There are about five thousand of these Indians in the district of country alluded to, living in small communities in different parts of this large area of country, mostly upon and in the vicinity of the several rivers and streams, to avail themselves of the bountiful supplies of all kinds of fish, which aid very materially in their subsistence. The most of these Indians are as loth to dispense with their fish as the white man would be to dispense with his beef and mutton. In most instances they have not only cultivated gardens, but have opened small farms without any encouragement or aid from the government.

The proposed reservations for these people are very extensive and occupy a large portion of the country. The Indians already located upon these proposed reservations are the only ones that will be satisfied. Those that would have to desert their present homes would have to be moved by force. Many of these Indians along the Columbia and Snake Rivers, occupying lands comparatively useless to the enter-prising white settlers; are taking out their first papers, with a view to avail themselves of the rights of citizenship, and take up lands in severalty to avoid going upon a reservation. I have been consulted by many of these Indians from time to time upon this subject, and feel confident that if proper legislation could be had, with careful dealing and explanations made to all of them not treated with, a saving to the government could be had of from two to three millions of acres of land for immediate

settlement, besides dispensing with the present expensive reservation system.

The policy of allowing Indians to take land in severalty once inaugurated in the district of country occupied by the Indians not yet treated with, would be the means of inducing Indians now upon reservations to adopt a similar policy within the

next few years.

Congress, in 1858, extended the land laws east of the Cascade Mountains, before the confirmation of the treaties, and the immigrants and miners who are pushing into the upper country referred to do not regard the Indians as possessing any rights they are bound to respect in locating upon lands. There are in this region extensive mining grounds now known, that will pay moderate wages, and men are now preparing to organize companies to occupy these grounds, under a law of Congress allowing miners to associate, and pre-empt mining lands. The leading Indians are aware of all these facts, and I regret to be compelled to say that I am convinced that unless some legislation is had to protect the Indians alluded to, trouble of a very serious character must occur before the expiration of another year, which will require a large military force to adjust.

The minds of the Indians treated with, and upon reservations, are also much excited in regard to their future. From their long and intimate intercourse with the whites, many speaking our language, they fully comprehend the prevailing desire of the whites to occupy their reservations, even to the extent of resorting to force. They are also aware of the prevailing opinion of the large majority of the whites that at the expiration of the twenty years the Indians are to receive annuities, that all their rights to the occupancy of the lands reserved are to be abrogated, and that there are

many persons now selecting lands upon the reservations with a view to occupy then

as soon as the present treaties expire

The present reservation system has been a great failure in realizing the expectation of the government in regard to the improvement of the condition of the Indian. Ast matter of course there are some few exceptions. The more intelligent of the Indianare apprehensive that the government will not be able to exercise sufficient authority to protect them in future in their rights secured under this system. They fully conprehend that a large immigration is pouring into the country, determined to securland at all hazards. For these reasons they can be induced to take lands in several; whereby they can be secured in homes in which they can have the protection of the national and local laws for all time to come. The inducement offered to the imm grant to engage in farming, mining, and other business pursuits in connection with proposed railroad enterprises in Eastern Oregon, Washington, and North Idaho insura large population within a very short time, and to preserve the present reservative system will necessitate the presence of a very large military force, with constant da ger of conflict between the military authority and the citizen. Otherwise, an indecriminate war would be finally made upon the Indian by the citizen, resulting in hspeedy extermination contrary to all dictates of humanity.

In my opinion the only safe solution of the question is to induce Congress to pass general homestead law for the especial benefit of the Indians, with the following leading provisions: Give each head of family 160 acres agricultural and pasture land, soil to a single man 80 acres, allowing them to take up the land by the forty-acre such visions, and small communities to take their pastoral in a large body together, each baing his portion set apart separately; patents to be issued, with the reservation that the land could never be alienated from the Indian and his heirs. School district should be established for the especial benefit of the Indians, and proper persons for teachers employed by the government for a period of time who could exercise a sale-

tary influence over the Indian and assist in executing the laws.

When Indians are disposed to learn any mechanical trade, provision should be made to assist them in being apprenticed to proper persons in legitimate business in the different parts of the country. Seeds and agricultural implements should be supplied then for a period of time, and one good practical farmer acquainted with Indian character could distribute seeds and implements and instruct and assist a large number of ladisas They do not care for trinkets and blankets, which they can always purchase at such

prices that they do not value them as gifts from the government.

Mills are being erected in all parts of the country, and they could get their milling done in their immediate vicinity where they would do their other trading. They should be held amenable to all the laws extended over the white man, and the same penalty should be imposed upon the Indian and the white man alike that is imposed by local legislation for selling liquor to minors, making the offense a felony. All tribal rela tions should be disregarded, which the Indians are gradually abandoning now. Power should be vested in proper persons to enforce the law and protect as well as to punish the Indian and white man. In addition to the saving of lands to the government for immediate occupation, it can be readily seen that besides securing peace and the preervation of the Indian, a great saving can be made in the expenditures of the government in the Indian's behalf.

Near the Upper Spokaue bridge there is an Indian village, composed of twenty rest dent families. They have seventeen dwellings, and about one hundred acres of land under cultivation, inclosed with one and a half miles of good fence. Stylome is the headman and business manager. He does not exercise any authority as a chief, nor doehe recognize any chief over him. He lost all his stock in the war of 1858. Since the he has changed his views and habits, and has built two good log-houses for bimself. has two wagous and harness, a buggy, and plenty of work-horses. He has his stable granary, wagon-house, and chicken-house, in imitation of all well-to-do farmers. He has grain to sell every year. There are about one hundred other Indians, who speed the summer in hunting, fishing, and trapping, who stop at Stylome's village in the winter, and acknowledge the regulations made for their self-government, which are enforced by an officer duly elected, who performs similar duties to our sheriffs. Ar Indian committing an offense against an Indian or white man, if properly informed upon, is duly arrested and punished. Although they have daily business transaction with the whites, no difficulties occur.

These Indians are included within the limits of one of the proposed reservation. and, as a matter of course, are satisfied, for what they have accomplished has been without aid from the government, and they are willing to receive any assistance offered; but if they were left out of the limits of the proposed reserve they would have to be moved by force. I could mention many other instances of the efforts of these Indians, not treated with, in the same direction. Governor Stevens explained to the Indians, in making treaties with them, that he anticipated at the expiration twenty years that most of them would be enabled to occupy land in severalty. Apr enjoy all of the benefits of independent citizens; and those on the different recent tions not prepared to live without an agent's supervision, would be placed upon one reservation somewhere in the upper country. Spokane Garry well remembers Governor Stevens's views, and called my attention to them especially last summer, knowing I was familiar with the same fact.

I do not pretend to say the policy indicated can be carried out without a great deal

of patience and careful dealing and explanations made to the Indians. They are now having conferences and consultations among themselves in regard to the situation

without the knowledge or concurrence of the agents.

In regard to the Indians who still adhere to their original wild and roving habits, to establish a reservation for their especial benefit would only be an encouragement to them to continue their original mode of life. They would naturally spend their winters with the little established communities, such as Stylome's, and could be gradually influenced by the better class and more influential Indians who have changed their mode of life.

There have been so many different suggestions and propositions made to the Indians, which have not received any fulfillment on the part of Congress or the authorities at Washington, that they have lost confidence in all propositions made them, and unless accompanied with some ability for a practical fulfillment which they can comprehend, they will give but little heed to what is said to them. They regard you, sir, as their friend, and at the same time are now under a wholesome fear resulting from your recent military operations. The present season is the propitious time to adjust the relations between the propositions and the proping the property of the present season is the propitious time to adjust the relations between the proping the property of the present season is the propitions. tions between the Indian and the government satisfactorily. Before leaving the upper country I met many Indians who said they were informed you would use force to put them on reservations this winter, which excited them much, fearing starvation. I cautioned them to listen to no words that did not come direct from you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. CAIN.

Brig. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,

Commanding Department Columbia, Portland, Oreg.

APPENDIX B.

Petition of citizens.

To O. O. HOWARD,

General Commanding the Department of the Pacific.

GENERAL: This is a prayer for the establishment of a military garrison somewhere in the Spokane country, and we, whose names follow, certify to the following statement of facts:

The country to be protected is one of the finest agricultural and grazing regions on the Pacific coast. Cavalry horses, when not in service, might be herded eight months of the year, and do well without grain. Cereals in abundant supply can be raised for man and horse. Fuel would be at your tent-doors. Lumber for barracks can be had very low and convenient. Fine locations for garrison purposes, with excellent water,

are yet in the hands of government.

The garrison at Fort Colville practically affords us no protection on account of its smallness, distance, and impassable condition of the roads during a large portion of

We are in the midst of and surrounded by the following tribes of Indians, none of whom are on reservations, viz: Spokanes, Cour d'Alenes, Palouses, Colvilles, Kaléspells, Pen d'Oreilles, and scattering bands of some other tribes. Their most extensive fishing-grounds are also on the Spokane, where twice a year they assemble in great numbers, affording favorable opportunities to combine in attacks on the settlers. Their best camas-fields are also within easy reach of a garrison located in this country. Several times already have the settlers left the country on account of Indian troubles, and many are now leaving.

Without military protection the development of this fine country must be disastrously retarded. Walla Walla is too far off. It affords a safe place for the soldier, but the safety of the soldier there is often the death or ruin of the citizen here.

In view of these facts and recent occurrences, we earnestly pray you, general, to use your influence with the department to establish a garrison for the protection of the citizens in the region named above.

June 25, 1877.

S. G. HAVERMALE, Presiding Elder Walla Walla District, Methodist Episcopal Church. J. M. GLOVER, Postmaster at Spokane Falls. M. M. CAWLEY, Postmaster at Spokane Bridge, And eighty-seven others.

Digitized by

Mr. Havermale's letter of transmittal.

WALLA WALLA, WASH., July 30, 1877.

GENERAL: I hope you will pardon my trespass upon your time, but our people a the Spokane are in imminent danger and without arms or defense of any kind. I have the prayer of the petitioners will be granted. It may not be in very good form, as having any military man among us, but it states facts. It was at first intended to have it signed only by a few men in official station, but the people all wanted to, so it was permitted.

It is the great head-center of the Indian country. Many will lose their whole cross

while they are taking their families to places of safety.

If government receives money for land the settler ought to be secured in its possesion.

I would have sent this to you earlier but for the press of business on your hands. At this date no arms have reached Spokane Falls.

Yours, most truly,

S. G. HAVERMALE

APPENDIX D.

Colonel Watkins's letter.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH., August 15, 1577.

DEAR GENERAL: We have just closed our council with the Indians of the various tribes of the north. Moses was not present, but I think it was on account of not getting proper word of the time and place. I had understood that he was north of the Spokane River, and wrote to Agent Simms to send him an official invitation to the send present, in accordance with the agreement made with him at Yakima, but he failed send a reliable messenger, and the probability is that he did not learn of the council in time to reach here. He is still at his old place on the Columbia, and has remained there through all the excitement. I cannot believe there is any intention on his part to neglect to attend. I write him and send by special courier to-day.

The Indians present all expressed their friendly feeling toward the white, and promised to go upon the reservation I have decided to recommend and upon the already established.

I send you a copy of the agreement signed by the Indians. A good feeling prevails and the Indians all promise obedience. I have not made them any promises, but intend to secure an appropriation for them next year. Agent Simms has had nother to do with, and has done nothing. Am inclined to think he will have to be replaced by a more energetic man. All will be well this way, I firmly believe. The news from your command in the field is meager, but I trust to hear favorable news when I read Lewiston.

General Wheaton and all the officers of his command have been extremely court-ous. General Wheaton and I have agreed fully. Captain Wilkinson has rendered valuable services, which I desire to especially recognize. I trust that he will be a lowed to accompany me to other reservations. Very truly, yours,

E. C. WATKINS, Inspector.

General O. O. HOWARD, Commanding Department.

APPENDIX E.

Official report of M. C. Wilkinson, First Lieutenant Third Infantry, Aide-de Camp, main! accordance with the following order:

[Special Orders No. 167.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA. Portland, Oreg., November 13, 157.

6. The verbal instructions of the department commander of July 25, 1877, to Fir Lieut. Melville C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry, aide-de-camp, to accompany the inspects of Indian affairs to different Indian tribes in this department, are confirmed.

The journeys performed are as follows:
From Walla Walla, Wash., to Umatilla Agency, Oreg.; Umatilla Agency to Gray's Harbor to Tulalip Agency, Wash.; Tulalip Agency to Seattle, Wash.; Seattle to Port Townsend, Wash.; Port Townsend to Portland, Oreg.; Portland to Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.; Portland to Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg.; Grande Ronde Agency to Siletz Agency, Oreg.; Siletz Agency to Portland, Oreg.; and between the dates of July 23, 1877, and October 30, 1877.

By command of Brigadier General Howard.

By command of Brigadier-General Howard:

H. CLAY WOOD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, Portland, Oreg., November 5, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of a tour of inspection of the Indian agencies in this department; also some details of the council held at Spokane Falls

in August last.

In accordance with instructions from the department commander, I left Lewiston, Idaho, August 3, with United States Indian Inspector E. C. Watkins, to join the "left column," General Wheaton's, which we did at 3.30 p. m., same day. August 4, the column marched to Palouse City; on the 5th to Pine Creek. The 6th, the column remained in camp, Inspector Watkins and myself riding over the mountains to the Lower Cœur d'Alene Mission, where we meet Father Cataldo and Josét, the chief of the Cœur d'Alenes. Selties arrives at the mission about one hour after us.

This visit settles the question, an important one just now to this section, as to the friendliness of these Indians. They show us that they have done all in their power to protect the settlers in that part of the country, having made regular details to do so under the general direction of Chief Selties; in many instances, driving stock out of grainfields, and guarding the homes of settlers who had, in the general panic, fled to the stockades. These facts were afterward verified by the testimony of the settlers themselves. Selties gave us assurances that he would, with his people, do all in his power to prevent re-enforcements for Joseph, and promised to come with his principal men to the council at Spokane Falls, and help in the way of preventing any further troubles with any Indians of this section—promises he faithfully kept.

August 7, column moves to Hangman's Creek (Copeland's). Here citizens came asking the inspector for a portion of the timber-land on the Cœur d'Alene reservation. They are firmly told that their request will receive no attention by him; that these

peace-keeping Indians are not to be disturbed in any way upon their reservation.

August 8. The inspector and myself, with small detachment of cavalry under command of Lieutenant Brodie, First Cavalry, ride on 15 miles to Spangle's house and stockade.

August 9. Ride to Spokane Falls, to find that the Indians do not seem to have been properly notified of the council.

Angust 10 we spend waiting for the Indians.

Angust 11. Spokane Garry comes to meet us, but is offish and does not receive us at all kindly. The column having come up, we pitch our tent near General Wheaton's. Today citizens at and near Spokane Falls come to us urging that the Indians be put on reservations, but ask that troops be stationed at Spokane Falls; express fears that there will be trouble unless they are protected, should the Indians be thus disposed of. This day also quite a large number of Indians arrive, representing the different tribes called to the council.

On the 13th inst., Moses not having reported, council was further delayed two days for him. Four Indians came in who are suspected of being non-treaty Nez Percés; after an unsatisfactory talk of considerable length, the inspector turns them over to General Wheaton; later in the day, it having been ascertained that they were such, General Wheaton orders them placed in irons.

On the 14th, messengers are sent to ascertain the number and spirit of Indians at the Lower Spokane fishery, and messenger Sherwood is sent after some Nez Percés Indians reported to be in the Pondura country, with orders to bring them to us. Orders arrive to-day halting this column at Spokane Falls, and information received that instructions are en route to us by special messenger from the commanding general of the departThe following is a list of chiefs and headmen in council and their location:

Tribes.	No. of Indiana represented.	Chiefs.
Cœur d Alenes	450	Seltise. Stellman. Quin-a-mo-za. C Baptiste Picon.
Upper Spokanes	383	Scal-Halt.
Falls Band Spokanes	{ 160 } 40	(Bram-Cross. Spokane Garry. Three Mountains. (Whistle-poo-sum.
Lower Spokanes	318	Quis-e-me-on. Ah-mi-melichin. Cos-te-akan. Che-as-qua.
Pen d'Oreilles	250	f Winton
Colville Band of Pen d'Oreilles	60	Qui-qui-tam-e-lah.
()kanagons	176	Sur-sap-kar.
Colvilles	680	Antonio-sche-he-my Kui-kui-no-whu. Qua-too-low. Charley.
Dreamers	200	Sweep-kan.
Palouse	50	Co-ci-clao. Hush-hush-pon ecu
Total	2, 767	

LOCATIONS.

The Spokanes are in three bands, viz: Upper and Lower Spokanes, and Spokane Falls band. The Upper Spokanes live from the mouth of Little Spokane to Baptiste Pieon's Prairie, twelve miles east of Little Spokane.

The Lower Spokanes live from the Lower Spokane bridge to a point eighteen miles

down the Spokane River.

The Spokane Falls band live from the mouth of Little Spokane to Spokane Falls north side of Spokane River. There are about 40 of this band, under Three Mountains or William Chief, who live from Spokane Falls to the mouth of Hangman's Creek.

The Cour 'dAlenes live on Hangman's Creek, Camas Prairie, east and north to Mis-

soula River.

The Pen d'Oreilles live on the Camas Prairie, forty-five miles east of Colville Valley and up the Pen d'Oreille River to the Mission, in Montana Territory.

The Okanagons live on Kettle River, and on Okanagon River, to the 49th parallel

in British Columbia.

The Colvilles live in the lower part of Colville Valley and Columbia River, to the mouth of Spokane River, both sides of the Columbia.

MEMORANDUM OF FIRST DAY'S COUNCIL.

October 16. Council opened with prayer by a Spokane Indian, Cornelius. Inspector Watkins then said, in substance: "That he had come from Washington to meet them: expected to have met them before, as arranged with General Howard, but upon visiting Lapwai found that the non-treaty Nez Percés had gone to war; that General Howard was then driving them beyond the mountains and would kill or capture them; that no one could feel worse than himself concerning the Nez Percés, of whom is could be said until now that their hands had never been stained by the blood of the could be said, until now, that their hands had never been stained by the blood of the white man. General Wheaton and Captain Wilkinson will represent General Howard in this council; want you to take your time and tell me all your wants; how you like your agent, and how you are getting on. I came to talk about these matters. It is the wish and the direction of the government that all the Indians should go upon the reservations, or become citizens. I sent some time ago to Moses a message to come to this council. I fear he has not received it. Now, select your chiefs to talk for you, and let them go on."

Chief Seltias (Council Allera), reals and and are a select your chiefs to talk for you.

Chief Seltise (Cour d'Alene) spoke first and said that he had been helping the

whites, and now wanted the whites to help him and his people; "am working now for a piece of land for my children; hope you people will do all that's right to please the Iudians. I find that my good people are from the church; would like my reservation a little larger; it's too small if other Indians want to come on."

To-nar-ket (Okanagon). This chief at this time also spoke for the Colvilles, then said: "I came to know how much land I'm going to get. We had a talk about our

said: "I came to know how much land I'm going to get. reservation before; think if the government would give us a six-mile strip this (east) side Columbia River, all the way from British Columbia, that that will be enough. [The inspector will so recommend.] My people all like our country; they are big, like me, and have plenty of grub."

Cos-te-akan, a Lower Spokane, whose English name is Cornelius, and who opened the day's council with prayer, said, after exhibiting a paper given him by the Rev. Mr. Eells, as to the friendliness of the Lower Spokanes: "My heart is just as that paper says." This chief also refused to talk with General Howard and Commissioner Schenck

in regard to a reservation.

Spokane Garry then said that he was thinking about Moses: "If you don't want to have Moses at this council we will talk to morrow. There is always one that acts mean in a council. We are not talking for fun. Moses and Smohallie ought to go on a reservation."

The inspector then said that we have the written promises of Moses and Smohallie

that they will go on reservations by the first of September next.

GARRY. That we didn't know.

INSPECTOR. If they don't go, General Howard will use the Army to put them on a reservation—those who are not citizens.

Garry said that he wanted to stay where he was; didn't like the country the inspector had selected for a reservation.

Chiefs of the Colvilles, Upper Spokanes, and Peu d'Oreilles spoke in a very friendly manner. The inspector said later in the council he would speak more in a general way, and General Wheaton expressed himself that soldiers were for fighting, not talking, and that they were the friends of the Indians.

At the request of the inspector, Captain Wilkinson closed the day's council with

some advice to the Indians.

August 17. Council opened with Father Cataldo in prayer, after which the inspector explained fully his duties and his responsibilities, to stand as the true friend of all Indians. His careful statement was listened to with closest attention by all save Garry, giving, except in his case, great satisfaction.

SEMO (Pen d'Oreille). Indians are working for two things, trying to get a piece of

land and save their souls. In this way we have two hearts, first soul and then body.

Father Cataldo, at the earnest solicitation of the inspector, then gave the Indians excellent instruction, especially in direction of the cultivation of the soil, the sin of sloth, the necessity of giving the inspector a decided answer in regard to going upon reservations and getting homes, and then would come the blessing of schools for their children, when, being thus located, the government would help in the way of farming, tools, &c. The inspector added that this would be so.

The Rev. Mr. Cowley warmly indorsed what Father Cataldo had said, adding some

other practical thoughts.

At this point Garry was asked to speak, which he refused to do, clearly showing himself the one disturbing element, but his action was fast losing him any controlling influence in the council.

Whistle-poo-sum (Lower Spokane) said that he depended upon the inspector to act

for him; that he was willing to go where the inspector would send him.

Charley (Colville) "would go home laughing," though he had come with tears in his heart; he liked the country given, and so did all his people. "The strip you have given us makes our country large enough.

O-ei-else (Palouse) was no chief, but had been sent to represent some of my chiefs.

Sli-out-sab, the principal one, is too old to come. Palouse country is where I was born and raised; have done hard work there, and want to stay."

The inspector said that all Indians who did not become citizens must go on some reservation, and in his judgment the Palouse Indians ought to go to the Cour d'Alene reservation, but if they want to go to the Colville they can do so. O-ei-else then said: "I will go with the Lower Spokanes; they are relatives of mine. I will sign a paper to-morrow that my people will go with me."

Antoine-sche-he-my (Colville): I don't see any law passed for the Indians. a white man kills an Indian they put him in the guard-house. In three days he gets out, and then the white man says he got away. But when one of my Indians breaks the law and murders I see him hung. I never saw a white man with a rope around his neck for killing an Indian, so my law is better than yours. I am not ashamed of my law. You have made my heart happy; am pleased with our reservation. Now, when you put our Indians on it, I want soldiers to watch between them and the Whites.

The inspector again and fully tells the Indians what it means to become a citizen and how they can get title to land they occupy, and after a good talk from Chiel Seltise (Cœur d'Alene) the council, in harmony, at 4.30 p. m., adjourned.

August 18. The third and last day's council opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr

Havermale, resident Methodist clergyman at Spokane Falls.

Captain Wilkinson spoke of the relative control of the Interior and War Department. ments over the Indians; explained in what seuse he represented the commanding general in the council.

Antoine-sche-he-my (Colville), Ah-mi-melichin (Lower Spokane), Hush-hush-pon-ee: (Palouse), Cos-te-akan (Lower Spokane), Inspector Watkins, Qui-qui-tam-e-lah (Coville band of Pen d'Oreilles), Agent Simms, To-nar-ket (Okanagon), and Whistle poo-sum (Lower Spokane) each made short talks. The council was harmonious. Notwithstanding Garry was grum and silent, he did not seem able to create mistrust amon: the Indians.

The chiefs, with the exception of Garry, then signed written agreements. (Copies herewith.)

Garry, with his band of Spokane Falls Indians, were given until spring by the ir-

spector to decide upon citizenship or some reservation.

General Wheaton then said: "The soldiers did not come here to talk, but I am glad to see so many well-disposed chiefs, who govern so many thousands of miles. No government officer moves without his orders. He will be kind and thoughtful to all who obey the law, and his hand will be heavy upon those who do not. The officers all hope that all the instructions of Colonel Watkins will be obeyed. The colonel and myself are friends. Twelve years ago we were in the same army. We are friends yet, and work together. Do as you have been instructed by the inspector and all will be well. The soldiers came as your friends, and will go away as your friends—better friends. Rev. Mr. Cowley then closed the council with prayer, and at 2 p. m. it was declared

closed by the inspector, Colonel S. C. Watkins.

Following are the written agreements:

IN COUNCIL AT SPOKANE FALLS, WASH. August 18, 1577.

We, the undersigned, chiefs and head men of the Spokane tribe of Indians, for ourselves and our people, hereby agree to accept the following-described land for our reservation:

Beginning at the source of the Chimokan Creek, in Washington Territory, thence down said creek to the Spokane River, thence down said river to the Columbia River. thence up the Columbia River to the mouth of the Nomchim Creek, thence easterly to the place of beginning; and we do further agree to go upon the same by the lat of November next, with the view of establishing our permanent homes thereon and engaging in agricultural pursuits. We hereby renew our friendly relations with the whites, and promise to remain at peace with the government and abide by all laws of the same, and obey the orders of the Indian Bureau and the officers acting there. under.

WHISTLE-POO-SUM, his + mark. QUIS-E-ME-ON, his + mark. ĂH-MI-MELICHIN, his + mark. COS-TE-AKAN, his + mark. CHE-AS-QUA, his + mark.

PAUL, his + mark.

Spokanes. Orapaken.

Witnesses:

E. C. WATKINS,

United States Indian Inspector.

FRANK WHEATON,

Brevet Major-General United States Army, Colonel Second Infantry.

M. C. WILKINSON,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Aide-de-Camp.

IN COUNCIL AT SPOKANE FALLS, WASH. August 19, 1877.

We, the undersigned, chiefs and head men of the Colville, Okanagon, San Poel and Lake bands of Indians, for ourselves and our people, hereby agree to accept the preent Colville reservation with the addition of a strip of land six miles wide lying east of the Columbia River and adjacent thereunto, extending from the British line on the north to the Nomchim Creek on the south (to be hereafter set apart for them man part of their reservation), to go upon the same on or before the 1st day of October next, and remain permanently with a view of cultivating the land and securing for currently future future homes. ourselves future homes.

We further agree to remain at peace with the whites and hereby renew and express ur friendship and firm determination to abide by the laws of the country and obey the rders of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and all officers of the same.

l officers of the same.

TO-NAR-KET, his + mark,

Chief Okanagons.

SCHE-HE-MY, his + mark. KUI-KUI-NO-WHU, his + mark.

Colvilles.

CHARLEY, his + mark. SNIP-KEL, his + mark,

San Poel and Dreamers.

QUA-TOO-LOW, his + mark, Colvilles.

SUR-SAP-KAN, his + mark,

Okanagons.

Witnesses:

E. C. WATKINS,

United States Indian Inspector.

FRANK WHEATON,

Brevet Major-General United States Army, Colonel Second Infantry.

M. C. WILKINSON,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Aide-de-Camp.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH., August 18, 1877.

We hereby agree, as chiefs and head men of the Palouse tribe of Indians, to go upon ither the Cour d'Alene or Spokane reservations by the 1st of November, 1877.

O-EI-ELSE, his + mark. PA-HUA-UA-TIN, his + mark.

Witnesses: E. C. WATKINS,

United States Indian Inspector.

FRANK WHEATON,

Brevet Major-General United States Army, Colonel Second Infantry.

M. C. WILKINSON,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Aide-de-Camp.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH. August 18, 1877.

We, the undersigned, of the Colville band of Pen d'Oreilles, hereby agree for ourelves and our people to go upon the reservation set apart for the Colville and Spokane indians, or the Flathead reservation, at such time as we may be ordered from the udian Office in Washington, D. C.

VICTOR, his + mark. SEMO, his + mark.

Witnesses:

E. C. WATKINS,

United States Indian Inspector.

FRANK WHEATON,

Brevet Major-General United States Army, Colonel Second Infantry.

M. C. WILKINSON,

Brevet Captain United States Army, Aide de Camp.

On the 19th Inspector Watkins and myself leave the column encamped at Spokane Falls and start for Lapwai agency, where we arrive at noon on the 21st instant. We emain at the agency and at Lewiston the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th. This time was ecupied in making reports of the council and conferring with the Indian agent, Monleith, and General Wheaton.

On the 27th we journey from Lewiston to Dayton; at noon on the 23th we arrive at Walla Walla, and leave immediately for the Umatilla agency, arriving at Pendleton

ut midnight.

On the 29th, while Inspector Watkins inspects accounts, &c., of the agent and rides with him to the saw-mill, some distance up the river, Dr. McKay, an Indian, takes me to visit buildings, homes of some of the Indians, and gives points of interest conlected with the management of the agency.

I am aware that the spirit of my instructions may not warrant all I may say as to the conduct of Indian agents, yet as a mere matter of interest to the commanding general, who is now called upon to look after disaffected Indians, it is, it seems to me, a matter of moment how such dissatisfaction arises, and here it seemed plain to us we found sufficient cause for "roaming Umatilla Indians."

In the first place, to succeed, an agent must have the confidence of his Indians. It is evident Agent Cornoyer has not. We found but few, in fact did not see, I did not six male Indians on the reservation. They were in the mountains after food. The condition of almost entire want on the reservation has no excuse. Soil of the richest character, with the aid rendered by the government heretofore in the way of substantial appropriations, makes excuse impossible; and the conclusion must be that Agent Cornoyer lacks the ability of head and heart to make Indian civilization a success. That Joseph did not receive a large re-enforcement from this reservation, with which he was so closely connected, is due alone to the fact that he was so vigorously handled.

On the morning of the 30th we left Umatilla agency; at noon were at Walla Walla, and the same evening took steamer at Wallula. At Walla Walla we learned

that several of the employes at the Warm Springs agency were dangerously ill with typhoid fever, so we decided to push on to the agencies on Puget Sound.

September 1 we arrived at Portland; on the 5th we are at Olympia, and on the 6th. in the early morning, Quinault via Montesano; arrive at Quinault agency on the

evening of the 7th.

In a word, it may be said of this agency that during the past three years the Indians seem to have retrograded. In visiting their homes I found them even more filthy than when there three years ago with Colonel Green. I inspected them; the school has less in attendance than at that time, and the scholars show but little advancement.

On the point of consolidation with the Neah Bay agency, the Indians strongly objected. Subsequently, at Olympia, Colonel Watkins meets Agent Henry, who says, in his opinion, the Quinault agency should be discontinued, leaving, perhaps, one employé to look after the bdildings, &c. This course had been determined upon by Inspector Watkins, and he will so recommend.

On the morning of the 9th we left Quinault agency; at midnight we are again at

Montesano; the next evening, the 10th, finds us at Olympia.

On the afternoon of the 13th we are at the Tulalip agency. The subdivisions of the

agency are as follows:

I. Tulalip.—Here are the schools and agency buildings. The buildings are in good condition, and quite a number of new and substantial houses are going up. school is in excellent condition; pupils happy and contented; quickly, cheerfully, and intelligently they answered questions in spelling, reading, writing, geography, and grammar. The work of the Sisters of Charity in this school cannot be too highly com-

II. Swinomish.—The assistant farmer lives here and about 200 Indians, who support II. Swinomish.—Ine assistant and a good deal of fishing.
themselves by a little farming and a good deal of fishing.
All live in houses.

IV. Port Madison.—One hundred and eighty Indians here, well housed, farmers and laborers, and measurably independent.

V. Muckleshoot.—The home of 45 Indians, who are farmers; they are not on the res-

ervation, but located at the junction of the Green and White Rivers.

The inspector found no good reason why he should recommend a consolidation of these subdivisions. Agent Mullet is evidently thoroughly conversant with his duties as Indian agent, and his resignation is a serious injury to the Indian service on this

Saturday the 15th we are at Seattle; the 16th proceed to Port Townsend, where, at 7 p. m., we take United States revenue-cutter Wolcott for Neah Bay agency, where,

on the 17th, at 10 o'clock a. m., we arrive after stormy passage.

After a thorough inspection of the accounts of Agent Huntington by Inspector Watkins, and after he had taken the affidavits of each employé at the agency, and upon the admission of the agent himself, the inspector, upon our arrival at Port Townsend, finally concluded to temporarily relieve Agent Huutington. At the inspector's request, when we had returned to Olympia, I wrote him a letter, which states my views of the condition of this agency, as well as my opinion of the inspector's action in relieving Agent Huntington. The following is a copy of said letter:

"Olympia, Wash., August 22, 1877.

"SIR: General Howard having directed me to accompany you during your inspection of the Indian agencies in this department, in order that I could prepare for him a report of the condition of the Indians belonging to said agencies in this time of general uneasiness by reason of the present Nez Percés war, I would respectfully say that, having carefully noted the manner of your investigations, I can heartly indorse them. Especially can I commend your singularly faithful care in striving to ascertain the real facts connected with the administration of affairs on the Neah Bay reservation. I cannot conceive how it would have been possible for you to do otherwise than you have in relieving Agent Huntington, in view of the oral and written testimony presented, as well as the admissions of Agent Huntington himself, together with the

absolutely filthy condition of the Indians, who are much more so than any others in this department, unless it be a few on the Quinault reservation.

"While it can be doubtless said of the school that it is in a prosperous condition, yet the fact that these scholars must be soon sent back to filth and degradation there is an element of discouragement in this department. I do believe it to be possible to so manage affairs on this and every reservation as that the adults can be reached and saved to comparative order and neatness.

"I believe that Captain Hill, whom you have placed temporarily in charge of this

agency, will meet his responsibilities intelligently and faithfully.
"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"M. C. WILKINSON. "Aide-de-Camp.

"Col. E. C. WATKINS, "United States Indian Inspector."

The only other communication I have made in the Huntington matter was one to the Indian Commissioner, upon my return to Portland, at which point Inspector Watkins received a communication which contained an abstract of a report made by Agent Huntington to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which he represented myself as "clerk," &c., to the inspector. Again, Inspector Watkins advised me, and I deemed it wisdom, that the Indian Office should know my exact status in reference to this tour of inspection, so I addressed a communication, of which the following is a copy, to the Commissioner:

"The Indian Commissioner,

" Washington, D. C.:

'SIR: I would respectfully say that I have been shown an abstract from the statement made to yourself by the Rev. Mr. Huntington, Indian agent, Neah Bay, Wash., in which he represents myself as clerk to Indian Inspector E. C. Watkins during his

"The fact is General Howard directed me to accompany Inspector Watkins, that I might represent the commanding general of this department in any council that might be held with the Indians, as well as to obtain all the facts concerning the proposed consolidations of any agencies within the geographical limits of this department, which might result in any further dissatisfactions.

"The war with the Nez Percés only prevented General Howard from going himself.

General Sherman commended this harmony of action.

"I am informed that Mr. Huntington has stated that I warned him against Agent Huntington. This is false. In my presence the inspector asked Agent Huntington if he had any explanations to make. His reply was that he had not; that he had sold government goods for money in violation of law and the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He also made other remarks, showing clearly, to my mind, that he felt himself to be in the hands of the inspector.

"Let me say here that I was the first to introduce Inspector Watkins to Captain Hill

and to speak of his worth as that of an honest man.

"I would respectfully invite attention to a letter I addressed to Inspector Watkins, as I understand submitted with his report on the Neah Bay agency and the suspension ent Huntington.
"I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
"MELVILLE C. WILKINSON,
"MELVILLE C. WILKINSON, of Agent Huntington.

"Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General O. O. Howard."

These communications contain my judgment of the action of the inspector in this case. On the evening of the 19th we left Neah Bay for Port Townsend, arriving at the latter place on the morning of the 20th, reaching Olympia the 22d. Here we learn that General Sherman is in Portland, and Inspector Watkins receives a letter of which the following is a copy, so far as it relates to Moses, Smohallie, and Thomas:

"LEWISTON, IDAHO, September 4, 1877.

"SIR:

"Moses decidedly refuses to go upon any reservation other than one of his choosing and one that will be acceptable alike to himself and to his people. He tells me that he never agreed to go upon the Yakima reserve, and will not go there under any consideration. I met an Indian chief named Thomas, with his band, near Wilson's Creek, en route to Priest's Rapids, who informed me that his heart was the same as Moses'. This chief's band, in connection with a number of Nez Percés and Palouse Indians, have been burning all the grass along their route, likewise pilfering all the houses, killing cattle, and, in some instances, stealing horses, so stated to me by the settlers lately returned. Moses thinks that the Spokane chief did not want him to attend the

council held at the Falls, and has communicated with them, by letter, expressing his

sorrow at their course.

"He supposed that a large reserve would be asked for that would embrace the country he was desirous of obtaining for his people, and he now wants the said tract attached to the reserve agreed upon, viz, commencing at the lower end of Rock Island, on the Columbia River, thence running in an easterly direction to Rock Creek, where the Colville and Walla-Walla wagon road crosses the same, thence along said road to the Lower Spokane bridge, thence down Spokane River to the Columbia, thence down the Columbia to the place of beginning. Moses says if he can get this country, so dethe Columbia to the place of beginning. Moses says if he can get this country, so described, that he and all the Indians, including Smohollie's band, will be satisfied; without it their hearts will be sick. He made no threats. I used all the arguments that I could to induce him to accept the Yakima reserve for his people, but he says there is not room enough for all the people.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"J. F. SHERWOOD.

"Co'. E. C. WATKINS, " United States Indian Inspector, Portland, Oreg."

At this point I also received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Cowley, in which he says of Garry:

"Garry is not conducting himself as we hoped he might, and the fact that Moses refuses to go on the Yakima reservation gives confidence to him and to others to be quite insolent."

Feeling that the general commanding the department would like to avail himself of the judgment of General Sherman, and in order that General Sherman may have as full a statement as possible of all the facts connected with the Indian troubles which the action of Moses and Smohallie, as portrayed in the foregoing letter of Sherwood's, indicates, upon the inspector's judgment as well as my own, on Monday, the 24th inst., I left Olympia to meet the General, which I did the same day at Cowlitz, and

returned with him to Tacoma.

In this interview, and after reading the letter of Sherwood, the General having traced on a map the modest (?) request of Moses, said: "No; no more reservations Tell Moses and Smohallie that we have lots of young men who are anxious to fight Indians. They must go on reservations as laid down, or take the consequences." It was at this point in our conversation that General Sherman expressed himself against any consolidation of the Sound Indians. Said he: "This is right. Let the Indians have them. You can't confine these Indians who have their canoes to any one of these reservations very well against their will." General Sherman warmly commended the action of the general commanding the department in sending one of his staff officers

to co-operate with the Indian inspector, Colonel Watkins.

October 4th we leave Portland for the Warm Spring agency, where we arrive on the 6th. While the inspector, as usual, is examining accounts, the farmer takes me to look at farms, houses, and outside matters generally.

As those are the only Indians that the inspector will recommend to be moved, it will be of interest to note the fact that the strength of their best land seems already to have been exhausted measurably. In the little valleys where the farms are, the

soil is only a thin deposit, which, when exhausted, cannot be redeemed.

This whole country is volcanic, and while something has been done in the way of raising some of the cereals, yet, as already stated, there is certainly no promise for the future that any considerable number of these Indians can gain anything like a sup-

port from the cultivation of the soil.

Inspector Watkins will recommend that the Warm Spring Indians be sent to the Yakima reservation, but not against their will. Little seems being done for these Indians. Their agent has done much real service in the past for them, but age and infirmity, together with the loss of his estimable wife (who did so much in the way of

teaching the Indian women), very measurably incapacitates him.

The school has but very few in it. The agency buildings are fast going to decay.

The mill is almost a worthless one. The actual loss to the government would be very slight in giving up the improvements at the agency. These facts make it necessary that some action be had for these Indians, who now have in the main to depend upon game for a living. In fact while we were there but very few Indians were on the reservation. Their crops having almost universally failed, they were in the mountains after meat for the winter. The fact that they were compelled to hunt is the reason why they could not respond to the call as scouts, it being impossible for their agent to gather a sufficient number in time. They now say they would have gladly culisted provided that houses are built for them on the Yakima reservation, and they are properly impressed with the worth of the soil, and that they will have a clear title to their farms; no doubt they will cheerfully go. A few may elect to remain, and should be allowed to do so, taking up their lands as other settlers.

On the evening of the 9th we are again in Portland, and on the 11th leave for Grande Ronde Agency, arriving on the 12th; 13th visit farms, mills, and the school. The farming is the best of any we have found so far on any of the reservations. The Indians were thrashing, and for the first time in my life I saw a thrashing-machine (and that one of the latest improvements) fully manned, from driver to stacker, by Indians. The mills were the best and kept in better order than any before inspected.

But the school, in which at the time of our visit there were only girls (22 in number), did not impress us at all favorably. Upon suggestion of Inspector Watkins the agent promised to make some changes; one in securing a better teacher. This school presents a clear illustration of Simon-pure sectarian management. A reverend father in Washington secured for the Catholic Church a contract at \$5,000 to run the school for one year. Agent Sinnott said to us that the Indians had been told by the priest from the church alter that now the government no longer gave them assistance in this di-

rection; the church did it.

We found that \$250 worth of Sanders's series of schoo'-books had been ordered laid aside by the church authorities, and in their place inferior text-books substituted, costing the government another \$250; substituted simply because they were sectarian. What about contracts of this character being given to run one of the departments of

our government?

On the 14th instant all the headmen of the Salmon River Indians came from the mouth of the Salmon River to meet Inspector Watkins, and to his direct question as to their wishes in regard to their being connected with the Grande Ronde agency, at once replied, and without exception, that this was their choice. The inspector will so recommend. As there had been some question as to the condition of the road to the coast from the agency, in regard to its being passable, with an Indian I rode some distance upon it and can pronounce it a fair mountain road, certainly a passable one.

tance upon it and can pronounce it a fair mountain road, certainly a passable one.

On Monday, the 17th, we leave Grande Ronde for the Siletz agency via King's Valley and the Yakima, and at 10 p. m., on the 18th, we are at Siletz; inspect on the 19th,

leave on the 20th, and arrive in Portland on the 21st.

Undoubtedly the item of greatest importance to the commanding general of the department connected with these two last reservations is that of the proper location of the Salmon River Indians; that is, in so far as an assignment to any agency is concerned.

As they themselves request to be attached to the Grande Ronde agency, and as there were no good and substantial reasons presented by the Siletz agent to the inspector why they should not be, he will recommend as before stated that they be so assigned.

why they should not be, he will recommend, as before stated, that they be so assigned. Of the Siletz reservation it may be said that it is not in a prosperous condition. Though the land in possession of the Indians is fertile, but very few of them are at work depending upon "going outside," as the Indians term working for the farmers, in King's and Willamette Valleys for their supplies for the winter. Their agent, a thoroughly good man, is evidently not a business man, and so things generally are in a dilapidated condition, with the single exception of the new mills. The school, however, is a good one, quite well attended, and prosperous under the able management of the teacher, the Rev. Mr. Royal.

CONCLUSIONS.

I. Present attitude of Moses, Smohallie, Thomas, and Spokane Garry requires attention of the commanding general of the department. The latter has been given until spring by Inspector Watkins to make up his mind whether he will become a citizen or go upon the proposed reservation for the Spokanes.

or go upon the proposed reservation for the Spokanes.

11. The impracticability of consolidating the Puget Sound reservations.

111. The Warm Spring Indians should be moved to the Yakima reservation, provided they consent. This will be recommended by the inspector, Colonel Watkins.

The attention of the general commanding the department is respectfully invited to the proposed reservation for the Spokane Indians, as indicated in agreement, page 16; also to the proposed extension of the Colville reservation, as indicated in agreement, page 18.

Very respectfully submitted.

M. C. WILKINSON,
First Lieutenant Third Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

The Assistant Adjutant-General,

Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oreg.

APPENDIX F.

Colonel Wheaton's report, August 10.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT COLUMN HOWARD'S EXPEDITION, Camp on Spokane River near Falls, Wash., August 10, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of my command at this point on this, the day designated by Col. E. C. Watkins, inspector of Indian affairs, for meeting the head men of the several Indian tribes in this section of the country. The Indian chiefs and head men have not yet arrived here; they are reported to be en ronte. It is doubtful if we can hold our first council with them before Tuesday, the 14th instant

No Washington Territory Volunteers have as yet reported, nor do I expect any. cavalry consists of Company F, First Cavalry (Perry's); total strength, 22 enlisted men. Company H, First Cavalry (Trimble's), is said to be en route. A portion of it has been detained at Lewiston, Idaho, awaiting a remount. A letter from Colonel Sully, of the 6th instant, informed me that part of this company of cavalry would

leave Lewiston to join me on the 7th.

I have not heard from General Howard since I left Lewiston, Idaho, and am informed that it is impossible to employ couriers to go to him on the Lo-Lo trail, except at the most exorbitant rates. I shall endeavor to communicate with the department commander from this vicinity, near the old Cour d'Alene Mission and Hell Gate.

I am informed by Captain Harris, First Cavalry, who has this moment arrived from Fort Colville, that some of the Indians summoned to meet Colonel Watkins here today were 200 miles west of Fort Colville when sent for, and I fear that our detention here will be much longer than I had anticipated; but as the report that Joseph and his hostile band turned south after reaching the Bitter Root seems to be confirmed, this column, which has been moving in an opposite direction, can hardly hope to cooperate very directly with the pursuing troops, who are separated from us by a range of great mountains, and moving in a different direction.

Had Joseph turned north or northwest, which at one time seemed likely, we would have been, as the department commander intended, precisely in position to engage

him.

I am satisfied that our march through this portion of the Cœur d'Alene and Spokane country has had the best effect in reassuring frontier settlers who were naturally greatly alarmed at the Nez Percés outbreak, and in causing restless and excited young Indians to remain with their tribes. Settlers are rapidly returning to their ranches, harvesting their crops, and are greatly cheered at the presence of troops in this section.

Col. E. C. Watkins and myself are working together harmoniously, and after our anticipated "talks" with the representatives of some nine thousand Indians, I hope

we will have accomplished much that the department commander desires settled in

this portion of his command.

A supply train of ten citizen teams reached me on the 8th from the Lewiston Depot. I shall unload and store these supplies here until needed, and return the teams to-morrow for discharge. I hope to have all my hired teams soon replaced by government teams, and thus greatly reduce the expense of our movement.

The teams furnished were hastily collected, are indifferent animals, and haul very small wagons, many of them worn out, and have frequently caused annoying delays.

The health of the command is excellent. While writing this Colonel Merriam fur-

nishes me by courier a copy of General Howard's dispatch to Captain Sladen, aide-decamp of August 6, confirming the southern movement of Joseph's band.

I will communicate the result of the council soon to be held here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHEATON, Colonel Second Infantry, Commanding.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oreg.

APPENDIX G.

Colonel Wheaton's report, August 18.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT COLUMN, HOWARD'S EXPEDITION, Camp at Spokane Falls, Wash., August 18, 1877.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from Lieutenant Bailey, Twenty-first Infantry, on the 17th, of your instructions of the 9th instant. Your orders of the 7th, sent by Courier Baker from Missoula, Mont., were received by me on the 16th instant, at this camp, and within an hour copied and forwarded by special courier to Major John Green, First Cavalry, commanding near Mount Idaho.

This command arrived here on the 10th instant, the day designated by Indian Inspector Watkins for the assembling of the chiefs and head men of the various tribes located in this region. Colonel Watkins and your aid, Captain Wilkinson, came with me to this point. Inspector Watkins found it impossible to assemble the council of chiefs until the 16th. This delay was necessary and advantageous, as affording the best-disposed Indians of influence an opportunity to bring disaffected Indians, particularly of the Spokane tribe, to a more correct understanding of the government requirements. I think they all understand now that all Indians in your department will be compelled to elect, either to become citizens of the United States or go upon designation. nated reservations.

I regret that Spokane chief Moses was not at the council. Colonel Watkins informs me that it is doubtful if he received any notice to appear, through some mis-understanding of the inspector's agents. The arrangements for the reservation for the Upper Spokanes, particularly "Spokane Garry's" band, are incomplete. Garry yesterday desired to become a citizen, and until some understanding can be positively reached regarding reimbursement of those Spokanes who have made improvements,

they will be obliged to leave. Colonel Watkins preferred leaving many questions concerning them unsettled until his return to Washington.

The Cœur d'Alenes, Colvilles, Okanagons, Pen d'Oreilles, Lower Spokanes, Calaspelles, and the small band of Palouse Indians seem to be satisfactorily located, and I doubt if through any act of theirs any trouble will be made in your department. As settlements increase near the reservation for the above named Indians, complications with citizens must be expected. The Cœur d'Alenes, under Chief Sattis, deserve special credit for their efforts to keep other Indians quiet during Joseph's outbreak, and the protection they have—and voluntarily—rendered the settlers near them; they have, in several instances, kept up fences, saved wheat and out-fields, and protected valuable property at abandoned ranches.

At the earnest request of Inspector Watkins, I will delay the departure of this column to comply with your last orders, a day or two, until the several bands of Indians have left this vicinity and gone to their homes and fisheries. Though no depredations have been committed in this neighborhood, settlers have not yet quite recovered from the alarm occasioned by the outbreak of Joseph's band of Nez Percés, and in the spirit of your first instructions I will continue to do all possible to allay their fears and induce the speedy return of confidence and quiet; I believe much has already been accomplished in that direction. Of course every settler would like to have a

military post located very near his ranch.

Elder Havemail, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and I think four other citizens are located at these falls. The elder has a quarter-section here, and an interest in the ownership of the Falls water power, where a saw-mill is completed and a grist-mill in progress of construction. He informs me that he had written you and induced many to join him in asking for military protection. You will probably receive many such

letters or petitions.

When funds are available for the purpose I would recommend the establishment of a large post at some point on or near the Spokane River, probably between the Upper Bridge and Lower Ferry. I will examine the country near the Upper Bridge to-mor-I will report to your adjutant-general at Portland the letters and commanders of the companies I leave, as you direct, at Palouse Bridge and send to Major Green, at Mount Idaho. I will thank you to send me an intimation as to whether you will probably desire the two companies I leave at Palouse Bridge to remain there until or during cold weather, in order that I may instruct them regarding supplies, protection of the same, tents for the troops, &c. Your order names these two companies as an outpost, and until otherwise directed I will therefore report them as on detached service from my command.

Companies I (Conrad's) and K (Daggett's), Twelfth Infantry, I will leave at Palouse Bridge; Companies C (Drum's) and B (Trowbridge's, commanded by Lieutenant Haines), I will send to report to Major Green, First Cavalry.

In the discretion you give me to camp my command near Lewiston, Idaho, I will, unless you desire otherwise, camp with it near Lapwai, as the water at Lewiston is unusually bad this season and sickened myself and many of my officers and enlisted men during my detention there awaiting transportation for this movement. I am told that there is no good camp nearer than Lapwai post, and by being there I avoid the bad water of Lewiston. If it should not be necessary for me to move south in order to conform to any anticipated movement of the hostiles, perhaps it would be a convenience and facilitate questions of supplies, issues, &c., if I were authorized to assume command at Lapwai while you continue this force in that vicinity.

Before leaving my camp near Lewiston I ordered Colonel Grover, First Cavalry, as you had directed, to report for duty with this column; but on learning that no volunteers were to join me. I informed Colonel Sully, Twenty-first Infantry, that I would have no adequate mounted force for Colonel Grover to command, and requested that he be sent back to Walla Walla. Colonel Grover reached Lewiston the day after I it

that point and was immediately relieved from further duty with this command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Merriam, Second Infantry, joined me at a point 12 miles nor of Lewiston, and was on the same day ordered back to Lewiston by Colonel Sully,: act in the name of the latter at Lewiston Depot during Colonel Sully's absence.

Your dispatch of August 9, stopping my further advance, and sent from your can; 15 miles south of Corvallis, Mont., I received here, via Portland and Walla Walla, a 6.45 p. m. on the 14th instant. Should the hostiles turn southwest toward Color-Green's command, you may rely upon the prompt movements of this force in that dire-

on. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, FRANK WHEATON,

Colonel Second Infantry, Brevet Major-General, United States Army, Commandia:

To General OLIVER O. HOWARD, Commanding Department of the Columbia,

In the field pursuing Joseph's band of Nez Percés. (By courier to commanding officer, Missoula, Mont.)

APPENDIX H.

Captain Sumner's report.

ELK CITY, IDAHO, Saturday, August 13, 1977.

Lieut. C. E. S. Wood,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the Field:

I have the honor to report that under instructions of Major Green, First Cavalra, I left Crosedaile's ranch, Camas Prairie, August 8, with G and D Companies, First Cavalra, I can be companied. alry, and 24 Indian scouts under Lieutenant Wilson. I have been in camp at this place since August 11, watching the Elk City trail, with scouts out as far as the crossing of Little Salmon, 60 miles eastward. No Indians passed over the trail, and I do not believe there is even a straggler in the country. The two men to whom General Howard gave a dispatch at the mouth of the trail on the 10th instant, reached my camp in Red River Meadows yesterday. The general's first dispatch regarding General Wheaton return came through in good time.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. V. SUMNER, Captain, First Carelry.

APPENDIX I.

Colonel Miles's report.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE Camp near north end of Bear Paw Mountains, Mont., October 6, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to report having received, on the evening of the 17th ultime a communication, dated the 12th, from General Howard, then on Clark's Fork, stating that the Nez Perces had evaded the command to the north of them and were pushing northward. I at once organized all the available force of my command for a move ment to intercept or pursue them.

The command left the cantonment on the morning of the 18th. The different order regarding escort for the commission had already put es route the battalion Second (salry, and one company (Hale's) Seventh Cavalry. These were taken up on the mark The command reached the Missouri at the mouth of the Musselshell on the 23d day. September, but learning on the morning of the 25th that the Nez Percés had crossed # Cow Island on the 23d, destroyed the depot there and moved northward, I imme: ately crossed the Missouri. The command moved on the 26th northward from moved of Musselshell, and on the 27th, leaving my train to follow, pushed on rapidly by the northern side of the Little Rockies, thence across to the northern end of the lear last Mountains, which point I reached on the evening of the 29th. On the sam evenit the trail was discovered by my scouts entering the range to my left. Staring at o'clock on the 30th and moving around the northern end of the mountain, the trail at struck at 6 a. m. near the head of Snake River. The village shortly afterward who discovered on Eagle Creek and immediately charged. The battalion Seventh Cavalina and Fifth Information Contains Hules and Fifth Information Contains the contain (Captain Hale) and Fifth Infantry (Captain Snyder) attacking in front, the battalin-

Second Cavalry (Captain Tyler), by circuit, attacked in rear and secured the stock, to the number of 700 horses, mules, and ponies. The fighting was very severe and at close quarters. The Indians took refuge in some deep ravines, and their firing was accurate and well kept up. Having at the first onset surprised and shut up the greater accurate and well kept up. Having at the first onset surprised and shut up the greater part of the Indians in the village, and cut off and secured the greater part of their stock, and perceiving that the position could be carried by storm only, with very great loss, I determined to maintain my lines about them, keep them under fire, and at the same time give them an opportunity to surrender if they desired.

The positions taken up on the 30th were, with slight modifications, maintained

during the four succeeding days and nights; meantime a few shells from a 12-pounder Napoleon were thrown in from time to time, and a sharpshooting fire kept up when-

ever it could be effective.

The Indians had from time to time displayed a white flag, but when communicated with had refused to surrender their arms; but on the morning of the 5th they surrendered, Chief Joseph leading, surrendering his arms and ammunition, followed by his band, and their village is now in our possession.

The fighting, as reported, was sharp, and the losses on both sides considerable; inclosed is a list of casualties on part of the troops. The Indians admit a loss of Chiefs Looking Glass, Too-hool-hul-sote, Ollicut (a brother of Joseph), and two others of their principal men, and 25 killed and 46 wounded.

The endurance and courage of the command, as tested by the forced marches and hardly-contested fight at short range, are worthy of highest commendation. A severe storm of snow and wind, which set in on the 1st instant, added greatly to their hardships, which have been borne without murmuring. The opportune arrival of the train, under escort commanded by Captain Brotherton, enabled me to protect the wounded from the worst effects of the storm.

I propose to-morrow to march hence toward the Missouri.

The force of General Howard (including the command of General Sturgis), following the trail of the Nez Percés, is approaching from the Missouri; the general arrived at evening of the 4th, having come forward in advance with a small escort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,

Colonel Fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding. ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, Portland, Oreg., December 21, 1877.

SIR: I wish to make special mention of the following officers who have served under my command during the late expedition against hostile Nez Percés:

Col. ALFRED SULLY, Twenty-first Infantry.—Though from severe physical disability Colonel Sully was unfitted to mount or ride on horseback, yet he contributed largely to the success of the campaign against the hostile Nez Percés Indians, by remaining at the most important depot and acting for me there, with the power of using my name officially at his discretion. He made most important suggestions, derived from his long experience; was never misled by false reports, and evinced throughout his well-known prudence, judgment, and energy.

Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, and Maj. John Green, First Cavalry.—I look

to Colonel Wheaton and Major Green to award deserved commendation to the several officers under their respective commands. The service they themselves rendered in making the campaign complete, so far as this department is concerned, is recognized

with grateful commendation.

with grateful commendation.

It is my duty and my pleasure to repeat commendations, already a matter of record, due to the adjutant-general, medical director, chief quartermaster, chief commissary, and senior aide-de-camp of this department, for the promptitude and heartiness with which all our efforts in the field were seconded. For a time the operations of the pay department were nearly suspended. The officers, however, designated to pay our troops assisted in the collating of important information concerning damages done to the people in the neighborhood of operations. This troublesome work, though not strictly belonging to them, was done cheerfully and to my satisfaction.

Capt. MARCUS P. MILLER, Fourth Artillery.—He is to be commended for special gallantry during the two days' battle of the Clearwater the 11th and 12th of July, 1877. He commanded a battalion of artillery, which was armed and served as infantry.

He commanded a battalion of artillery, which was armed and served as infantry. At all times hearty and helpful. At the time of the final assault his disposition of his battalion and protection of his own flanks and well-sustained assault upon the enemy's line, which was protected by a stone barricade, brought remarkable success, and should be particularly remembered to the praise of his bravery and skill. During

the long march, the department commander always found Captain Miller at his post of duty, always cheerful, sanguine, and able, and he believes him equal to any service

or command the government may devolve upon him.

Capt. Ovan Milles, Twenty-first Infantry, commanding a battalion of infantry.—He is to be commended for gallantry and efficiency during the battle of the Clearwater, the 11th and 12th of July, 1877. Also for his untiring energy during the ensuing long, fatiguing march from Kamiah to the country beyond the Missouri. He kept has command in good condition for service at all times, and by precept and example contributed his part to the success of the expedition.

Maj. George B. Sanford, First Cavalry.—He commanded the battalion of cavalry during the expedition against the hostile Nez Percés from Kamiah, Idaho, to Judith Basin, Montaua. He is commended for his soldierly conduct during the entire campaign, and especially for efficiency and gallantry during a forced march previous to and at the battle of Canon Creek, near the Yellowstone, September 13, 1877.

Capt. HARRY CUSHING, Fourth Artillery.—This officer rendered valuable service during the campaign by carrying out with promptness, intelligence, and energy the instructions he received from time to time while on detached service, particularly in the movement from Henry Lake, via Fort Ellis and the Crow agency, to the Yellowstone, at the mouth of Clarke's Fork.

Capt. EDWARD FIELD, Fourth Artillery.—Served with his company from Kamish, Idaho, to the close of the campaign. Under all circumstances his soldierly bearing was remarked. In conjunction with Captain Cushing, he was detailed on detached service, executing a movement to intercept the "hostiles" at the Yellowstone. His

conduct was at all times worthy of high commendation.

Capt. E. A. BANCROFT, Fourth Artillery.—This officer merits commendation for the gallant manner in which he handled his company during the battle of the Clearwater, July 11, 1877. While preparing to charge the Indians who were pressing his position, he fell severely wounded.

Capt. ARTHUR MORRIS, Fourth Artillery.—This officer had command of his company in the final charge on the Indian position at the battle of the Clearwater on the 12th of July. He behaved gallantly, keeping himself in advance of the line of his company, leading and urging his men forward. Throughout the campaign he was always energetic and cheerful in discharge of his duty.

Capt. George B. Rodney, Fourth Artilley,—This officer commanded his company

during the entire campaign. At the battle of the Clearwater, July 11 and 12, his company formed the left of Captain M. P. Miller's line at the time of the first assault. His judicious maneuvering frustrated the repeated flanking attacks of the hostiles and

aided materially in the successful results.

Capt. Charles B. Throckmorton, Fourth Artillery.—This officer discharged his duty while on detached service and during the march from the Clearwater to the Missouri River with zeal and fidelity. He commanded the battalion of foot troops which pressed

forward from the Missouri to take part in the final engagement, and won the esteem of his superior officers by the energy displayed on that occasion.

Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, Fourth Artillery, commanded Company E, Fourth Artillery, at the battle of the Clearwacker, on the 11th July, and Company A on the 12th July, and Company A on the 12th July, and Company A on the 12th July, battless commanded account of him "He expressed himself on so ment occasion." July. His battalion commander says of him: "He exposed himself on so many occasions that I will not attempt to enumerate them. A hint to him was sufficient, no matter what the danger. He and his company were the most exposed of any of the battalion. Nothing daunted him." Throughout the campaign he continued to display his soldierly qualities.

Second Lieut. H. G. Otis, Fourth Artillery.—This officer commanded the howitzer battery during the campaign. His conduct was at all times highly satisfactory. During the engagement on the Clearwater, on the 11th and 12th of July, he displayed marked bravery and gallantry. His battalion commander reports that "at one time the guns were silenced by the Indians. Lieutenant Otis crept up, loaded one piece from underneath with canister and fired it, killing an Indian within ten yards of the

muzzle.

Capt. George H. Burton, Twenty-first Infantry.—This officer served throughout the campaign evincing at all times soldierly conduct. Capt. M. P. Miller in his report of the conduct of officers at the battle of the Clearwater, July 11th and 12th, eavs: "Captain Burton commanded the company on the left of the howitzers on the 11th and showed great bravery and coolness in maneuvering his men and keeping the Indians back."

Capt. STEPHEN P. JOCELYN, Twenty-first Infantry.—This officer served with his company during the entire campaign, discharging his duty always with zeal and promptness. He is reported by Capt. M. P. Miller as "conspicuous in charging the Indians on the 11th of July at mid-day, and also in taking a ridge near the Indian

position toward the evening of the 12th.

Capt. ROBERT POLLOCK, Twenty-first Infantry—. This officer was with the command from the beginning to the close of the campaign. Ever prompt, faithful, and cheerful

he discharge of duty, he imparted the same soldierly feeling to his men. At the le of the Clearwater, July 11 and 12, his bravery was very marked. Intent only rolding the important position assigned him, he was apparently uninfluenced by

consideration for his personal safety.

apt. John L. Viven, Twelfth Infantry.—This officer commanded his company from niah, Idaho, to the close of the campaign. His conduct during the long pursuit was

ays such as to merit commendation and praise.

apt. Daniel T. Wells, Eighth Infantry.—This officer joined the expedition at the arwater, Idaho, and served to the close of the long and arduous pursuit. In the ley of the Bitterroot he was placed in command of a detachment of selected men n the Infantry and Artillery, and ordered to push forward over the mountains, foling the department commander. The execution of his instructions was character-

l by perseverance and energy.
irst Lieut. James A. Haughey, Twenty-first Infantry.—This officer commanded his npany throughout the campaign. Reticent and resolute, he was ever on duty on march and on the battle-field. His conduct and persistent bravery at the battle of Clearwater, July 11 and 12, is noticed by Capt. M. P. Miller, who says in his report,

is company was exposed to the closest and severest fire, but holding the ground aly from first to last."

irst Lieut. EDWARD R. THELLER, Twenty-first Infantry.—This gallant officer was led at the engagement in White Bird Cafion, June 17, 1877, while serving with pt. David Perry's company, First Cavalry. His conduct throughout that affair was we and soldierly in a high degree. He remained with his men in the rear during retreat giving them courage and confidence by his words and example, and alugh repeatedly wounded, continued to exercise command until the fatal shot uck him just as his command reached the crown of the bluff where a stand could ve been made. Lieutenant Theller served during the war of the rebellion in the cond California Volunteers, and after his appointment in the Army, on the staff of gadier-General Ord.

second Lieut. F. E. ELTONHEAD, Twenty-first Infantry.—This young officer was command of his company during the entire campaign, and is worthy of high commundation for his excellent conduct throughout. The battle of the Clearwater, July and 12, was his first experience under fire. The position held by his company is the most exposed in the line. For two days he held it bravely and gallantly. Out

22 men engaged 11 were killed or wounded.

Capt. DAVID PERRY, First Cavalry, marched his men from Lapwai, starting at this, the 15th of June, reached Grangeville the next day, and with scarce an hour's ep pressed his and Trimble's companies a second night to attack a superior force of e enemy at White Bird Canon, the 17th of June. Disaster followed, but in the treat Capt. Perry, Lieutenants Theller and Parnell are commended for persistent d steady resistance to the Indians' multitudinous advance, and it is due to this that remnant of this command was saved. Lieut. Theller lost his life during the retreat. Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, First Cavalry.—Frequently during the campaign this icer did excellent service, and especially in repelling a charge of the Indians near eleft of our line at the bettle of the Clearatter. e left of our line at the battle of the Clearwater, and in pushing his force from Cotnwood to form a junction with Capt. Perry, the 3d of July, in the face of a superior rce of the enemy. Capt. Whipple displayed courage and self-reliance most praise-

Capt. James Jackson, First Cavalry.—This officer joined the right column during e second day's engagement on the Clearwater, July 11 and 12, and took part in the hal charge on the 12th. From that time to the period when the cavalry battalion, ider Maj. George B. Sanford, was relieved from the further pursuit, he was always inscientious and soldierly in the discharge of duty, meriting the esteem and confi-

ence of his superiors.

Capt. HENRY WAGNER, First Cavalry.—This officer served with his company in the attalion of cavalry from Kamiah to the Judith Basin. Throughout the long and ttiguing march he gave careful and thoughtful attention to his men, and is worthy

commendation for thoroughness in the discharge of duty.

Capt. Camillo C. C. Carr. First Cavalry.—This officer served in the battalion of avalry under Maj. George B. Sanford's command. His conduct at the affair at "Camas leadows," in charging the enemy and recovering part of the herd, evinced bravery nd skill. Throughout the campaign his soldierly conduct was noticeable. Capt. Charles Bendire, First Cavalry.—This officer also served with his company in

he cavalry battalion. Throughout the campaign he discharged his duty with fidelity nd zeal. His perseverance and energy in the forced march made with animals which ad already traveled over fifteen hundred miles prior to the affair at Cañon Creek, ear the Yellowstone, September 13, 1877, and his dash and bravery in that skirmish , worthy of commendation.

Second Lieut. SEVIER M. RAINS, First Cavalry.—This officer fearlessly exposed himelf in successfully crossing the Grande Ronde River, May 14, 1877, in company with Veterinary Surgeon Going, first cavalry (who was drowned), in order to carry dispatches to the department commander at Fort Lapwai. Again he displayed especial gallantry and daring in the skirminh with Looking-Glass's band of hostiles on the south fork of the Clearwater, Idaho, June 30, 1877, advancing alone into the enemy's camp and endeavoring to seize the chief. Again he showed remarkable boldness in endeavoring to check the advance of the entire Indian force, with but a handful of men, at Cottonwood, July 3, at which time he was killed in action, and every member of his detachment of ten soldiers and one citizen scout were slain fighting by his side.

Capt. RANDOLPH NORWOOD, Second Cavalry.—The bravery and gallantry of this officer during the affair at Camas Meadows were very marked. He maneuvered his company with coolness and skill, holding in check a superior force of the enemy, and inflicted upon them considerable loss.

Capt. WILLIAM F. SPURGIN, Twenty-first Infantry.—This officer performed important duty, first at the depot in Lewiston, and afterwards on the field in command of the Piomeer Company. His work in clearing the obstructed trails through the forests, and in making roads practicable for his bridge, wagons, and other impediments, over precipitous heights and yawning ravines, was often arduous in the extreme, and accomplished with extraordinary quickness. His labors were of such a character as to call forth energy, determination and the skillful adaptation of the means to the end. All these qualities he displayed in a high degree, and succeeded in instilling the same into those under his command.

Capt. Jeneurs A. Fitzgerald, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. William R. Hall, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. William L. Newlands, Assistant Surgeon.—These medical officers served during the campaign with the troops in the field. In their care of the wounded on the battle-field, and of the sick during the long marches, they displayed the highest qualities of their corps—professional skill and devotion to duty. Their services were often rendered under trying circumstances; under the fire of the enemy, as well as after forced marches of extraordinary length and fatigue. This was noticably the case in Assistant Surgeon Fitzgerald's march, in company with Surgeon

nonceasity the case in Assistant Surgeon Fitzgerald's march, in company with Surgeon Alexander, to the relief of the wounded after the battle of the Big Hole, Montana.

Capt. Joel G. Trimble, First Cavalry, is mentioned for gallantry in action at the battle of the Clearwater, the 11th and 12th of July.

Capt. William H. Winters, First Cavalry, at the battle of the Clearwater, July 11 and 12. This officer's conduct was brave and gallant. Capt. Evan Miles says in his report: "Captain Winters, with his company, and Lieutenant Forse, served under my command from about 4 p. m., on the 11th, until the evening of the 12th of July. These officers were cool and brave, carrying out my orders with promptness." During a charge their conduct was most satisfactory.

officers were cool and brave, carrying out my orders with promptness." During a charge their conduct was most satisfactory.

Maj. Edwin C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general of the department.—It is a great satisfaction to me to call special attention to the efficiency of Maj. E. C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, inspector-general of the department. He joined me at the first crossing of the Salmon River, helped me in every possible way in directing operations, and was ever in readiness for work, night and day, to the close of the campaign. At the battle of the Clearwater he even anticipated my orders and brought up a battalion in the nick of time. He commanded an armed reconnaissance to the Wey-ipe of cavalry and volunteers, and brought back the desired information after a slight skirmish. When I took the advance with a detachment, as information after a slight skirmish. When I took the advance with a detachment, as was sometimes the case, Major Mason commanded the main line in my name; for example, in bringing up the troops at Gibbon's battle-field and also in pressing forward the entire reserve north of the Missouri toward Colonel Miles's battle-field, near Bear Paw Mountain, till halted by my orders. In brief, in all the rugged campaign, filled with toil and danger, this officer did his whole duty in an intelligent, cheerful, and

persistent manner, so as to entitle him to my complete confidence and warm esteem.

First Lieut. Melville C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry, aid-de-camp, served during the campaign in Idaho in immediate charge of the adjutant-general's office. The arduous duties incident to this position were discharged with fidelity and zeal. Afterwards, when detached under special instructions with the left column, he rendered equally good service. At the time of the outbreak of hostilities, June 15, 1877, he made an extraordinary journey to Walla Walla, carrying dispatches. His duties as aide-de-camp brought him under fire repeatedly during the battle of the Clearwater, July 11 and 12, 1877, and at the skirmish at Kamiah, July 13, when he brought the Gatling gun into position. His gallantry and bravery during these engagements were

First Lieut. ROBERT H. FLETCHER, Twenty-first Infantry, acting aid-de-camp, in charge of scouts and couriers.—This officer served on the staff from the beginning to the close of the campaign. He rendered at all times valuable service, upon several occasions making successful scouts under circumstances calling for courage, endurance. and intelligence.

Second Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood, Twenty-first Infantry.—This officer served with his company during the campaign in Idaho, including the battle of the Clearwater,

ily 11 and 12. During that engagement his conduct under fire was excellent. From e Clearwater to the close of the war he served on the staff as acting aide-de-camp id acting assistant adjutant-general. Intelligent and capable, he discharged his ities at all times in a satisfactory manner. He accompanied me with a small escort

ties at all times in a satisfactory manner. He accompanied me with a small escort om the Missouri River to Bear Paw Mountains, the place of Joseph's surrender. Second Lieut. GUY HOWARD, Twelfth Infantry.—This officer served with his commy and afterwards as acting aide-de-camp, from the Clearwater, to the close of the mpaign. Special Orders No. 171, headquarters Department of the Columbia, Novem-r 20, 1877, relieving him from staff duty, say: "The department commander takes is occasion to commend Lieutenant Howard for fearlessness in danger, fidelity to ity, and uncomplaining endurance of hardships during the campaign against the hosle Nez Percés." He accompanied me with a small escort from the Missouri River to a Bear Paw Mountains the last hattle-field of the campaign.

le Nez Percés." He accompanied me with a small escort from the Missouri River to e Bear Paw Mountains, the last battle-field of the campaign.

Surgeon Charles T. Alexander, United States Army.—This officer served as chief edical officer during the entire campaign. I referred to his services in a late comunication to the Surgeon-General. I used the following language: "Surgeon Alexader has given complete satisfaction during his recent service with the department mmander in the field; he has labored hard; has given his personal attention to esick and the wounded at every battle; and has also attended specially to the othing, comfort, and general welfare of the troops at all times."

Maj. George H. Weers, quartermaster United States Army, chief quartermaster the field, joined me at the battle of the Clearwater, and continued to do effective rvice in bringing order out of the confusion incident to the hasty collection of transritation and supplies at the beginning of the Indian outbreak. The promptitude and oroughness with which he continued to perform his duties as quartermaster to the ose of the campaign entitle him to the confidence of the government in any emer-

ose of the campaign entitle him to the confidence of the government in any emerncy.

Capt. LAWRENCE S. BABBITT, Ordnance Corps, chief ordnance officer of the depart-ent.—This officer rendered valuable service in the field, and at the depot in Lewis-n, Idaho. At the battle of the Clearwater, July 11 and 12, he acted as one of my des-de-camp, having his horse shot under him while gallantly performing his duties ider fire.

First Lieut. FRED. H. E. EBSTEIN, Twenty-first Infantry, regimental quartermaster.— his officer relieved Maj. George H. Weeks of his duties in the field with the right column, nly, 1877, and served on the staff until near the close of the campaign, when he was lieved by Special Field Orders No. 24, headquarters Department of the Columbia, in 16 field, September 25, 1877, and ordered to Fort Ellis and other places on public busiess. The order says: "The department commander takes this opportunity to express is satisfaction with the efficient manner in which Lieutenant Ebstein has discharged

First Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery, discharged the duties of chief comissary officer to the forces in the field operating under my immediate command during the entire campaign. He was always active and energetic, giving his entire attention to his important duties, and deserves commendation for the very satisfactory

anner in which they were performed.

First Lieut. John Q. Adams, First Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles C. Cresson, irst Cavalry, specially commended for gallantry at the skirmish of Camas Prairie by aj. George B. Sanford.

First Lieut. Edwin H. Shelton, First Cavalry; Second Lieut. George S. Hoyle, irst Cavalry; Second Lieut. Charles C. Norton, First Cavalry; First Lieut. VILLIAM F. STEWART, adjutant to the artillery battalion, specially commended y Capt. M. P. Miller for gallantry and good conduct in the action of the Clearater.

First Lieut. SIDNEY W. TAYLOR, Second Lieut. JAMES M. JONES, and Second Lieut. rilliam M. Metcalfe, of the Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Cyrus A. Earnest, and econd Lieut. James A. Hutton, of the Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Henry H. 1erce, Second Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan (adjutant of the infantry battalion during the battle of the Clearwater, July 11 and 12); Second Lieut. C. A. Williams wounded in action, battle of the Clearwater, July 11, 1877); Second Lieut. Edward S. Arrow (succeeded Lieutenant Duncan as adjutant infantry battalion, conspicious for ravery and good conduct at the battle of the Clearwater, July 11 and 12), and Second ieut. HARRY L. BAILEY, of the Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieut. HENRY M. BENON, Seventh Infantry (serving with Captain Norwood's company, and wounded in the skirmish of Camas Meadows). These subalterns are commended for good conduct action, patient endurance of the hardships of the campaign, and the faithful perormance of duty under all circumstances.

The following non-commissioned officers and privates have been specially com-nended by their company and battalion commanders for good conduct during the ampaign and for gallantry in action:

Company C, Twenty-first Infantry.—First Sergeant HENRY V. RICHIT; Sergeant

Lewis Martin; Corporals Menzo Bullock and George Meyers; Privates Christian Moosbrugger, John Walters, James O'Brien, and Francis L. Pancoast.

Company D, Twenty-first Infantry.—First Sergeant Robert M. Hickey; Sergeant Josiah B. Carpenter; Corporal Herman Richart; Privates Arthur M. Ashlet,

JOSIAH B. CARPENTER; COPPOINT INERMEN RICHART; FIVELES ARTHUE M. ABBLET, THOMAS B. COAN, JOHN FRAZIER, JACOB, KUHN, and ELIAS LUNDY.

Company E, Twonty-first Infantry.—First Sergeant CHARLES O. TAYLOR; Sergeant JOSEPH BARBOE; Sergeant LOUIS SONDHEIM; Privates JAMES KELLY, AUGUST MICHT, and FRANKLIN HESLEY; Musician, ARTHUE FAY.

Company I, Twenty-first Infantry.—First Sergeant WILLIAM KENKLE; Sergeant THOMAS O'NEIL and ABRAM REPERT; Corporal PETER MURPHY; Privates WILLIAM GARVEAN, GEORGE WHITTY, NATHAN COMPTON, and IRA D. NELSON.

Company H, Tuenty-first Infantry.—First Sergeant John Lutz; Corporal Thomas Connelly; Privates Jeremiah Fallx, Daniel McGrath, and Frederick Schiek-

LER.

Company B, Twenty-first Infantry.—Sergeant JOHN DONOVAN; Privates DAVID DAY

Frank (?) Ward, Frank Martin, and Samuel Essig.

Company A, Fourth Artillery.—First Sergeant JAMES A. NOBLE; Sergeants WILLIAM DOWILL, HENRY T. ARMSTRONG, and JAMES A. WORKMAN (killed on July 11): Corporals E. HESS, WILLIAM MULCAHEY, and CHARLES MARQUARDT (killed on July 11); Privates James Kelly, Patrick McGinney, and John Watson.

Company D, Fourth Artillery .- Corporals Paul Linstkad and Abram B. Holms-

HEID; Privates JOHN HINDS and ADORMAN J. KALLOCK.

Company E, Fourth Artillery.—First Sergeant FREDERICK WIDENMAN; Sergeant PETER BLUMENBURG (wounded); Corporals Thomas Burns (wounded) and STANLEY

O. WHITTAKER; Private WILLIAM S. LENAY.

Sergeant O. Sutherland, Company B, First Cavalry, is recommended for a certifcate of merit on account of distinguished conduct between August 6 and 9, 1872. This sergeant left my camp at Hot Springs, Montana, with a dispatch for Col. John Gibbon, informing that officer of my approach with re-enforcements. He was thrown from his horse while en route, suffering severe injuries, but, disregarding the pain, in pressed on, arriving in Colonel Gibbon's supply camp at noon August 9. Fifteen missions of the contraction of the con utes after he started to reach Colonel Gibbon, then intrenched and engaged with th Indians at Big Hole, three miles distant his daring attempt to pass the enemy's line was successfully accomplished.

Second Private William S. Le Moy, Company E, Fourth Artillery, is recommend for a certificate of merit for distinguished conduct at the battle of the Clearwater; This soldier crept through the grass and loaded from underneath a howitzer covered by a force of Indians lying intrenched about twelve yards in his front, as afterwards discharging the piece with good effect, killing one Indian and rendering i impossible to reman the piece.

Attention is invited to the official reports of Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry commanding left column, and Maj. John Green, First Cavalry, commanding reserve column, for information relative to the conduct of the officers and men serving in their

respective commands.

To the officers without my department, whom I either directly commanded or whe closely co-operated with me in movements and battles during the campaign, I tender my grateful thanks, especially to Col. John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry, commanding district, of Montana; to Col. S. D. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, commanding middle district; and to Col. Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, commanding district of the Year's stone. Their own reports mention the officers and men serving with distinction is their immediate commands; in these commendations I heartily join.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, U.S.A., Commanding Department of the Columbia.

Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.





